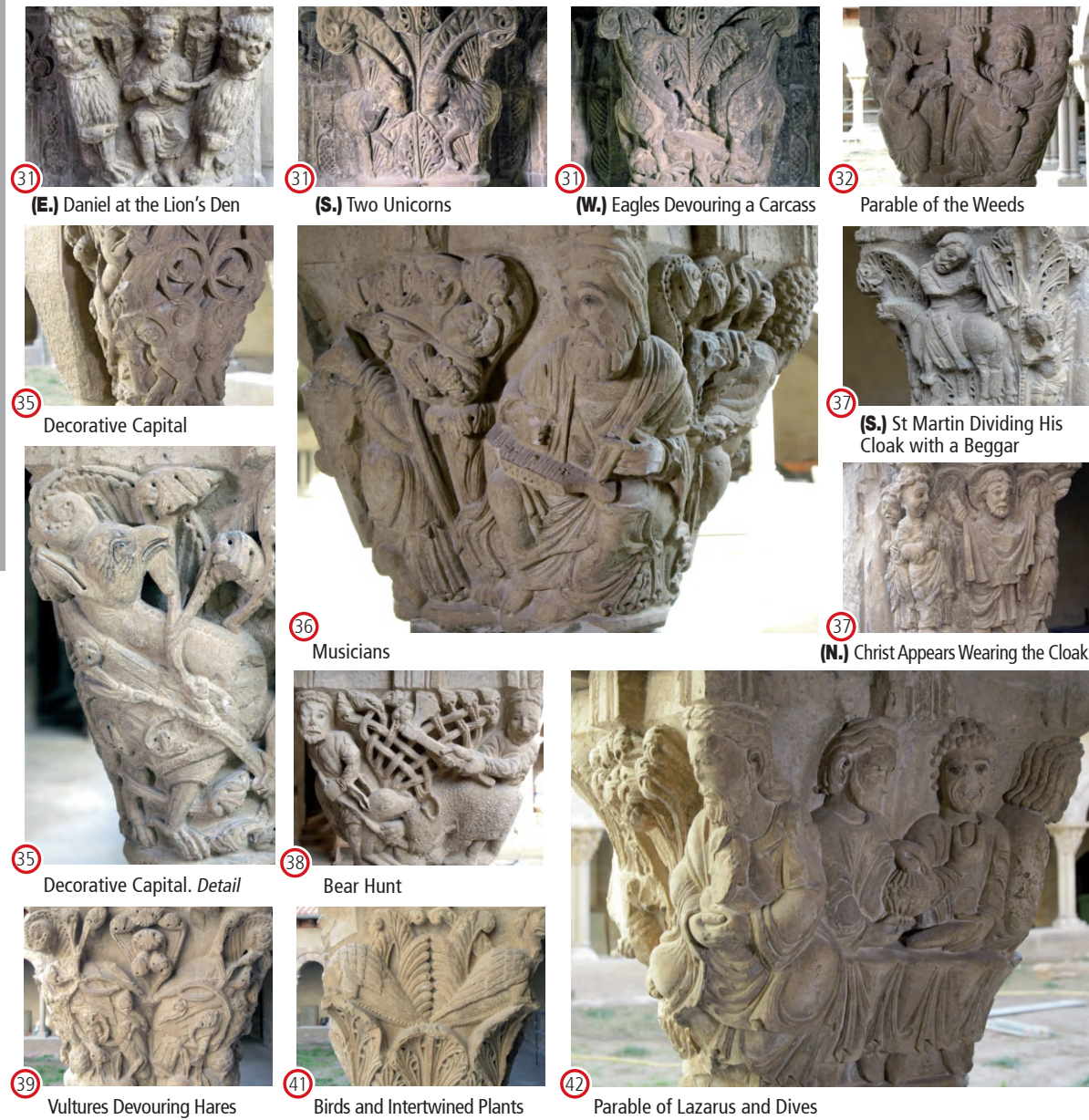


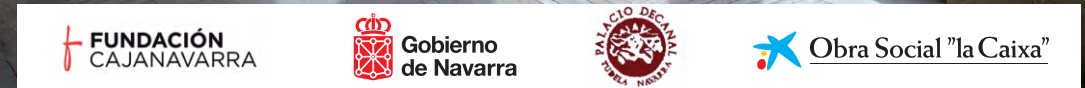


West
(W.)



CATHEDRAL OF TUDELA
Calle Roso, 2, 31500 Tudela, Navarre
948 40 21 61 • info@museodetudela.com

Working days, from 10 a.m. to 1.30 p.m. and from 4 p.m. to 7 p.m.
Saturdays and public holidays, from 10 a.m. to 1.30 p.m.



Cloister Cathedral of Tudela

Column capital guide

The Cathedral of Tudela is one of the most remarkable historical buildings in Navarre both in terms of the architectural value of the temple and its premises and in terms of the heritage it contains and the magnitude of the edifice. It is a display of Romanesque style sculptures, especially rich in the cloister and in the three façades granting access to the temple.

The cathedral was built on the site previously occupied by the main mosque. The cloister was erected between 1180 and 1200. The northern gallery was the first, followed by the southern and eastern galleries and lastly by the western gallery. The southern façade was built between 1190 and 1195 and the northern façade followed between 1200 and 1204. Finally, the wonderful Judgement Gate was erected between 1200 and 1210 - and named in early documents as "the painted door".

The inside of the Cathedral was restored between 2003 and 2006, and so were the cloister and the Chapel of St Dionis between 2013 and 2015.

Chapel of St Dionis

The Mudéjar-style chapel of the School of Christ, which was previously consecrated to St Dionis, occupies practically the entire eastern gallery of the cloister.

Probably built in the 13th century, the painted decoration was added to the inner wooden structure in the 14th century. It has a square plan and is covered by a wooden framework.

The choir, also in Mudéjar style, stands at the feet of the chapel.

The Brotherhood of St Dionis was founded by King Theobald I of Navarre, the king himself and his successors being members of the Brotherhood. Sponsored by the king, his coat of arms appears at the top of the altarpiece presiding over the main altar of the chapel.

In 1946 the chapel collapsed. The roof and perimeter walls were seriously damaged, as attested by photographs that taken at that time. One can easily imagine from the pictures how this circumstance affected the choir and upper structure. Soon after the collapse, the edifice was restored, but there is hardly any documentation on this intervention, which was presumably finished by 1950.





North
(N.)



(N.) Roosters (E.) Nativity (S.) Visitation and Annunciation Epiphany



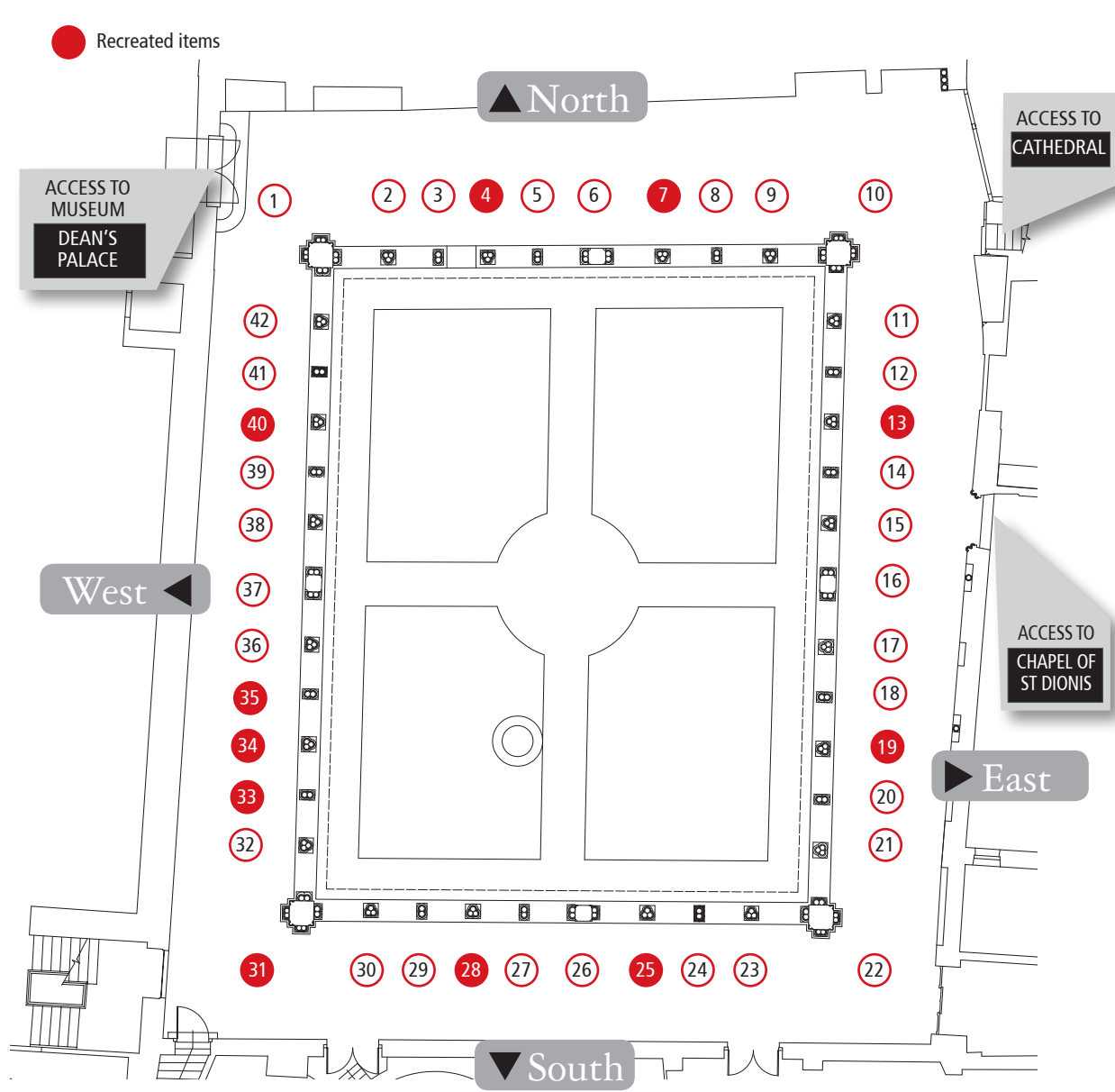
(5) Wedding at Cana



(W.) Baptism of Jesus (E.) Preaching of the Baptist



(S.) Last Supper (O.) Washing of Feet



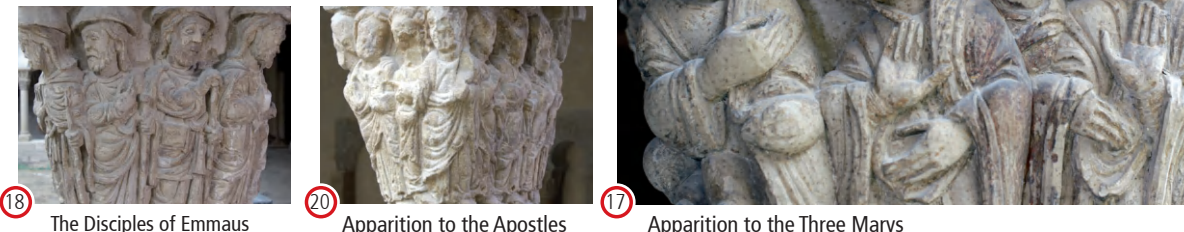
East
(E.)



(11) Prayer at the Garden (12) Arrest of Jesus



(S.) Descent into Limbo (N.) Resurrection of Christ



(18) The Disciples of Emmaus (20) Apparition to the Apostles



(17) Apparition to the Three Marys (21) Christ's Instructions to Disciples

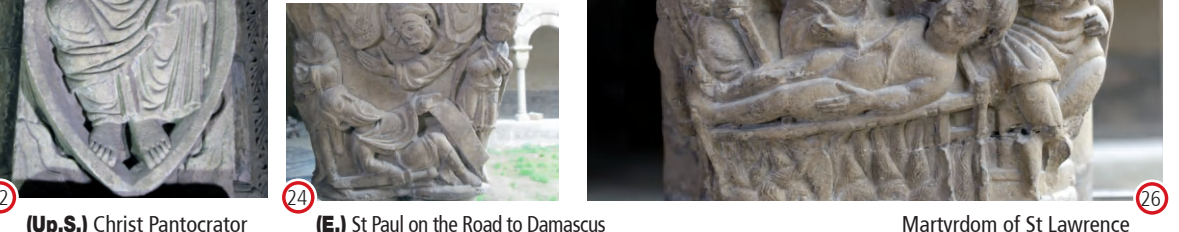


(E.) Ascension of Christ (Up.E.) Christ in Majesty

South
(S.)



(Up.S.) Christ Pantocrator (E.) St Paul on the Road to Damascus



(S.) The Virgin and the Disciples (W.) Ananias Cures St Paul



(S.) Beheading of St James the Great (W.) Translation of the Saint



(E.) Sentencing of St James (S.) The Feast of Herod