



<p>Santiago Palencia</p>	<p>Only elements of the West façade survive; the remainder dates from 1848. The door has an arch with the Wise Men of the Apocalypse. The columns each side are finely decorated and have fine capitals. To the left is the Triumph of the Just Soul and to the right, the Sinful Soul. The men on the arch are represented as craftsmen (including a metal worker). There is a fine lintel above the door; this has Christ in Majesty with the symbols of the four Evangelists and there are six Apostles to the sides.</p> <p>See 'Guia del Románico en España' pages 208 to 210</p>
<p>Coca San Nicholas Segovia</p>	<p>All that remains of this church is a very tall XIIIc bell tower. It is square and is built of brick. It has several storeys with blind arches; the four upper storeys have pairs of open arches.</p>
<p>Coca castle chapel Segovia</p>	<p>Within the huge XVc castle is a crypt. The outside wall of the crypt appears on the castle wall with interlinked arches of brick work. Inside there are decorated arches, interlace patterns and vegetative designs.</p> <p>See leaflet</p>
<p>Cuéllar Sta María de la Cuélla Segovia</p>	<p>This church is in poor repair but is being restored (2006). It has been much altered. The nave is XIIIc and is rounded but without decoration. There is a tall, square tower on the North side of the apse. It has open arches on three upper levels and there are many scaffold holes.</p>
<p>Cuéllar San Pedro Segovia</p>	<p>This church is disaffected. It was built in the XIc. It has a single nave and a rounded apse that is supported by huge buttresses. There is a small, rounded North chapel and a fortified area above the apse. The South door is stepped, but in a poor state of repair. There are two capitals each</p>



<p>Fuentidueña San Martín Segovia</p>	<p>This church is ruined. The square tower at the West end and the wider single nave were built in the Xc. The apse, which was frescoed, was built in the XIIc. The apse was dismantled in 1957 and removed to New York. The church was built on a Celtic-iberian necropolis that has been excavated.</p>
<p>Fuentidueña San Miguel Segovia</p>	<p>This is a late XIIc church that stands above the village. It has a large single nave, a rounded apse, a gallery/porch on the North side and a square tower on the South side. The apse has three windows with pilasters and capitals, pairs of blind arches on the North and South sides and four engaged columns with capitals. These depict sirens, birds, a horseman and lions (very similar to the ones at La Trinidad and San Martín in Segovia). Above the windows is a line of modillions that include images of a bottom-shower, monsters, a soldier, lovers, a centaur, a woman and foliage. Below the gallery is a door; it is stepped and is between two pairs of capitals that depict birds, griffons and foliage. The gallery has fine capitals including images of sirens, shells and foliage. The West door is also between pairs of capitals of foliage, griffons, harpies and figures. The tower has tacherons:π, L.</p> <p>See 'Guia del Románico en España' pages 224 and 225</p>
<p>Iscar Valladolid</p>	<p>This church is built of brick. It dates from the XIIc. There is a rounded apse that has three rows of brick outlined blind arches. The nave has been rebuilt, but it retains the large circular columns. The choir has been extensively restored but it has pairs of tall blind arches on both the North and South sides. There is a XIIc font decorated with a scalloped pattern.</p>

<p>Omeñaca La Inmaculada Concepción Soria</p>	<p>This is a small XIIc, rural church. It has a single nave and a low, square tower over the crossing. There is a gallery/porch on the South side; under it is a stepped south door. Above the door are modillions depicting heads. The gallery has capitals in pairs; these depict harpies, birds, centaurs and foliage.</p> <p>See 'Guia del Románico en España' page 246, 'El Románico en Soria' page 27 and 'Castille Roman' Tome 2 page 16</p>
<p>Palencia St Miguel South-west of Burgos</p>	<p>This church was constructed between the XI and XIIIcs and shows evidence of the Transitional style from Romanesque to Gothic. The West door originally had six arcs decorated with small statues of angels and saints; these are sadly very damaged. There is a nave with side aisles and two rounded side chapels. The apse, which has large buttresses, is Gothic. There is a later tower over the West end.</p>
<p>Pedraza Parish church Segovia</p>	<p>This church has a tall tower. It dates from the XIIc; it has pairs of openings on two levels on all four sides. These have pilasters that are topped by small foliage capitals. On the edge of the town, near the castle, is a small chapel that has been converted into a dwelling. It would appear to be Romanesque in origin. It has a short rounded apse and a small single nave.</p>
<p>Pedraza La Virgen de las Vegas Segovia</p>	<p>This small church is some way from the village. It was once a dependency of the village church. The main interest lies in the gallery/porch on the South side of the nave. It has capitals of centaurs, sirens, harpies, a green man and foliage. The South door is stepped with two capitals to the sides and two sculptures that illustrate the Annunciation. The tower has a narrow window with two capitals that have heads set in foliage.</p>

<p>Samboal Segovia</p>	<p>See 'Guia del Románico en España' pages 249 and 250</p> <p>This is the church of a former Benedictine priory. It was built in the XIIc and shares some characteristics with the church at Iscar. It has a fine rounded apse that is constructed with bricks. It has more than 20 blind arches set on three levels. Around the top of the apse are Lombard-style 'teeth'. To the North is a square bell tower, also built of bricks. It has open arches on three levels.</p> <p>See 'Castille Roman' Tome 2 page 17</p>
<p>San Andrés de Arroyo Palencia</p>	<p>This former Cistercian abbey was built from the XIIc. It is now a convent. The church has three aisles with two rounded side chapels and a polygonal apse. There is a decorated North door. On the South side are cloisters that are late XIIc. The capitals are decorated with delicate foliage patterns of high quality. At the corners of the galleries are beautifully decorated pillars. In the wall of the North gallery is a delicately carved cover to a fountain. On the South side is the Chapter House that has decorated arches and door that are in keeping with the remainder of the cloister decoration.</p>
<p>San Cebrian de Muda San Cornelio y San Cipriano Palencia</p>	<p>This church was constructed using a reddish volcanic stone in the XIIIc. It is therefore a 'Transitional' church from Romanesque. It was built with a single nave and a flat ended apse. The nave has slim buttresses. There is a South door below a porch that is of later construction. Over the West end is a bell wall. Below the Bell-wall is a small window with a decorated arch. The door is stepped and below arcs of which only one is decorated. There are capitals to the sides with rather crude heads and a very simple foliage pattern. Over the doorway and on the top of the South wall of the nave are a few very simply sculptured corbels. Inside there are Gothic period frescos.</p>

<p>San Estaban de Gormaz</p> <p>Sta Maria del Rivero</p> <p>Soria</p>	<p>This single naved church dates from the XIIc. It has a rounded apse and a gallery/porch on the South side. The apse has a later extension East; the North window of the apse is partly obscured. There is a modern bell wall over the crossing. The North window of the apse has capitals with figures. Inside, the choir has capitals of foliage, birds and a green man. The gallery has capitals of foliage, a siren and a cloaked man. There are capitals by the door depicting a snake, a monkey, birds and men. Over the gallery and apse are modillions; these depict cloaked figures, a monk, a soldier and a priest. There are tacherons on the apse: a V (on its side).</p> <p>See 'El Románico en Soria' page 55, 'Guia del Románico en España' page 271 and 'Castille Roman' Tome 2 pages 146 to 148</p>
<p>San Estaban de Gormaz</p> <p>San Miguel</p> <p>Soria</p>	<p>Built in the XIc, this church has a single nave, a rounded apse and a square tower on the North side. There is a small, plain West door. The tower has three openings at the top and a recessed window near the base, The apse has a single window with pilasters. The gallery/porch is on the South side. Below it is a stepped door; this has two capitals, each depicting heads, cones and a winged animal. There is a head on each door jamb. The gallery has weathered pillars and capitals that depict castles, a horse, figures, a snake, a siren, a horseman and a monster.</p> <p>See 'El Románico en Soria' page 54, 'Guia del Románico en España' pages 269 to 271 and 'Castille Roman' Tome 2 pages 145 and 146</p>
<p>Santa María de Huerta</p> <p>Soria</p>	<p>This is a former Cistercian monastery that was established in 1144. It took until the last decades of the XIII century to complete the church. The church was modified in the Renaissance and abandoned in 1835,. The Cistercians</p>

	<p>returned in 1930 to restore it. The church is plain on both the outside and, excepting the later additions, on the inside too. The West façade has a stepped doorway with ‘transitional’ style capitals of foliage patterns each side. Above the door is a large ‘wagon-wheel’ window. The nave has side aisles. The exterior of the nave on the South wall has many different builders’ marks. The choir, which is rounded with large buttresses, has been almost entirely rebuilt. The South transept has a Renaissance chapel built on the end.</p> <p>See ‘Guia del Románico en España’ pages 290 &amp; 291 and ‘El Románico en Soria’ page 78</p>
<p>Santa Maria de Mave Palencia</p>	<p>The church was part of a Monastic complex. The church construction began in 1208. It has a nave with side aisles and a rounded apse and side chapels. Over the crossing there is a cupola on trompes. The West door is stepped with foliage capitals to the sides and a zig-zag pattern on two of the arcs over the door. Above the door is a bell-wall. The original cloisters to the South were entirely rebuilt in the XVIIIc.</p>
<p>Santa María de Melque Toledo</p>	<p>The history of this church is still a matter of disagreement between various authorities. Most believe it to be of Visigoth origin from the VIIIc. It is built in the form of a cross with a short single nave, transepts which had a chapel off each and a long rounded choir that was set into a flat ended apse. It was used as mausoleum; there are niches in the transept and in a small court on the West side of the North transept. The outline of the West door shows a large horseshoe arch. The windows, other doorways and the arch at the entrance to the choir all show this style of arch. There are no sculptures decorating the church.</p> <p>See ‘Guía del Prerrománico’ pages 211 to 214 and ‘L’Art Mozarabe’ pages 76 to 80</p>
<p>Santo Domingo de Silos</p>	<p>The cloisters date from the XI/XIIcs. They are on two floors. The capitals are the works of several sculptors, but</p>

Burgos	<p>two in particular stand out on the lower floor. In all there are 64 pairs of capitals, plus others at the Chapter house and at the Virgin's Door which is at the East side of the cloisters; there are other capitals at the niche near St Domingo's tomb on the North side of the cloisters. In the museum is a fine tympanum that came from the old church. The museum also contains enamels and other fine XIIc items.</p> <p>See 'Castille Roman' Tome 2 pages 25 to 111 and 'Guia del Románico en España' pages 295 to 300</p>
Segovia San Clemente	<p>On the South-west side of town, this church has a single nave and a rounded apse with a square tower over the crossing. The apse has four windows with pilasters and foliage capitals. The West door is now blocked and high above the road; it has a decorated arch and modillions depicting monsters and foliage. There are flowers and birds between the modillions. On the South side is a gallery/porch; it has foliage capitals and a South door with a capital each side.</p>
Segovia San Esteban	<p>The church has been rebuilt, but there is an early XIIIc gallery/porch on the West and South sides of it and a very tall square tower at the East end of the gallery. The tower has five storeys with openings and arches. These have, to their sides, capitals depicting birds, animals, figures and foliage. The gallery has very worn capitals. Some depict Christ in a mandola, animals in vines and foliage. Above the capitals on the outside of the gallery are modillions and, between them, plaques with flowers, animals and figures similar to those at San Clemente.</p> <p>See 'Guia del Románico en España' pages 305 and 306 and 'Castille Roman' Tome 2 page 256</p>

<p>Segovia</p> <p>San Juan de los Caballeros</p>	<p>This church, which has a base from the Visigoth period, is now a private museum. It has a nave with side aisles, a rounded apse and two side chapels. There is a square tower on the South of the crossing and a South gallery/porch that extends along the West façade. The West doorway to the gallery is stepped and between originally four capitals each side. There are modillions and sculptured plaques over this entrance. The plaques are similar to those at San Clemente and San Esteban. The modillions depict elaborate scenes with figures. The West door to the church is also stepped. The gallery has capitals depicting figures, foliage and interlace. The apse windows have pilasters with capitals depicting birds and monsters. The tower has pairs of open arches with many capitals that are of animals, birds and foliage.</p> <p>See ‘Guia del Románico en España’ pages 303 and 304 and ‘Castille Roman’ Tome “ pages 255 and 256</p>
<p>Segovia</p> <p>Ste Juste</p>	<p>This church has a single nave and a rounded apse. The choir is frescoed. There is a stepped West door with a single capital each side of the door. – to the right, angels and, to the left, foliage. The arches over the door have two bands of flowers. Over the doorway is a window with capitals depicting griffons and a blank. On the North of the apse is a square tower with pairs of blind arches and open arches.</p> <p>See ‘Castille Roman’ Tome 2 pages 256 and 257 and ‘Guia del Románico en España’ pages 302 and 303</p>
<p>Segovia</p>	<p>This is a large, early XIIc church in the centre of the old</p>

San Martin	<p>town. There is a gallery/porch round all three sides of the nave. There is a rounded chapel each side of the flat ended apse: the North chapel appears, from the outside, to be over a crypt as there are small arches at ground level. The bays on both side chapels have weathered capitals. The main interest is in the gallery. There are two entrances on the West side, the more important being the one to the South. This is flanked by statues of four figures and it leads to the stepped door to the church. The gallery has some 40 capitals they depict biblical scenes from both the Old and New Testaments, vegetation, animals, birds, lions (that are similar to those at La Trinidad, Segovia and at Fuentiduena), bishops, harpies and interlace.</p> <p>See 'Castille Roman' Tome 2 pages 243 to 247 and 'Guia del Románico en España' pages 304 and 305</p>
Segovia San Millan	<p>On the South-west side of town, this church has a nave with side aisles, a rounded apse, one South and two North side chapels and a square bell tower. The chapels are also rounded. A gallery/porch runs round three sides of the nave. The nave and side aisles are divided by alternating groups of columns and single columns. The single columns are topped by large decorated capitals. Above the arches of the central nave are small windows. Over the crossing is a cupola on trompes. The choir has decorated windows and these are above a line of nine blind arches. All have pilasters and capitals that have foliage, lions, sirens, birds etc. There are tacherons on the apse windows: P and Star of David.</p>
Segovia San Salvador	<p>On the South-east side of town, only the tower of this church is Romanesque. It dates from the XIIIc; it is tall with a pair of blind arches and a pair of open arches at the top on all four sides.</p>

<p>Segovia La Trinidad</p>	<p>This church has a single nave, a rounded apse, a tower on the North side and a gallery/porch on the South side. Below the apse is a pagan temple. The West door is a stepped with two capitals each side; these are of birds, the Nativity, the Annunciation and monsters. The apse has foliage capitals. The choir resembles that at San Millan with decorated windows above blind arches. Most of the capitals depict foliage; there is one of Christ in a mandola that is held by angels; others are of interlace, harpies, lions (similar to those at San Martin, San Clemente and Fuentiduena).</p> <p>See 'Castille Roman' Tome 2 page 256</p>
<p>Segovia La Vera Cruz</p>	<p>On the North outskirts of the town, this late XIIc church has a circular nave, a rounded apse and two side chapels. There are West and South doors. The West door is stepped with three capitals each side. These depict harpies, men attacking monsters, heads and foliage. The South door has two capitals each side; these are of foliage, harpies and a monk in foliage. Above the West door are worn modillions. There are narrow, undecorated windows on the apse and nave.</p> <p>See 'Castille Roman' Tome 2 pages 249 to 254 and 'Guia del Románico en España' pages 306 to 309</p>
<p>Sepulveda San Salvador Segovia</p>	<p>On the hill top above the town, this church dates from the XIc. It has a rounded apse with a square tower on the North side, a single nave and a gallery/porch along the South side. The nave has engaged columns with foliage capitals. The apse has decorated windows with capitals depicting cones and palmettes. On the South of the apse are modillions of heads. The tower has many tacherons and, at the top, pairs of open arches on two levels. In a niche by the tower is an inscribed stone; there is another on the apse. The gallery capitals are, in several cases,</p>



<p>Soria</p> <p>San Juan de la Rabanera</p>	<p>This church was built in the late XIIc. It has a single nave, transepts, a rounded apse and a tower over the crossing. The West façade has a stepped door with a tympanum from San Nicolas, depicting St Nicholas with four priests. To the sides are capitals of Christ with Mary Magdelene (right), the Resurrection (right), the Last Supper (left) and St Thomas (left). There is a South door with a tympanum; this door was built for the church. The tympanum depicts flowers and there are two capitals that have foliage. Over the West door are very small modillions. The transepts have decorated windows and a sculptured lion on the apex. The apse has engaged columns, flat buttresses, two large sculptured plaques that depict two flower heads below sprigs of foliage and a line of modillions. There is a faint inscription. Inside, there are capitals at the entrance to the choir. Around the choir are blind arches. Most of the capitals inside depict foliage. The choir has ribbed vaults.</p> <p>See ‘Castille Roman’ Tome 2 page 201 and ‘Guia del Románico en España’ pages 314 and 315 and ‘El Románico en Soria’ pages 36 to 39</p>
<p>Soria</p> <p>Sta Maria la Mayor</p>	<p>On the main square, only the South door of this church is of interest. It is stepped and is between six capitals. These depict mythical beasts, interlacings and foliage. They are probably late XIIc/early XIIIc</p>
<p>Toledo</p> <p>Cristo de la Luz (Mezquita de</p>	<p>The mosque was built in 999, an event which is recorded on an inscription high on the West façade. It was a rectangular building. On the West side three doorways led</p>

Bad-Al-Mardum	<p>into the building. Above these was a line of interlocked arches and the inscription which was set between two lines of 'Lombard teeth'. The North wall also had three arches leading to the interior. Only the central one was horseshoe shaped. Above were six mudéjar style bays, Inside there are three aisles divided by columns with Visigoth capitals. The roof has a series of cupolas with Moorish style ribbing. On the South wall a small lobed door opens out. In 1187 a long rounded choir was built on the east end. The walls have two lines of tall bays and windows. The lower line is rounded, the upper line is lobed. There are lines of Lombard teeth above each line. Inside the choir, which is above the level of the nave, there are two lines of bays; these are of tall horseshoe arches. The choir vault is frescoed with Christ in Glory.</p> <p>See 'Guía del Prerrománico' pages 216 to 217</p>
Toledo El Salvador	<p>This church is an interesting mixture of buildings and styles. Beyond the east end and accessed by a passage along the North side of the church are the remains of mosque. There are two horseshoe arches with capitals amidst an area of excavations. The present church is not Romanesque. But it is built over the site of an earlier Visigoth church, elements of which may be seen. In the new church there is a line of reused columns and capitals from the earlier church. One marble column has a clearly incised cross on it. At the East end of the line of columns is an unusual and tall sculptured Visigoth pillar. On one side of this pillar are for pairs of figures all with halos. The other sides of the pillar have foliage decoration. On the walls of the church there are several reused Visigoth sculptured stones. On the church tower and on the space between the tower and the West door there are more re-used Visigoth sculptured stones.</p> <p>See 'Guía del Prerrománico' page 218</p>
Toledo	<p>This church is built on the site of an earlier Visigoth church. It is in the Mudéjar style. There is a wide nave and</p>

San Román	<p>two side aisles. These are separated by columns with Visigoth capitals. Between the columns are horseshoe arches. Many of the walls are frescoed; some of these date from the XIIIc. The church houses a fine exhibition of Visigoth sculpture and church artefacts.</p> <p>See 'Guía del Prerrománico' pages 218 &amp; 219</p>
Toledo Santiago de Arrabal	<p>This is a large Mudéjar church which was built in the XIIIc. It has a large rounded apse and side chapels. These are decorated with two lines of blind arches. There is a small but attractive North door by the transept. The West façade is decorated in strong Mudéjar form, with a polylobed door below a line of interlocked arches. Above that is a rose window set between two polylobed bays.</p>
Toledo Santas Justa y Rufina	<p>The present church was built in the XVIc on the site of a VIIc Visigoth church. Of the original church only a fragment of a horseshoe arch and a Visigoth pillar remain. The pillar, which is very weathered, has thin bands of interlaced foliage down the sides and a more complicated leaf pattern up the centre.</p> <p>See 'Guía del Prerrománico' page 217 and 'L' Art Mozarabe' pages 422 &amp; 423</p>
Toledo Santa Maria la Blanca	<p>Until the late XIIc this was the main synagogue in Toledo. In 1405 it was transformed into a church. There are five aisles divided by pillars with elaborately carved capitals. These have complicated intelace patterns and pine cones. Between the pillars there are horseshoe arches. The white walls give the interior a feeling of light. The outside is of little interest except the West door which is finely carved with geometric patterns that have a North African look.</p>

<p>Toledo Santo Tomé</p>	<p>The church and the top of the church tower are XIII &amp; XIVc and are in the Mudéhar style. However the lower part of the tower is from the Visigoth period. In the wall of the second storey of the tower near the corner there is a fine sculptured Visigoth niche.</p>
<p>Valdeolmillos San Juan Palencia</p>	<p>The church was built in the XIIc and was extended in the XV and XVIIcs. It had a single nave and two rounded side chapels. The apse, now flat ended, has been rebuilt. Over the West wall is a large bell wal. There are rather crude corbels around the nave walls.</p>
<p>Valladolid Sta Maria de la Antigua</p>	<p>Only the tower of this church is Romanesque, dating from the XIc. The remainder of the church was rebuilt in the XIVc. The tower has four storeys with open arches. These arches have pilasters to the sides with foliage capitals.</p> <p>See 'Castille Roman' Tome 2 page 32</p>
<p>Valoria San Miguel Palencia</p> <p>10.09.2011</p>	<p>This church was built in the late XIIc but has had later additions and alterations. It had a single nave with a plain South door that is now blocked. The apse has been altered with a later extension. There is a bell wall over the West end. By a window on the South wall there is a floral tacheron.</p>