

SPAIN	CASTILLE and the South
<p>El Alminé San Nicolás North of Burgos</p>	<p>The church dates from the XIIc and has features in common with the nearby church of San Pedro de Tejada. It has a single nave and a polygonal apse that is XVIc. The West door is XVIIc. There is a North door decorated with foliage capitals. There are three windows each with small capitals; that on the west wall is particularly interesting. The bell tower is square and squat. It has wide openings with columns and foliage capitals. There are modillions on the nave walls. Inside, there is a cupola on squinches over the crossing.</p>
<p>Badajoz Santa María</p>	<p>In the XIIIc a church in the form of a basilica was built on the site of the Mosque in the cities Alcazar. This church had three aisles divided by slim pillars. The apse was short and rounded. There were no transepts. It was later almost completely destroyed leaving only the first meter of wall all round.</p>
<p>Benavente San Juan del Mercado Between León & Zamora</p>	<p>The building of the church began in 1182 using ashlar stone. It was completed several years later using brick. It has a wide nave and two side aisles. The apse is rounded. The South door is between capitals and statue columns of saints. Over the door is a tympanum of the Virgin with the Magi. Around the tympanum is an arch decorated with small figures from the Nativity – Joseph, one of the midwives, the shepherds and angels. On the South wall are several empty burial niches and tacherons. The West door is less ornate. It is set between foliage capitals and is below a decorated arch with animals and foliage symbols.</p> <p>See ‘El Románico en Zamora’ pages 74 and 75</p>
<p>Benavente Santa Maria del Azoque</p>	<p>This is the main church in the town. Building began in the mid XIIc but it was not completed until the XIVc. There is a wide nave with side aisles that were probably late additions, transepts each with two rounded side chapels</p>

<p>Between León & Zamora</p>	<p>and a rounded apse. The South door is stepped between foliage capitals. There is a tympanum depicting the Lamb of God surrounded by four angels. An arch over the tympanum has figures and mythical beasts. An outer arch is polylobed. The North door is also stepped between capitals with foliage and animals. It also has polylobed arches round it. There are two capitals with cat-like lions. Inside there are arches to the South chapels that are decorated with a zig-zag pattern; the arch to the choir has foliage capitals. There are many tacherons.</p> <p>See 'El Románico en Zamora' pages 71 to 73 and 'Leon Roman' pages 331 & 332</p>
<p>Carrión de los Condes St María de las Victorias Palencia</p>	<p>This XIIc church has a nave and side aisles. A rounded South side chapel is also XIIc. The transepts have been rebuilt. The West door has two worn capitals and it has an arch with geometric patterns. The main door is below a later porch, the supporting buttresses of which have damaged two mounted figures (Samson and a lion (left) and a figure whose horse is trampling a body; this is in the style of the horsemen seen in France that are identified as Constantine). The arches of the door rest on pairs of bull's heads. On the arches over the door are the Wise men of the Apocalypse, vine leaves and geometric patterns. The side chapels are of monsters and angels. Above the door is a lintel depicting Mary, the Magi and Herod.</p> <p>See 'Pilgrim Guide' page 161 and 'Guia del Románico en España' pages 206 to 208</p>
<p>Carrión de los Condes San Zoilo Palencia</p>	<p>Founded in the XIc most of the present church dates from a rebuild in the XVI/XVIIcs. Some arches from the XI/XIIc church are present in both the façade and the choir.</p> <p>See 'Pilgrim's Guide' pages 160 and 161 and 'Guia del Románico en España' page 210</p>

<p>Carrión de los Condes Santiago Palencia</p>	<p>The XIIc church was burnt by the army of Napoleon I. 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</p>	<p>This church is disaffected. It was built in the XIc. It has a</p>

<p>San Pedro Segovia</p>	<p>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 side; to the left a green man and a lion and to the right foliage and a defaced capital.</p>
<p>Cuéllar San Estaban Segovia</p>	<p>This is a huge brick built church that dates from the XIIIc; it appears (2006) to be disaffected. The apse is rounded with brick-outlined arches on three levels. The tall tower and the nave are XIVc.</p>
<p>Escalada Burgos</p>	<p>This church has mostly been rebuilt. But the tower at the West end and the South door below the tower are Romanesque as are elements of the West wall, where there are traces of arches. The main interest lies in the stepped door which is set between six capitals, depicting St George slaying a dragon, foliage, beasts and two soldiers. The door arch has images of many small figures playing instruments. These are below a line of very small modillions. Some of the stonework has polychrome paint (from the XVIIc ?).</p>
<p>Frómista San Miguel North of Palencia</p>	<p>The church was built from 1066 over a twenty year period. It has a nave with side aisles separated by pillars with columns topped by very fine sculptured capitals. The apse is rounded and there are two rounded side chapels. The windows on the apse, chapels and nave have sculptured capitals. There is an octagonal tower with many corbels over the crossing. The cupola below has the symbols of the evangelists in the trompes. There are doors on the North, South and West sides all with sculptured capitals to the sides. The church was in a semi-ruined state at the end of the XIXc and it has been beautifully restored. There are many tacheron Ns & Es inside.</p> <p>See 'Guia del Románico en España' pages 219 to 223</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 Romane' Tome 2 page 16</p>
<p>Oña San Juan North of Burgos</p>	<p>This church is early Gothic. The interest is in the capitals each side of the door. These depict Greenmen and monsters.</p>
<p>Oña San Salvador North of Burgos</p>	<p>This huge monastery was founded in the XIC but was greatly enlarged over subsequent centuries. The main part of the church and the cloisters are Gothic. Parts of the West façade, including two small windows are Romanesque. Fragments of the XIIc Chapter House also survive, complete with their original polychrome.</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</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</p>

Segovia	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.
Pedraza La Virgen de las Vegas Segovia	<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>See 'Guia del Románico en España' pages 249 and 250</p>
Puente Arenas San Pedro de Tejada North of Burgos	<p>The church was built on the site of an earlier monastic foundation dating from 850. The present church dates from the first third of the XIIc. There is a single nave with two bays, a crossing with a cupola and a rounded choir. The West door is set between pairs of foliage capitals. Over the door are arches decorated with rosettes and rope patterns. To the left and right there are sculptured plaques with scenes showing the twelve apostles, the Last Supper and a lion devouring a person. Above is a line of modillions. The nave walls have decorated windows above which are more modillions with clerical figures, animals and angels. The apse has more decorated windows and modillions. Over the crossing is a squat tower with fine openings each side. There are some similar characteristics to be seen on the church at nearby El Almine</p> <p>See 'Guia del Románico en España' pages 283 to 285 and 'Castille Romane I' pages 261 to 273</p>
Samboal Segovia	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

	<p>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 Romane' 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 Sta Maria del Rivero 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</p>

	<p>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 Romane' Tome 2 pages 146 to 148</p>
San Estaban de Gormaz	
San Miguel	
Soria	
	<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 Romane' Tome 2 pages 145 and 146</p>
El Campillo	
San Pedro del Nave	
West of Zamora	<p>This church was originally situated in a valley a few kilometres to the North; it was moved and rebuilt in its present location in 1930 to allow the valley to be flooded for a dam. It was a Visigoth church that dates from the end of the VIIc. It is constructed from rough cut stone blocks. There is a nave with side aisles. The square ended nave and two side chambers are separated from the nave by a screen that has a horseshoe arch leading into the choir. There are sculptures each side of the West door; they show typical Visigoth motifs of flowers and stars. There are plain doors on the two transept arms. Inside, there are very fine capitals with biblical scenes including Daniel and</p>

<p>Santa María de Huerta Soria</p>	<p>Abraham.</p> <p>See 'Guía del Prerrománico' pages 137 to 141</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 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 'Guía del Románico en España' pages 290 & 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</p>

<p>Santo Domingo de Silos</p> <p>Burgos</p>	<p>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>The cloisters date from the XI/XIIcs. They are on two floors. The capitals are the works of several sculptors, but 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, 'Guia del Románico en España' pages 295 to 300 and 'Les Cahiers de Saint-Michel-de- Cuxa', vol XLVI 2015, pages 35-47 & 157-166</p>
<p>Segovia</p> <p>San Clemente</p>	<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>
<p>Segovia</p>	<p>The church has been rebuilt, but there is an early XIIIc</p>

<p>San Esteban</p>	<p>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 storys 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 Romane' Tome 2 page 256</p>
<p>Segovia 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 Romane' Tome 2 pages 255 and 256</p>
<p>Segovia 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</p>

<p>Segovia San Martin</p>	<p>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 Romane' Tome 2 pages 256 and 257 and 'Guia del Románico en España' pages 302 and 303</p> <p>This is a large, early XIIc church in the centre of the old 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 Romane' Tome 2 pages 243 to 247 and 'Guia del Románico en España' pages 304 and 305</p>
<p>Segovia San Millan</p>	<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>

<p>Segovia San Salvador</p>	<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 Romane' 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 Romane' 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, weathered but they include figures, birds and bulbous foliage.</p> <p>See 'Castille Romane' Tome 2 pages 118 and 119 and 'Guia del Románico en España' pages 309 and 310 and leaflet</p>
<p>Sepulveda Sta Maria de la Pena Segovia</p>	<p>This is a XIIc church. It has a single nave, a rounded apse, a square tower on the North side and a gallery/porch on the south side. A later East extension has been added to the apse, obscuring arches and windows. The apse has engaged columns topped by capitals including a 'Green' head. There are modillions of figures, heads and symbols. The gallery has capitals of a musician and lions. The South door has a tympanum of Christ in a mandorla held by angels; there are capitals to the sides that depict a fight and harpies. To the sides of the door are small heads and a pillar decorated with interlace. Inside, there are capitals that depict centaurs, a horseman and Daniel. Over the door are modillions of figures.</p> <p>See 'Guia del Románico en España' pages 310 to 312 and leaflet</p>
<p>Soria San Domingo</p>	<p>This is a large late XIIc church with a wide West façade that is in the Saintonge style. The West door is stepped with a tympanum depicting Christ in a mandorla with four angels and Joseph with Mary to the sides. The arches over the tympanum contain a mass of scenes – the Crucifixion,</p>

	<p>the Garden of Eden, Hand of God, the Nativity, the Magi, the Massacre of the Innocents and the Wise Men of the Apocalypse. There are capitals each side of the door that illustrate the Creation. Those to the left include Adam and Cain & Abel. Each side of the doorway are pairs of blind arches with a second line above them. Over the doorway is a rose window, the rim of which is decorated with monsters and animals. To the sides of the doorway are statues of Alphonso VIII and Eleanor (later of Aquitaine).</p> <p>See 'Guia del Románico en España' pages 319 to 321, 'El Romanico en Soria' pages 42 and 43 and 'Castille Romane' Tome 2 pages 169 to 173</p>
<p>Soria 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 Romane' 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>On the main square, only the South door of this church is</p>

Sta Maria la Mayor	of interest. It is stepped and is between six capitals. These depict mythical beasts, interlacings and foliage. They are probably late XIIc/early XIIIc
Toledo Cristo de la Luz (Mezquita de Bad-Al-Mardum)	<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 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</p>

	<p>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>
<p>Toledo San Román</p>	<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 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 artifacts.</p> <p>See 'Guía del Prerrománico' pages 218 & 219</p>
<p>Toledo Santiago de Arrabal</p>	<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>
<p>Toledo Santas Justa y Rufina</p>	<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 & 423</p>

<p>Toledo Santa Maria la Blanca</p>	<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 interlace 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 & XIVc and are in the Mudéjar 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>Toro Santa María la Mayor East of Zamora</p>	<p>Construction of this large church was begun in the final decades of the XIIc. There is a large rounded apse and a rounded South chapel. The apse has two rows of large blind bays; in the upper bays there are slim, rectangular windows. There are large transepts and a relatively short nave with three decorated door. That on the South side has simple foliage capitals and somewhat unimaginative geometric decoration on the arches. The North door is splendid. It has capitals with foliage, figures and animals. On the arches are the Wise men playing musical instruments, Angels and Saints. There are several significant fragments of polychrome on the sculptures. To the right of the South door is a fine window and a small statue. Inside there is a wide nave and two side aisles divided by large pillars. There are sculptured capitals at the crossing. At the crossing is a fine cupola, modeled on that at Zamora Cathedral. It supports a squat, square tower that has decorated windows and polylobed arches.</p> <p>See 'Guia del Románico en España' pages 324 to 326, 'Leon Roman' pages 335 & 336 and 344 and 'El Románico' pages 63 to 65</p>

<p>Toro</p> <p>Santo Sepulcro</p> <p>East of Zamora</p>	<p>This is a large XIIIc Mudéjar church. It was initially the church for the Order of the Holy Sepulchre and later for the Order of St John of Jerusalem, the Knights of Malta (whose insignia is to be seen on a fragment of fresco in the North chapel). The church has a basilica plan with three aisles ending in rounded chapels. The Apse is now enclosed in later buildings, as is part of the west end. The remainder of the West wall and the North wall show typical Mudéjar style brickwork. There were once cloisters on the North side and the door from them to the church remains. It has a line of 'Lombard teeth' over it. Inside the choir has a fresco of Christ in Glory. There are two late XIIIc ceiling panels of high quality and there are interesting painted fragments of earlier beams.</p> <p>See 'El Románico en Zamora' page 67</p>
<p>Valdeolmillos</p> <p>San Juan</p> <p>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 wall. There are rather crude corbels around the nave walls.</p>
<p>Valladolid</p> <p>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 Romane' Tome 2 page 32</p>
<p>Valoria</p> <p>San Miguel</p> <p>Palencia</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>

<p>Zamora Cathedral San Salvador</p>	<p>The building of the Cathedral began in 1151 on the site of earlier Christian churches. It was consecrated in 1174 but was subsequently enlarged and embellished. It comprises a wide nave with side aisles. The apse is flat ended. There is a well-known dome over a cupola at the crossing. This was to provide a model for those at Salamanca and Toro. The South door (Portada Obispo) is decorated in late Romanesque style. The door is set below four polylobed arches. Each side there are four Corinthian capitals. Above the door and to the sides are arched bays. In one to the right is a large sculpture showing Mary enthroned between two angels. On the other side of the door is a smaller plaque with Sts John and Paul. At the West end is a tall, square bell tower. The North door below a porch is Gothic.</p> <p>See 'El Románico en Zamora' pages 4 to 10, 'Leon Roman' page 343 and 'Guia del Románico en España' pages 335 to 337</p>
<p>Zamora San Andrés</p>	<p>Little remains of the XIIc church. It appears as a large rectangular structure with a stocky rectangular tower at the North-west corner. The West façade is of little interest. The apse is flat ended and opens onto a builder's yard. There are two small Romanesque windows to the East of the tower on the North wall. Inside, there is a wide nave and side aisles; these appear to have been rebuilt in the XVIc.</p> <p>See 'El Románico en Zamora' page 30</p>
<p>Zamora San Cipriano</p>	<p>This church dates from the XIIc and is one of the earliest in Zamora. It has a wide nave; once there were side aisles but they were destroyed in an earthquake after which the West end was rebuilt; it was re-vaulted in 1975. The choir has blind arches and the choir and side chapels have capitals at the entrance; some retain the original polychrome. Outside, the apse has decorated windows and three have reused plaques in the arches. There are more reused plaques around the South door, including illustrations of Daniel</p>

<p>Zamora</p> <p>San Idefonso</p>	<p>with lions and the hammerman, Vermundo. These plaques are from the XIc.</p> <p>See 'El Románico en Zamora' pages 19 & 20, 'Leon Roman' page 314 and 'Guia del Románico en España' page 340</p> <p>Originally dedicated to Sa Pedro, this church was built in the first half of the XIIc on the site of an earlier Visigoth church. It was modified in the XVc. The West door is Baroque; the South door, which is no longer used, is Romanesque. It is below two large flying buttresses that are of a much later date. The door has four capitals each side and it is below four polylobed arches, similar to the South door of the nearby Cathedral. To the right of the doorway is a line of blind arches or bays, each with a pair of columns topped by a simple foliage capital. The apse, which is largely obscured, is rounded and has a line of modillions. At the South-west corner is a square bell tower that is of Romanesque origin.</p> <p>See 'El Románico en Zamora' pages 13 & 14</p>
<p>Zamora</p> <p>San Juan de la Puerta Nueva</p>	<p>The church was built in the second half of the XIIc. It was remodelled in the XVIc. It has a flat ended apse with a square tower above it. There is a decorated window on the apse and another on the South wall by the crossing. On the North wall there is a bay with capitals each side and a round window above. The South door has foliage capitals to the sides. The arches above have floral decoration. There is a round window above the door. Inside there is a wide nave with timber roofing. It is of Gothic design, having been rebuilt.</p> <p>See 'El Románico en Zamora' pages 25 to 27 and 'Guia del Románico en España' page 341</p>
<p>Zamora</p> <p>San Vicente</p>	<p>Of the original Romanesque church only the tower and West doorway remains. The remainder was rebuilt in the XVIIc. The tower, which is square and tall, stands at the</p>

