

SPAIN

ASTURIAS

<p>Amandi</p> <p>S Juan</p>	<p>This XIIIc church has a single nave and a rounded apse. The West door is below a porch, above which is a bell wall. The door is stepped and between capitals, mostly of foliage, but one depicts the Presentation at the Temple. There is a South door below the porch; it is almost plain. The apse is rounded, with four decorated windows; their capitals are of foliage, tear-drops, figures and heads of monsters. Above are modillions that include three images of lust. There are four engaged columns with capitals, one of which has interlacings. Inside, the choir has blind arches on two levels. There are many fine capitals, including Daniel between lions, the Sacrifice of Isaac, the death of San Sebastian, war instruments, Adam & Eve, the Magi etc. There are many tacherons on the apse: E, B, r, s and Z/N (15) similar to those at Villaviciosa.</p> <p>See 'Prerrománico y Románico en Asturias' pages 58 and 59</p>
<p>Aramil</p> <p>San Esteban</p>	<p>This little rural chapel dates from the XIIc. It has a single nave with a bell wall over the west end, a South door and a rounded apse. The apse has a decorated central window that has foliage capitals. Above are modillions that include a monk, two snakes, the twins, heads and animals with plaques in between them; these have geometric patterns that include one with interlacings. The South door is polylobed with a frieze of interlacing to the right of the door and one of foliage to the left. The</p>

	<p>west door is stepped. The two capitals to the right are of foliage; those to the left have interlacing and a head spewing foliage.</p> <p>See 'Prerrománico y Románico en Asturias' page 83</p>
<p>Gobiendes Santiago</p>	<p>This small pre-Romanesque chapel has been much restored. There is a small bell wall over the West door that is under a timber porch; this latter is supported on new corbels and it extends around the South side of the church. The apse is flat ended. On the South side of the apse is a small twin arched window that was restored in the mid XIXc.</p> <p>See 'Guia del Prerrománico' page 119, The preromanesque in Asturias' pages 268 to 272 and 'Prerrománico y Románico en Asturias' page 45</p>
<p>Llanes Sta María de la Asunción</p>	<p>This is a XIIIc church that was given a major rebuild in the XVc. The West and South doors are stepped with very eroded sculptured capitals that depict foliage and, at the right side of the door, a man with a fish. The remainder is XVc.</p> <p>See 'Prerrománico y Románico en Asturias' page 69</p>
<p>Oviedo Cathedral del Salvador</p>	<p>The Cathedral is XVIc, but there is a small crypt (Cámara Santa) and, on the North side, vestiges of a church and a Romanesque tower with capitals that depict foliage and, on the South side, interlacings.</p>

<p>Oviedo</p> <p>Ste María de Bendones</p>	<p>The cloister area house a museum with a number of interesting Romanesque artefacts.</p> <p>See 'Guia del Prerrománico' pages 93 to 95, 'Guia del Románico en Espana' pages 137 and 138, 'The preromanesque in Asturias' pages 98 to 104 and 'Prerrománico y Románico en Asturias' pages 48 to 50</p> <p>This church is of XIc origin and it comprises a wide but short nave with a porch over a plain West door. There is an isolated, square, rather short tower to the right of the door. The porch entrance is between two pairs of claustrae. There are short transepts, each with a claustra. The apse is flat ended with claustrae below a triple arched window. All the stones for the porch entrance and the windows have a tacheron R on them.</p> <p>See 'Guia del Prerrománico' pages 86 and 87, 'The preromanesque in Asturias' pages 111 to 116 and 'Prerrománico y Románico en Asturias' page 33</p>
<p>Oviedo</p> <p>Sta María del Naranco</p>	<p>This is a rectangular church of the IXc. It is built in a most unusual design. It is rectangular and is built on two levels. On the upper level, there are two open galleries, one at each end. The East end has an altar and each has barley-sugar twisted columns that are topped by capitals of foliage or 'V' patterns. Inside there are sculptured discs. On the exterior are more such discs. The entrance is below a porch and up steps that rise from both East and</p>

	<p>the West. The porch also has twisted columns topped by capitals. Below the first floor is a 'crypt', which has a number of low windows and an entrance on the North. There are a number of flat buttresses, with a lozenge pattern that rises the full height of the buttress. This pattern is also to be seen on the horizontal members of the apse.</p> <p>See 'Guia del Prerrománico' pages 101 to 103, 'The preromanesque in Asturias' pages 133 to 162 and 'Prerrománico y Románico en Asturias' page 17 to 25</p>
<p>Oviedo St Miguel de Liño</p>	<p>This chapel dates from the IXc (Ramero I's royal chapel). Today it is in the shape of a Latin cross. The apse has been rebuilt, using sculptured stones in a number of places. The West door has been rebuilt, but there are claustrae each side of it and over it. On the South transept there is a fine claustra with a large 'filigree' pattern on the upper arch. Each side of the claustrae below the 'filigree' are columns that bulge slightly in the middle. There are a number of small slit windows.</p> <p>See 'Guia del Prerrománico' pages 105 to 109, 'The preromanesque in Asturias' pages 163 to 192 and 'Prerrománico y Románico en Asturias' pages 26 to 31</p>
<p>Oviedo San Tirso el Real</p>	<p>Next to the Cathedral, on the South side, there are the remains of this IXc chapel. It is rectangular with an 'Alfiz' window on the East side.</p>

<p>Panes</p> <p>San Juan de Cilierno</p> <p>On the East edge of Asturias</p>	<p>See 'Guia del Prerrománico' page 95 and 96, 'The preromanesque in Asturias' pages 95 to 97 and 'Prerrománico y Románico en Asturias' page 11</p> <p>Isolated on the South side of the village, this chapel dates from the XIIc. It was burnt in 1936 and left roofless until the end of the XXc. It has a short, flat ended apse and a small, rectangular nave with two small undecorated doors. There is a tall bell wall over the West end. Inside at the crossing are capitals with monsters and foliage.</p> <p>See 'Prerrománico y Románico en Asturias' page 72</p>
<p>Priesca</p> <p>S Salvador</p>	<p>This church was consecrated in AD 921. The nave has side aisles. The apse is flat ended with blind arches. On the apse there are three claustra windows. Above the central one is a twin arched window. There is another on the wall of the porch on the south wall. Below this porch is a plain door. The West door is also plain. There are some IXc frescos in the side chapels. Over the West door is a bell wall. The choir has blind arches each side. The capitals by the arches and at the two side chapels depict foliage designs. There is a small narthex inside the West door and a font.</p> <p>See 'Guia del Prerrománico' pages 112 and 113, 'The preromanesque in Asturias' pages 261 to 267 and 'Prerrománico y Románico en Asturias' page 44</p>
<p>Selorio</p> <p>Sta Eulalia</p>	<p>This XIIc church has a single nave, a rounded apse and short transept. The West door, which is below a bell wall, is stepped</p>

	<p>with three capitals depicting foliage and one with winged dragons. The South door is below a porch; it has only simple decoration on the arch over the door. The apse has one window between pilasters that have foliage capitals. There are a few modillions. The arch to the choir has animals on it.</p> <p>See 'Prerrománico y Románico en Asturias' page 62</p>
<p>Valdediós S Salvador</p>	<p>On the North side of the XIIIc Cistercian abbey, this chapel was consecrated in 844 AD. It has a nave with side aisles. There is a stepped doorway on the West end. It is below a porch and has twin windows above it and a claustra window to the right. Over the doorway there is a bell wall. The nave has four twin windows high up on the central wall and another on the transept wall. On the flat ended apse there are two twin windows, one above the other. All the windows have fine bas relief sculptures. Inside there are frescos.</p> <p>See 'Guía del Prerrománico' pages 114 to 118, 'The preromanesque in Asturias' pages 214 to 234 and 'Prerrománico y Románico en Asturias' pages 40 to 43</p>
<p>Villamayor Sta María</p>	<p>This former XI/XIIc Benedictine priory church retains only the apse. The remainder is now given over to government offices. The apse is rounded with a single window that has foliage capitals on the pilasters. Above are modillions including 21 heads uttering foliage. Between them are plaques with geometric patterns. Above these is a</p>

<p>Villaviciosa</p> <p>Sta María de la Oliva</p>	<p>frieze of flowers. There is a South door with capitals of birds and foliage and, to the right, a plaque depicting the Flight into Egypt. Inside, the choir has eight blind arches separated by pilasters with capitals. On the outside are tacherons: S x 10, reversed Z x 5, q x 3, V x 2 and a beak-like symbol x 4.</p> <p>See 'Prerrománico y Románico en Asturias' page 79</p> <p>A XIIIc church, it was much rebuilt in the XVc following a fire. There is a wide, single nave and a short, narrow, flat ended apse. The West door is stepped and below arches decorated with flowers and between capitals that depict, to the left, a man playing a pipe and two of hunting for boar. The columns are decorated and once had statues of angels and bishops. The South door is below a porch; this door also has capitals; they depict birds, men with an animal uttering foliage, and lions. The flat ended apse has a window with small pillars and tiny lions on the bases of the columns. All round the exteriors are blessing crosses and graffiti crucifixes. Inside, at the entrance to the choir are simple capitals depicting lions. There are tacherons by the South door: Z similar to one at Amandi.</p> <p>See 'Prerrománico y Románico en Asturias' page 57 and leaflet</p>
17.06.2013	