

SPAIN	CANTABRIA
<p>Argomilla de Cayón</p> <p>San Andrés</p>	<p>This was a priory church from the XIIc. It has a rounded apse, a single nave with a square tower over the porch. The West door is stepped with capitals of birds and lions. There is a frieze of interlacings to the right. The apse has windows between small pillars topped by capitals depicting beasts and ‘tear drops’. Above are modillions depicting heads of animals and two images of lust. There is a XIIc tomb with Romanesque arches on the sides and crosses at the top end.</p> <p>See ‘El Románico en Cantabria’ page 19</p>
<p>Bárceda de Pie de Concha</p> <p>Los Santos Cosme y Damián</p>	<p>This church has a single nave, a rounded apse with a bell wall over the West door. This door is stepped but has neither columns nor capitals. Each side of the nave are later side aisles. On the walls of the original nave and the apse are modillions. These include two thorn-pullers, a man eating a wafer, an image of lust and heads.</p> <p>See ‘El Románico en Cantabria’ page 31 and ‘Guía del Románico en España’ page 147</p>
<p>Bareyo</p> <p>Sta María</p>	<p>This is a very fine church which stands on a hill a little way from the village. From the outside only the rounded apse retains the original character. It has four windows, two central ones that are very close together and one more each side. They have pilasters and capitals with several balls on them. There are two columns with capitals, one of which has two heads. There are a number of worn modillions that depict a</p>

<p>Castañeda</p> <p>Sta María or Sta Cruz</p>	<p>horse, a bull's head, an image of lust etc. There is a square tower at the South-west corner of the nave. The door is below a porch on the South side of the church. In the porch is a very large and fine font with interlacings and foliage sculptured round the sides. The base has two lions eating a man's arm. The man's head is below that arm. Inside, there are several Romanesque capitals. These depict heads and foliage. At the crossing are two small rounded chapels. The choir is long and it has blind arches on two levels. The capitals between the arches have small heads. The roof vaults are Gothic.</p> <p>See 'Castille Roman' Tome I page 26, 'Guia del Románico en España' pages 148 and 149, 'El Románico en Cantabria' pages 7 and 8 and leaflets</p> <p>This is a XIIc collegial church. It has a single XIIc nave and a XIIIc North side aisle, a XIIc rounded apse, a rounded North chapel and tower. The West door is stepped with capitals depicting pairs lions. The apse has three windows between small pillars with capitals depicting beasts and 'tear drops'. The nave has two bays; the Western one appears to have been rebuilt in the XVc. The capitals depict groups of animals. There is a cupola on trompes at the crossing with capitals that have groups of animals and 'tear drops'. The choir has eight blind arches, the two pairs to the sides being narrower than those at the end. The capitals depict birds, animals and monsters. Two capitals, one on the North of the nave and one in the choir have interlacings on the abacus. The North chapel also has capitals. In the South XVc chapel is a huge</p>
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<p>Castanedo</p>	<p>font. The North aisle has a number of Romanesque capitals, including a pair of winged dragons. There is a burial niche, which is frescoed and has small foliage capitals; these are XIIc. There is a long inscription by the door between the two aisles. There are a number of tacherons; 20 x V on the North chapel exterior, B and + by the West door, Z on a South pillar of the nave.</p> <p>See 'El Románico en Cantabria' pages 16 and 17, 'Guia del Románico en España' pages 149 and 150, 'Castille Roman' Tome 1 pages 105 and 111</p> <p>From the exterior little suggests that this church has XIIc origins. However, inside there are two Romanesque columns with capitals depicting animals.</p> <p>See 'El Románico en Cantabria' page 7</p>
<p>Cerdigo</p>	<p>This is a village chapel with a single nave and a small, narrow, rounded apse. The nave appears to have been rebuilt, though two narrow windows remain in the South wall. The apse also has three narrow rectangular windows and several (5+) corbels for a shelter. The West door which looks to be XIXc or later has a bell wall above it.</p>
<p>Cervatos San Pedro</p>	<p>This collegial church dates from the early XIIc. It has a rounded apse, a single nave with a South door and a fine square tower at the West end. The apse has three windows with pilasters and capitals. There</p>

	<p>are engaged columns topped by capitals. Round the apse are many modillions. These include three images of lust. The South door is stepped between capitals of lions and birds. Above is a large tympanum with interlaced foliage and a band that depicts lions. To the sides are plaques that illustrate Daniel with lions, a bishop, Adam & Eve, Mary & child. Above the door is another line of modillions. Inside, the choir has eight blind arches with columns and capitals that include images of St Peter, interlacings, lions, (one uttering foliage), eagles and spirals. Higher up are other capitals with animals and a column with an image of St Michael slaying a dragon. There are tacherons: B, q, S and two small triangles point to point.</p> <p>See 'Castille Roman' Tome 1 pages 119 to 125, 'El Románico en Cantabria' pages 63 to 66, 'Guia del Románico en España' pages 150 to 153 and leaflet</p>
Fombellida	<p>This chapel has a rounded apse that has no windows and only replacement modillions. The nave with a bell wall at the West end has been rebuilt.</p> <p>See 'El Románico en Cantabria' page 67</p>
Laredo Sta María de la Asunción	<p>This church has a tower over the west end; it has neither openings nor arches. On the South wall of the nave, below a XVc porch that has Gothic vaults, is a South door. It appears to dates from the XIIIc; it is stepped and is between very weathered capitals. The door arch has figures on both sides of the arches. On the North wall of the nave is another door, also from the</p>

<p>Lebeña</p> <p>Santa Maria</p> <p>East of Oviedo</p>	<p>XIIIc. It has undecorated arches and worn capitals. On the North wall are a number of large XIIIc windows with pilasters and worn capitals.</p> <p>The church is set in a valley in the shadow of the mountains. The basic plan is rectangular with three aisles leading to there flat ended chapels. The aisles are divided by columns with capitals that support horseshoe arches. The capitals are of foliage and some are of Visigoth origin. There is also a Visigoth altar front with typical symbols Of star patterns. There is a later porch on the South side and a tower set clear of the South-east corner. This has horseshoe arches. Outside, there are corbels that are of a style found on the Great Mosque at Cordobá. Below the corbels there is a thin frieze with a leaf pattern on the West, South and East walls.</p> <p>See ‘Guía del Prerrománico’ pages 89 to 91</p>
<p>Pesquera</p>	<p>This church has been extensively modified and rebuilt. There is a square tower over the West end; below it is a narrow porch that leads to the West door. Side aisles have been added to the original single nave. There is a flat ended apse. Inside is an original capital and an inscription dated 1085.</p> <p>See ‘El Románico en Cantabria’ page 32</p>
<p>Piasca</p> <p>Santa Maria</p> <p>South-west of Santander</p>	<p>This large church is on the site of an earlier monastery that was possibly built in the IXc. The present church was dedicated in 1172 according to an inscription by the door. The large church has three aisles. The</p>

<p>Raicedo</p> <p>San Juan</p>	<p>choir and South chapel are rounded. The West façade has a fine West door between sculptured capitals that depict horsemen, Men of the Apocalypse, monsters, interlace and a dove. They bare some resemblance to sculptures from the Saintonge in France. On a column to the right of the door is a statue of St Michael. Above the door are decorated arches with foliage, animals and a soldier. On the wall above are three statues in niches separated by columns with capitals, including two ‘column swallows’; the statues are of the Virgin with Sts Peter and Paul. There is a smaller South door. It has capitals and sculptures to the sides; those to the right are damaged. Those on the left also show characteristics from the Saintonge. There is a decorated East window and there are modillions. There was once a cloister on the South side of the Church.</p> <p>See ‘El Románico en Cantabria’ pages 50 to 53, ‘Castille Romane I’ page 34 and ‘Guia del Románico en España’ pages 154 to 156</p> <p>This is a small chapel. It has a bell wall over the West end, a single nave with doors on the North and South sides and a rounded apse. The apse has three windows with eroded capitals. The South door below a porch is plain and possibly modern. The North door is between capitals that depict an eagle and a lion. On the arch are floral decorations and small animals. Above the door are two rows of modillions and, between them, sculptured plaques. The modillions include an image of lust, a lion</p>
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	<p>and a lion eating a man. The plaques include a pair of lions, Daniel & lions and Isaac (?). There is an inscription and a tacheron S to the left of the door.</p> <p>See 'El Románico en Cantabria' page 30</p>
<p>Retorillo Sta María</p>	<p>This church is on the site of a Roman town. The church has a rounded apse, a single nave with a bell wall over the West end which has been rebuilt. There is a South door with a tympanum depicting two angels and two winged griffins. The apse has three windows; the central one has capitals with a pair of birds and an animal beside a head. Above it is a capital with two lions and weathered modillions.</p> <p>See 'El Románico en España' page 62 and 'Guía del Románico en España' pages 156 and 157</p>
<p>San Martín de Elines</p>	<p>This is a wonderful collegial church. It has a single nave and a rounded apse. The apse has three windows with double arches over each and capitals to the sides; two of these depict interlacings. Above the windows are modillions; there are more on the top of the South wall. The West door is in a small cloister that has two XIIC fonts and several XIIC sacophagii; one of these has interlacings. The door has simple capitals that depict foliage and pine cones. Inside the church there are four large columns with big circular capitals at the crossing and two levels of blind arches with capitals round the choir. These depict, on the large capitals, the Magi, the Massacre of Innocents, Daniel in the lions den, lions eating men and Samson slaying a lion; the smaller capitals depict Adam & Eve, foliage, interlacings, several with lions and</p>

<p>San Martín de Hoyos</p>	<p>birds.</p> <p>See 'El Románico en Cantabria' pages 83 to 87, 'Guia del Románico en España' pages 157 and 158 and special booklet</p> <p>This church has a rounded apse, a single nave with a South door below a porch and a bell wall. The apse has the remains of a window with modillions that include a deer, a bull's head and an 'atlas'. The South door is stepped with very simple decoration on the door arch.</p> <p>See 'El Románico en Cantabria' page 71</p>
<p>San Vicente de la Barquera Coast between Santander and Gijón</p>	<p>The church is transitional in style. The main door is on South. It is stepped between capitals, some of which look like later replacements. They are of birds, angels, people, beasts and foliage. The arch over the door has a zig-zag pattern with small figures and motifs. The West door, known as the 'Puerta del Poder', is similar in form and style. It has a line of modillions above it.</p> <p>See 'El Románico en Cantabria' pages 42 to 43</p>
<p>Santa María de Cayón Sta María</p>	<p>This XIIIc church retains the original rounded apse; the single nave and transepts have been rebuilt. The apse has three windows that are set between pilasters with capitals and with decorated arches. The capitals have 'tear drop' decorations. Inside, the choir has four blind arches that have simple capitals on short columns between each arch.</p>

	<p>See 'Guia del Románico en España' pages 158 and 159 and 'El Románico en Cantabria' page 20</p>
<p>Santillana del Mar</p>	
<p>Sta Juliana</p>	<p>This church was formerly the church of a monastery and later it became a Collegiate church. It dates from the XIc. It has a nave and side aisles, a rounded apse and two rounded side chapels. The apse and chapel windows are elaborately decorated with columns supporting carved capitols. The main door is on the South side; it is stepped and set into a XVIIc pediment. Behind and above is a XVIIc loggia. The side aisles are divided from the nave by columns with capitals that depict birds, two men fighting, animal heads, interlacings etc. At the West end, in the narthex, is a huge font and pantocrator. Over the crossing is a cupola on trompes. In the choir is a XIIc altar with the Evangelists on the front face. The side chapels have XIc pantocrators. There are fine cloisters on the North side of the church; here there are sculptured capitals: the life and death of St John the Baptist, Samson and the lion, Daniel and lions, a knight and his faithless wife, the Descent from the Cross, St Michael weighing souls.... There are also a number of salvaged modillions.</p> <p>See 'Guia del Románico en España' pages 160 to 162, 'El Románico en Cantabria' pages 34 to 39 and special booklet</p>
<p>Santoña</p>	
<p>Sta María del Puerto</p>	<p>This church is in the transitional period from Romanesque to Gothic. The South door and two capitals at the East end of the nave and two capitals together at the West end of the North side aisle are early to mid</p>

	<p>XIIIc; they are Romanesque in character. The remainder are typically Gothic. The apse dates from the XVIc. The South door is stepped and is between good capitals that depict a basilica, a pair of doves, a man with a donkey and a lion. The interior capitals depict, on the South of the nave, soldiers with a small gargoyle; on the North of the nave, two birds with human heads (sirens), also with a small gargoyle-like head, and, in the side aisle, two men holding their waist bands. On the second column from the West on the North of the aisle is a XVc Greenman.</p>
<p>La Serna Asunción</p>	<p>Only the apse of this church is Romanesque. It is short, rounded and dates from the XIc. It has a single very slim window. To the sides the apse is obscured by later additions. On the South wall are two re-used stones, both with inscriptions; one is upside down.</p> <p>See 'El Románico en Cantabria' page 30</p>
<p>Yermo Sta María</p>	<p>This church was built in 1202. It comprises a rounded apse and a single nave with a South door and a bell wall over the west end. Over the South door is a tympanum with a knight (St George?) slaying a dragon. To the sides are capitals of lions, griffons and knights. The door arch has a band of interlacings. Around the door are a number of re-used sculptures (taken from tombs?). They include images of Mary & child, a lion with two cubs, St Martin. Over the door are modillions of 'femme aux serpentes', a musician, a centaur, animals, lovers, heads etc. On the apse, there is a window with a capital illustrating the Garden of Gethsemane and interlacings on the window arch. The modillions on the apse are of lovers, heads and interlacings.</p>

	<p>Inside, over the South door is another tympanum of a knight slaying a lion, At the entrance to the choir are capitals with Christ in a mandorla and the Magi. By the East window, obscured by the huge wooden altar, are two more capitals. There is an inscription to the right of the door. The altar is IXc; it has a plain top and a simple rectangular base.</p> <p>See 'Castille Roman' Tome 1 page 41, 'El Románico en Cantabria' pages 24 to 26, 'Guia del Románico en España' page 165 and leaflet</p>
21.06.2013	