

The Collegiate and the Borja

Xàtiva is proud to have, among an extensive list of illustrious sons, two popes: Alfonso de Borja –Calixto III (1455- 1458) and Rodrigo de Borja –Alexander VI (1458). 1458) and Rodrigo de Borja –Alexander VI (1492-1503). (1492-1503).

Calixtus III, of solid juridical preparation, his mediation made possible the conclusion of the schism that had been dividing the Church since 1378. 1378, which earned him his appointment as bishop of Valencia in 1429.

During his papacy he canonized St. Vincent Ferrer, annulled the trial of Joan of Arc, established the feast of the Transfiguration and granted, among others, the bull Inter Caetera (1456), which gave Portugal control of the route to the Indies.

Alexander VI, first Archbishop of Valencia, held the position of Vice-Chancellor of Rome, Cardinal Protodeacon or dean of the College of Cardinals. During his pontificate he promulgated the bull of the creation of the University of Valencia or the Alexandrine bulls, precursors of the famous Treaty of Tordesillas (Tordesillas). The famous Treaty of Tordesillas (1494). He also granted the Spanish monarchs the title of Catholic Monarchs, which they still hold today.

In the museum we find several gifts from Pope Calixtus III: a gilded silver chalice and a Lignum Crucis; while in the Historical Archive numerous documents are kept, among which some Bulls stand out.



Calixto III's Chalice



Lignum Crucis



The Altarpiece of Santa Ana (1452), by the famous painter Joan Reixach. It presided over the Chapel that Cardinal Alfonso Borja (future Calixtus III) ordered to be built inside the old collegiate church.

Another vestige linked to the most universal Valencian family is the inscription of the disappeared chapel of Our Lady of Febres, founded by Francisco de Borja, bishop of Teano and cardinal of Cosenza. cardinal of Cosenza.

Inscription Chapel of the Mare de Déu de les Febres.



Information

Collegiate Church Basilica of Santa Maria
Plaza Calixto III, s/n1
Web Site: www.seudexativa.org
Email: museocolegiatadexativa@gmail.com

Visit to the temple, museum and bell tower:
From 10:30 to 13:00, Tuesday to Friday.
From 11:00 to 13:30, Saturdays, Sundays and holidays.



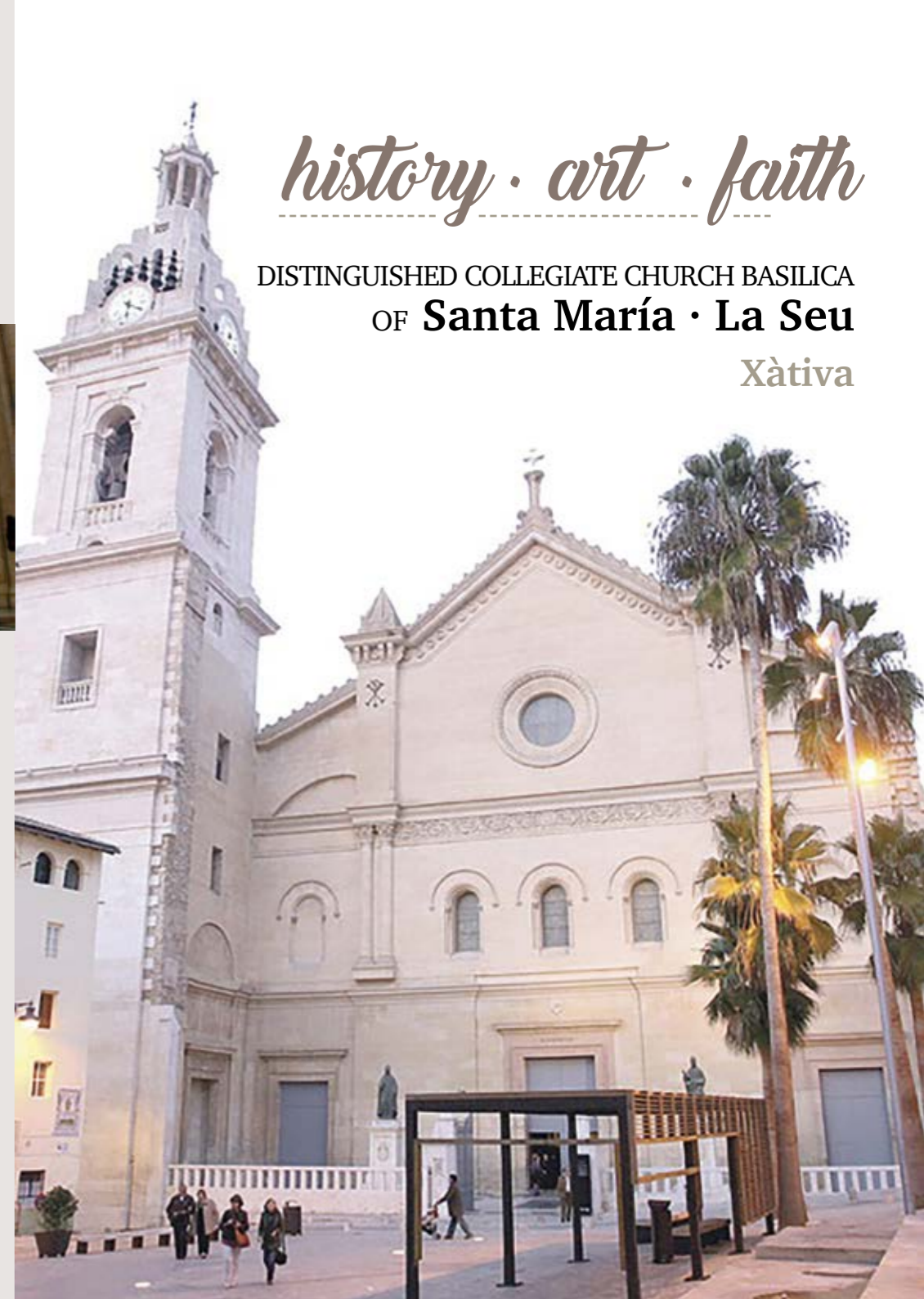
Regulations for cultural visits

1. The Collegiate Church and its museum spaces are protected by various alarm devices. There is also a closed circuit recording system.
2. During the liturgical acts it is not allowed to visit the interior of the temple.
3. Access to the Collegiate Church will only be allowed for discreetly dressed visitors.
4. Minors must be properly accompanied by adults, do not allow them to run around the temple.
5. Pets are not allowed to enter the Collegiate Basilica, except for guide dogs.
6. Please put your mobile phones on silent when entering the temple.
7. It is forbidden to eat, drink or smoke inside the temple.
8. No flash photography is allowed.
9. Filming is not allowed, unless expressly authorized by the institution.
10. The use of amplified microphones and laser pointers is not permitted.
11. It is forbidden to touch the works of art.

history · art · faith

DISTINGUISHED COLLEGIATE CHURCH BASILICA
OF **Santa María · La Seu**

Xàtiva





**Dear visitor,
Welcome to the famous Basilica of the Assumption of Our Lady of Xàtiva.**

A little bit of history

Shortly after the capitulation of the Muslim medina (Xateba) to Jaime I of Aragon (1244), the bishop of Huesca, Vidal de Canyeles, consecrated the old main mosque to Christian worship, a building that, unlike what would happen to almost all Islamic temples in the recently constituted Kingdom of Valencia, was respected.

In December 1413, Pope Benedict XIII (Pedro Martínez de Luna) erected the temple in a Collegiate Church, constituting a chapter of fifteen canons, of which three were dignitaries (dean, sacristan and chantre - cabiscol).

The construction of the current building began at the end of the 16th century (in January 1598 the first stone was laid). The magnificence and monumentality of the collegiate church, in the construction of which professionals of the first order participated, reflects the claims that the city and institution had since the 13th century: the recovery of the Episcopal See, which it enjoyed in the Visigothic period (there is documentation of the bishops of Xàtiva since the 6th century), and which it lost with the Islamic conquest.

The work lasted three hundred years, as the historicist main façade dates from the early 20th century.

Declared a National Monument on 3 June 1931 and an Asset of Cultural Interest by the Generalitat Valenciana, the Collegiate Church of Santa María de Xàtiva is one of the most emblematic monuments of the Valencian Community.

In 1973 Pope Paul VI conferred on it the dignity of a Basilica, whose signs (umbel and tintinacle) can be seen in the presbytery, next to the high altar.

On the outside

The Door of the Market or of St. Vincent (16th century), of adscription Serlian, and the lateral ones, dedicated to St. Anastasia and Saint Basilisa (17th century), whose architecture from cutting oblique starkly contrasts with the sobriety escurialense of the interior.



The Door of the Market



Door of Santa Anastasia



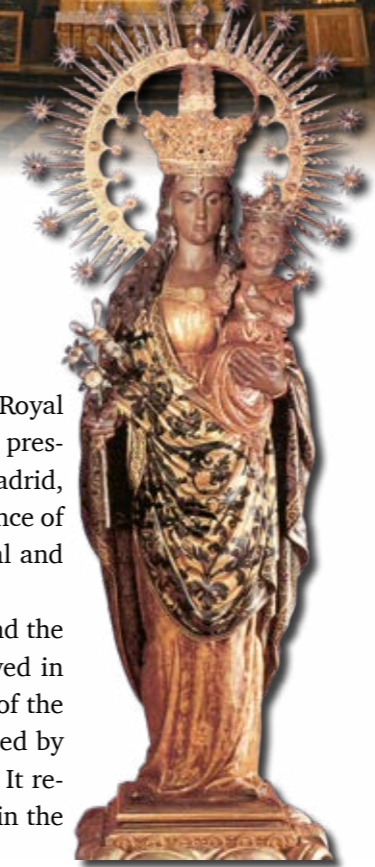
The bell tower

Started in 1797, it reaches 69 meters. In the small temple that crowns the tower, there is a quarry clay image of Mare de Déu de la Seu. In front of it, there is a carillon formed by 22 bells, which reproduces every day (08:00, 12:00 and 20:00 h.) the Hymn to the Virgin.

The high altar (1788-1808)

Designed by Pedro Juan Guisart, a member of the Royal Academy of San Carlos in Valencia, and reviewed by the prestigious architect and academician of San Fernando in Madrid, Ventura Rodríguez, it owes its existence to the munificence of Victoria Albero and the collaboration of numerous local and foreign personalities and the citizens of Xàtiva.

The architects Jaime Pérez and Fray Vicente Cuenca, and the sculptor José Esteve Bonet, among others, were involved in the construction. Since 1943, the extraordinary image of the Mare de Déu de la Seu (patron saint of Xàtiva), designed by Mariano Benlliure Gil, has occupied the central niche. It replaces an earlier one from the 14th century, destroyed in the Spanish Civil War (1936).



Works of Art

The panels of San Sebastian and Santa Elena (15th century, works by Reixach).



The treasure of the Seu.

The superb processional cross, one of the most famous in Spain (14th century), the Custodia Mayor (15th-17th centuries), the golden chalice of Cardinal Cebrián y Valda (1792).



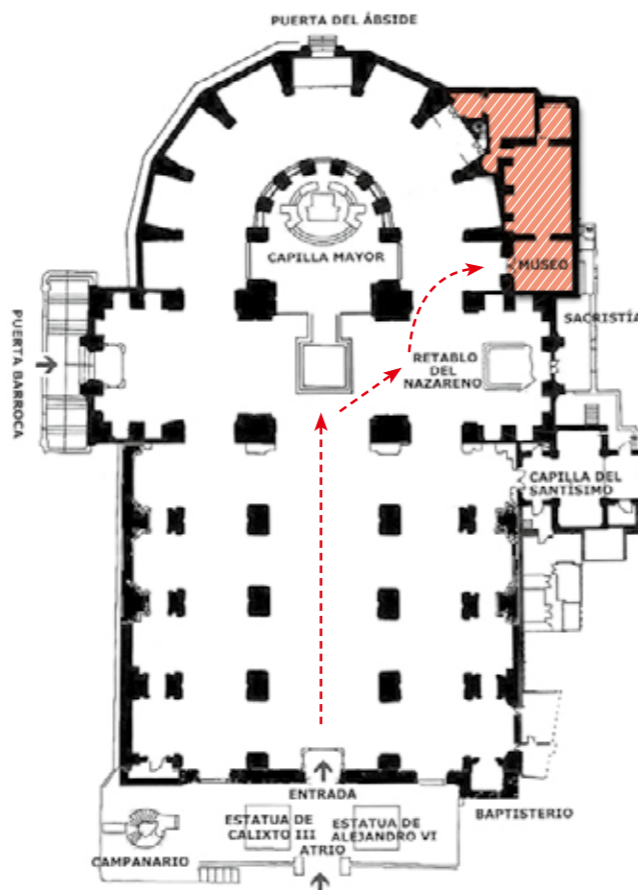
Processional Cross



Custodia



Cardinal Cebrián's Chalice



Latin cross floor plan
It has a Latin cross floor plan, three naves and side chapels. Girolade-ambulatory with radial chapels. Length: 86 metres. Width of the Cruise: 56 metres. Light of the central nave: 16 metres.