

The Dances

These are the most popular element of the celebration. Highlighted is the 'Moma', who embodies virtue and who overcomes the seven deadly sins. The pomegranate, the horses and the arches express adoration for the Eucharist. The Turks have a warrior factor, while the labourers, the shepherd boys and the ribbons are linked to local folk dances.



The Procession

The Corpus Christi procession of València is characterized by the large presence of figures from the Old and New Testaments, which had the didactic purpose of spreading and consolidating Catholicism among the people. Many became popular references of the festivities, such as the grandfather of the dove (Noah), Saint Michael or the crialots (giant votive candles). The custode that concludes the procession of the Corpus is preserved in the Cathedral of València and is considered the largest in the world, with 600 kilos of silver and 8 of gold.



CORPUS MUSEUM OF VALÈNCIA

📍 Calle de Roterós, 8, 46003 Valencia

📞 Information:
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🕒 Visiting Hours:
Tuesday to Saturday: from 10h to 14h
and 15h to 19h
Sunday and Bank Holidays: from 10h to 14h

🚫 CLOSED: MONDAYS, 1ST AND 6TH JANUARY,
1ST MAY AND 25TH DECEMBER

EMT Bus Lines:
VALÈNCIA 5, 6, 11, 16, 26, 28, 80, 94, 95, N10



CORPUS MUSEUM OF VALÈNCIA



The House of the Rocks

Located right in the middle of the Carmen neighbourhood, it houses the pieces used in the cavalcades and the processions of Corpus Christi, which has been celebrated in València since the fourteenth century. The audio-visuals of the festival were declared a site of cultural interest in 2010.



Corpus Christi in València

For centuries the *fiesta grossa* has been the main festival of the city. First celebrated in 1355 and then continuously since 1372. The festival is religious and characteristic and is rich in symbolism and the representations of the mystery of life. It is currently celebrated on the eighth Sunday following Easter Sunday.



The Rocks

The Rocks are triumphant chariots with symbolic figures, sacred and profane in character, where the mysteries of the celebration of Corpus Christi of València are depicted. Most are kept in the Casa de las Rocas (House of the Rocks), which dates back to the 15th century. The Rocks exhibited are: La Diablera (1511/1542), La Fe (1542), San Miguel (1542), San Vicente Ferrer (1665), La Purísima (1665), La Santísima Trinidad (1674), València (1855), La Fama (1899), El Patriarca (1961), Virgen de los Desamparados (1995) and Santo Cáliz (2001).



Giants and Legend

'Giants' and 'bigheads' are very cherished symbols of the Valencian culture, which provide a playful component to the festivity. They represent the parts of the world where the message of the Eucharistic were spread to. The fight against evil presents as a peculiar legend in the form of hagiographic allegories like Saint Margaret and "La Cucafera", Saint George and the dragon or Saint Martha and the Tarascan.

Symbols

The colourful biblical and civil symbols of the Corpus have become part of local popular artistry. Those that stand out are Jacob's Ladder, the sacrificial altar with the seven-branched candelabrum or the eagles, which symbolize John the Evangelist and the connection with the church in Rome. The guardian angel of the city, the heralds, bugles and drums as well as the *Senyera* (València's ancient flag), represent the civilian component of the festival.



The del Corpus Scroll

The didactic attitude of the entourage and the mysteries of the Corpus is evident in the Corpus Christi scroll. Dated in the first third of the 19th century, it illustrates the procession's celebrations and the Procession, with its elements and characters progressively through watercolour drawings and cut-outs of prints on a strip of paper 31 meters in length. It has great historical and anthropological value.



The Parade of the Banquet

Established in 1516, it was an invitation from the jurors of the city, at the hand of the chaplain of the Rocks, for the authorities and the people to attend the solemn procession of Corpus Christi. The giants and the bigheads participate in the procession, representing different parts of the world as well as the dances and the mysteries, like that of King Herod who stars in the slaughter-procession and culminate with the popular "la banyà".

