



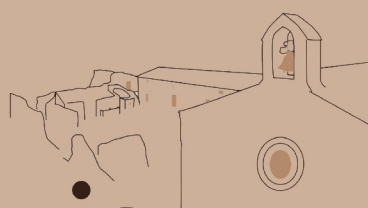
ENTRANCE TO THE OLD PRIORY

This complex is comprised of different constructions, originally of a monastic nature and later converted to agricultural use, arranged around a central courtyard. The ensemble is protected by a wall.

Bellpuig was definitively established by the Premonstratensian community in the year 1240, when it was awarded the administration and governance of the parish of Artà. By 1244, the Premonstratensian community of Artà consisted of eight monks, but the area contains burial sites from prior to when it was established.

CONJUNT DE

Bellpuig



On 29 May 1425 the assets of Bellpuig were handed over to Joan Vivot, in exchange for properties which the latter owned in Os de Balaguer. The monks left Artà, returning to Lleida, and Bellpuig ceased to be a priory and became a farm.

Shortly afterwards, on 18 October 1441, the estate was sold to Albertí Dameto. No information exists on the changes made to the property in the Vivot period, if indeed there were any, but the Dametos did embark on general work on the space to adapt it to the new requirements.

In the 17th century, when a marquisate was bestowed on Bellpuig, a rehabilitation process commenced, and the church once again became a place of worship.

During the 18th century, it was turned into a residence, which survived until the 19th century.

In 1820 a plague epidemic was declared in Artà, necessitating the use of Bellpuig as a lazaretto. However, it seems the church and the houses did not accommodate most of the plague sufferers.

Some time later, the estate was maintained as an agricultural operation alone, and at some point after 1868 the church was converted into a farmhouse.

In 1998 the Truyols Rovira family donated the buildings of Bellpuig to the Council of Mallorca.

