



Recommended itinerary

- 1 - Church of Saint Martin
- 2 - Underground Church of Saint Martin
- 3 - Kitchen
- 4 - Refectory
- 5 - Cloister of St. Jerome
- 6 - Chapels
- 7 - Major Church
- 8 - Sacristy
- 9 - Area behind the tabernacle
- 10 - Bell tower access
- 11 - Chapter
- 12 - Major cloisters access
- 13 - Arcaded northern passage
- 14 - External chapel



Recommended itinerary for the visit.

Altura Village



Cartuja Vall de Crist

Carthusian monastery



AYUNTAMIENTO DE ALTURA
Concejalía de Turismo

The **Carthusian Order** was founded in 1084 by Saint Bruno who was born in Cologne at the beginning of 11th century.

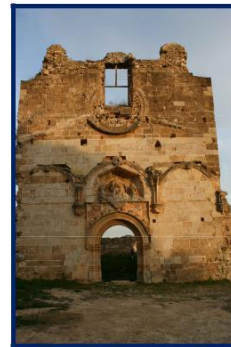
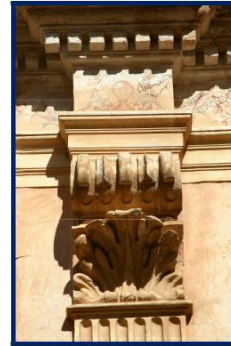
The order combined the rules of the traditional eremitical Carthusian Order and the cenobitical community life. Carthusians places are built isolated from the world, on a large extension of land with the necessary for human subsistence. Carthusian life is solitary and contemplative. They spend most of their time praying, studying and craft making.



Vall de Crist Carthusian monastery

‘La Cartuja de Vall de Crist’ was founded in the late 14th century instigated by the prince D. Martin, son of King Pedro IV of Aragon, on Altura lands. The Pope Clement VII gave permission to found it in April 1383. The first monks entered on June 8th, 1385. In 1386, the construction of the original cloister started and the first stone was placed to build the Church of Saint Martín.

In 1399, D. Martin was crowned and under his orders, the new cloister was built. Few years later, in 1405, a Church of larger proportions was also built. Also, Martin made a large donation to the Carthusian monastery of Altura



and Alcublas, with all its rights and belongings. Vall de Crist increased progressively its heritage, receiving donations, grants, royal privileges and rights and increasing the number of purchases.

La Cartuja thus became an important economic, cultural, religious and political power, with strong influence during the next centuries.

The monastery reached one of its high points in 1785, when the Spanish National Congregation of Carthusians chose the ‘Cartuja de Vall de Crist’ as their residence.

However, in the early nineteenth century began a period of economic decline. The importance of monasticism decreased incredibly due to various factors: the French occupation; the Decree of Suspension of Religious Orders; the suppression in 1820 of all monastic institutions and lastly, on 25th of July 1835, with the final expulsion demanded by the Royal Decree. The epilogue of the confiscation took place on the 9th of November 1844, the Cartuja de Vall de Crist was divided into various sections and then auctioned to private owners.