

SPAIN	CATALONIA with Andorra & Valencia
<p>Abella de la Conça</p> <p>Sant Esteve</p> <p>Lleida East of Tremp</p>	<p>This XIIc church stands on a dramatic ledge above the hamlet. It has a rounded apse and two rounded side chapels. All have Lombard bands. The bands extend down both sides of the nave. There is a fine square bell tower at the West end; it has bays with dividing columns and plain capitals on two levels. There is a small South door that looks to be modern. The West door is plain. Above it is a window that is within a slight horseshoe arch. Inside was a fine late XIVc Gothic altar front with scenes of the life of Christ; it is now at La Seu d'Urgell.</p>
<p>Adri</p> <p>Sant Llorenç</p> <p>Girona North-west of the town</p>	<p>This is a XIIc church. It has a nave with side aisles and a short rounded apse. The West door is between two capitals; the one to the left depicts a bird whispering to a small head set in foliage; on the other side the capital shows a priest. The apse has 'Lombard teeth'. There is XIXc metalwork replacing the XIIc fittings on the door.</p>
<p>Ager</p> <p>Sant Pere</p> <p>Lleida North of Balaguer</p>	<p>This is a very large church on a hill beside the site of the castle. It was a Benedictine monastery, then Augustine until the XVIc; it is now ruined. There is a high rounded apse. The high choir has five slim bays and a <i>cul de four</i> vault. Murals from the choir are now in the MNAC, Barcelona. Over the South transept is a short square bell tower. Beneath the church is a large crypt with three aisles divided by slim columns. On the West side are the remains of Gothic cloisters.</p> <p>See 'Voici la Catalogne – Guide du Patrimoine</p>

<p>Agramunt Santa Maria Lleida North-east of the town</p>	<p>Architectural' page 55</p> <p>This is a large church. It dates from the XIIIc. It comprises a wide nave with side aisles. There are two rounded side chapels and a rounded apse. The apse and chapels have Lombard bands and windows decorated with columns and capitals. The South wall of the nave has a Gothic door. The West door dates from 1283. The door is set between eight capitals that depict monsters, vines and, to the right, an elephant. Around the arches are images of the Wise & Foolish Virgins. At the top of the arches is a sculpture of the Virgin, the Magi and the Annunciation. There is a North door decorated with similar capitals. Over both doors are worn modillions. To the left of the West door is a small rose window. The nave and side aisles are divided by columns with capitals. These are mostly decorated with foliage. Two have small figures. Some have an inscription of dedication. There are a number of tacherons on the pillars: spearhead, flag, triangle, spearhead with flag, X, L, A. At the rear of the church is a Romanesque font.</p> <p>See 'Guía del Románico en España' pages 354 and 355, 'Rutas Románicas en Cataluña 2' pages 144 and 145 and 'Catalogne Romane' page 294</p>
<p>Agullana Santa Maria Girona North-west of Figueres</p>	<p>This is a late XIIc/early XIIIc church. It is built of granite and has a single nave and a short rounded apse. The apse has Lombard bands and a single central window. There is a stepped South door with two pairs of capitals with palmettes. The nave has two South facing windows that have a band – 'Lombard teeth' over them. The West façade is plain apart from a single window and a bell wall; this is probably of a later date.</p>

<p>Albanya Sant Pere Girona in the foot hills of the Pyrenees North-west of Figueres</p>	<p>This church was started in the Xc and was finished in the XIIc. The two small rounded side chapels of the transepts are Xc. The rounded apse and single nave are XIIc. The plain West door has been rebuilt. It has XIIc style metal work.</p>
<p>Albio Tarragona North-east of Montblanc</p>	<p>This church has a single nave and a rounded apse. The South door was remade in the XVIIIc. The North transept probably dates from the XV/XVIc. There is a square bell tower over the South-west corner. There is no exterior decoration.</p>
<p>Albons Sant Cucufat Girona South-east of Figueres</p>	<p>This church is of Mozarab origin; little remains from that period nor from the Romanesque period in the structure of the church. There is a fine XIIc font with small Romanesque arches round the rim.</p>
<p></p>	<p>See 'L' Art Mozarab' page 404 and 'L' Art Pre-Románic a Catalunya – Segles IX-X' page 272</p>
<p>All Santa Maria Cerdanya</p>	<p>This church has a rounded apse and a single nave with a South door. The apse has small modillions. The door is stepped and the arch has small figures round it. There are capitals to the sides that depict figures and animals. One of the column bases is sculptured.</p>
<p></p>	<p>See 'La Sculpture Romane en Cerdagne' pages 49 to 53</p>
<p>Alós d'Isil</p>	<p>The church has been significantly modified since</p>

<p>Lleida North of Sort in the Vall d'Aneu</p>	<p>Romanesque times. But it retains the XIIc South door. This is stepped with three capitals each side by the same sculptor responsible for the capitals at nearby Isil. They depict heads and birds with a chalice. The door arch is decorated with stars. To the sides are two reused sculptured plaques that are also similar to those at Isil; there are pairs of figures and floral motifs.</p>
<p>Alynià Sant Esteve</p>	<p>This is a XIIc church. It has a single nave and a rounded apse. The West door is plain. The walls are built with bands of white and cream stone.</p>
<p>Lleida South of La Seu d'Urgell and East of the Segre</p>	
<p>L'Ameletila de Segarra Sant Pere Lleida North of Montblanc</p>	<p>This XIIIc church has a single nave and a rounded apse. The West door has two modern replacement capitals. The rounded apse has a small decorated East window. Above is a line of modillions of balls and bars. The North transept is of a later date. There is a square tower over the West end.</p>
<p>Amer Santa Maria Girona to the West of the city</p>	<p>This is a large priory that dates from the XIIc. From the outside only the apse and chapels are from that period; the remainder was rebuilt following severe damage in the XVIc. There are two apses separated by a rounded side chapel with a second rounded chapel on the south side. The North apse appears to be the oldest, having a very small window. All have Lombard bands; the two apses have flat buttresses.</p> <p>See 'Voici la Catalogne – Guide du Patrimoine Architectural' page 64</p>
<p>Andorra La Vella Sant Esteve Andorra</p>	<p>This church was originally built in the XIIc. But in the XXc it was extensively rebuilt. The nave of the old church was destroyed and in its place on a South-North axis a large modern church was built. Of the old church only the tall square, bell tower and</p>

<p>Anserall</p> <p>Sant Serni de Tavernoles</p> <p>Lleida North of La Seu d'Urgell</p>	<p>the short rounded apse were retained. The apse is rounded with Lombard bands and 'teeth'. The top part of the tower has been rebuilt. The frescos from the church are now in the MNAC, Barcelona and a private collection.</p> <p>See 'Pyrénées Romanes' page 167</p> <p>This was a Benedictine priory. This church was rededicated in 1040. It has a rounded apse and a rounded side chapel each side of the apse. There is another rounded chapel off the transept arms. The nave is now ruined. It was broad with side aisles that were separated by short pillars and arches. There are some remaining Lombard bands on the South wall. The apse is at the West end.</p> <p>See 'Voici la Catalogne – Guide de la Patrimoine Architectural' pages 438 to 439 and 'Guía del Románico en España' pages 449 to 450</p>
<p>Alcover</p> <p>Tarragona North of Tarragona and West of Valls</p>	<p>This XIIc church, known as La Sang, is now a ruin following damage in 1939 in the Civil War. It had a single nave and a rounded apse. There was a small plain door with a blank tympanum on the South side. There is a 'wagon wheel' window on the West wall. The apse has three XIIc windows. There are several sculptured capitals, including one of an eagle, one of a crouched monkey/man and foliage. There are two large arcs, one each side of the crossing but there is no evidence that there were transepts.</p> <p>See 'Voici la Catalogne – Guide de la Patrimoine Architectural' page 61</p>
<p>Alfis</p> <p>Sant Pere</p>	<p>This is a XIIIc church that has been altered since the Middle Ages. There is a rounded apse. The nave has side aisles with a South door. However, this may have been originally at the West end and was rebuilt</p>

<p>South of Lleida</p>	<p>at its present location when the tower was added. The West door is stepped but otherwise it is plain. The West end has been entirely rebuilt. The South wall has a number of stones of Visigothic and Roman origin and there are tacherons including a π sign</p>
<p>Anyus Lleida in the Aguilar valley South-west of La Seu D'Urgell</p>	<p>This small chapel is in the yard of a small near-derelict farm. It is rectangular with a small bell wall over the West end and a plain South door.</p> <p>See 'L'Art Pre-Romànic a Catalunya' page 174</p>
<p>Apt Sant Pere Cerdanya</p>	<p>Most of this church is post-Romanesque. However the tower over the West end retains elements that are XIIc. There are pairs of blocked arches. The apse is rounded, as is the North chapel. These are of XIIc origin but appear to have been rebuilt. The West door has a XIIc style door bolt.</p>
<p>Argelaguer Santa Maria Girona West of Besalú</p>	<p>This XIIc church has a rounded apse that is without decoration. There is a large nave and side aisles. The West door which has two XIIc style capitals appears to have been remade. There is a square tower on the South side. Each end of the North aisle the trace of a XIIc style has been exposed. The church has had a number of later alterations but it is not clear quite what is original and what is not.</p> <p>See 'Dibuixos del romànic garrotxi' page 13</p>
<p>Argolell Santa Eugenia Lleida North of La Seu D'Urgell</p>	<p>This is a tiny rural church that dates from the XIc. It was founded in the IXc. There was a single nave with a small rounded choir. On the North side are small side chapels. The South door is plain. The fragments of frescos that depicted the Apostles are</p>

	<p>now in Barcelona. On the North-west corner there is a small square bell tower.</p>
<p>Ars Sant Martí Llida North-west of La Seu D'Urgell and South-west of Andorra</p>	<p>This church dates from the XIc. It has a rectangular nave and a small flat ended apse. The South door is plain. It has a fine circular bell tower on the North side. It has Lombard bands and pairs of openings on two levels.</p> <p>See 'Voici la Catalogne – Guide du Patrimoine Architectural' page 439</p>
<p>Artiès Santa Maria Lleida in the South end of the Valle d'Aran</p>	<p>This is a late XIIc church. The rounded apse has been rebuilt but has a re-used stone decorated with foliage and a primitive animal over the window; there is a similar stone over the small South window. There are two rounded side chapels with Lombard bands below a thin decorative frieze. At the East end of the South wall there is a larger window that retains a lot of red polychrome. The South door is fairly plain; it is stepped with a little simple decoration. Above it is a line of modillions with heads. To the right of the door there is a stone with a graffiti bird. Inside there is a nave with side aisles. There are frescos from the XIVc.</p> <p>See 'Pyrénées Romanes' page 206</p>
<p>Asnurri Santa Eulàlia Lleida North-west of La Seu D'Urgell and West of Andorra</p>	<p>This small church dates from the early XIc. It has a single nave and a short rounded apse that has small buttresses and an East window. Small side chapels are later additions. There was a small window on the South side of the crossing. The West door has been remade. It has a XIIc style door handle. There is an octagonal bell tower over the crossing which dates from after the XIIIc.</p>

<p>Avià Santa Marià Barcelona on the South side of Avià and South-west of Bergà</p>	<p>The church dates from the middle of the XIIc. There is a single nave with a bell wall over the West end and a small Romanesque window near the top of the façade. The South door is plain. The apse is rounded and plain apart from an East window. The fine XIIc altar front by the ‘Master of Lluçanès’ that is now in a Barcelona museum. The church appears to have been the parish church, although it stands a little way South of the present town.</p> <p>See ‘Voici la Catalogne – Guide de la Patrimoine Architectural’ pages 69 and 70</p>
<p>Avinyó Barcelona North-east of Manresa</p>	<p>Only the apse and side chapels remain from the XIc church. The original church had a triple nave; this has twice been rebuilt. The apse and chapels are rounded and have Lombard bands</p>
<p>Avinyonet Sant Esteve Girona West of Figueres</p>	<p>This church was begun in the XIc but was altered in the XIVc. It is a very high imposing and solid looking fortified church. It is rectangular and the North and South walls are plain. The West door was blocked and a modern door was inserted at the East end. There is a bell wall over the West end. The church became a Commandery of the Knights of St John of Jerusalem.</p>
<p>Balaguer Santa Maria de les Franqueses North of Lleida</p>	<p>This was a Cistercian monastery, built from about 1185. It is a large imposing building. It has been partially consolidated in recent years (2016). It has a wide single nave, transepts and a rounded apse. The West door is stepped within three arches but is plain. Above is a slim Gothic window. The North transept has a Romanesque West door and, on the North side, a round window. The South transept has a plain Romanesque window; but to the sides are the outlines of arcading. There is a South door to the church in the corner of the transept. The apse has three large Romanesque windows. To the South of</p>

	<p>the nave are the remains of a large cloister, cellars (with <i>opus spicatum</i> stone work and other structures. The stone was probably looted for building material. There are tacherons on the South wall of the nave.</p> <p>See 'Voici la Catalogne – Guide de la Patrimoine Architectural' page 75</p>
<p>Baltarga Sant Andreu Lleida South-west of Puigcerdà</p>	<p>This is a XIc church with a single nave and a rounded apse. Most of the apse has been enclosed in a XVIIc sacristy. Over the West end is a modern tower. The West door has Lombard teeth round door arch. There were XIIIc frescos; they are now at La Seu D'Urgell.</p>
<p>Bar Lleida East of La Seu d'Urgell</p>	<p>There is little of this church that is in a very small hamlet to suggest that it has mediaeval origins except the door handle which is XIIIc in style of decoration.</p>
<p>Barbera del Valles Santa Maria Barcelona North of the city</p>	<p>This church was built in the late XI/early XIIc. It has a rounded apse and side chapels off the transepts. There is a tall square tower on the North side. The single nave appears to have been rebuilt at the west end. The apse, tower, side chapels and transepts have Lombard bands. The apse has flat buttresses. The tower has a strip of 'Lombard teeth' half way up. There are XIIc frescoes.</p> <p>See 'Voici la Catalogne – Guide du Patrimoine Architectural' page 77 and 'Guía del Románico en España' pages 355 and 356</p>
<p>Barcelona Santa Cruz</p>	<p>This is the original paleo-Christian church of Barcelona. What remains of it is in the 'underground' Museu d'Historia de la Ciutat below the Plaça del Rei. It was built as a basilica in the late IV century and during the Visigoth period was given</p>

<p>Barcelona Sant Pau del Camp</p>	<p>a cruciform plan. The visual remains comprise the base of some walls and the foundations for columns and the altar made from re-used capitals and columns from the Roman era.</p> <p>The church has a short single nave and a triple choir off the transept. On the South side are the cloisters. The West façade has Lombard bands. The West door is below a tympanum showing Christ between two Apostles. Below it is an inscription naming the Apostles. Above the tympanum are the symbols of two other Evangelists and a Hand of God. To the sides are two foliage capitals set below pre-Romanesque friezes. The apse and side chapels have Lombard bands. The inside of the church has no sculptures. At the crossing is a cupola on squinches. The cloisters are rectangular with four bays each side. The arches of the bays are lobed. The columns are in pairs and depict a variety of motifs – foliage, a centaur, harpies, Adam & Eve etc. The complex dates from the late XIc.</p> <p>See ‘El monestir romànic de sant pau del camp’, ‘Catalogne Romane’ pages 138 to 141, ‘Guía del Románico en España’ pages 360 – 362 and ‘Voici la Catalogne – Guide du Patrimoine Architectural’ pages 92 & 93</p>
<p>Barcelona Santa Llúcia</p>	<p>This chapel which dates from 1257 has been described as Romanesque. However it is transitional to Gothic. Only the West façade gives the appearance of being Romanesque. The West door has a painted tympanum that is below sculptured arches. To the sides are capitals that have clear Gothic characteristics. There are a number of tacherons on the West façade.</p> <p>See ‘Voici la Catalogne – Guide du Patrimoine</p>

<p>Barruera Sant Feliu Lleida in the Vall de Boi</p>	<p>Architectural' page 84</p> <p>This XIIc church has undergone significant alteration since it was built. The West door is below a more recent porch. The apse is rounded and has Lombard bands. The South chapel is also rounded but has no Lombard bands. On the South side there is a square bell tower but it lacks any decoration. Inside there is a single nave and a South transept. There are no sculptures.</p> <p>See 'Voici la Catalogne – Guide du Patrimoine Architectural' page 110</p>
<p>Begudà Sta Eulalia Girona East of Olot</p>	<p>Consecrated in 1182, this church has been much rebuilt. There was a single nave that now has side aisles. The main door was rebuilt in Romanesque style in the XVIIc. It is below a large rectangular bell tower.</p> <p>Nearby is a XIIc bridge.</p> <p>See 'Dibuixos del romànic garrotxí' pages 136 and 137</p>
<p>Beixec Sant Isocle Leida above the Segre valley East of La Seu d'Urgell</p>	<p>The village church is a ruin. It was Romanesque with a short nave, a small South door and a short rounded apse. Only the North wall of the nave and the bare outline of the building remain.</p>
<p>Bellcaire d'Empordà</p>	<p>On the edge of the town is a small Romanesque chapel that is now disused. It is of Mozarab origin,</p>

<p>San Joan Bedenga de Belcaire Girona South-east of Figueres</p>	<p>but was built on an earlier Christian church, and before that, a Roman temple. Some of the early foundations have been exposed below the present floor level. The nave has two side aisles separated by solid pillars. The nave has fine vaults. The nave and transepts are IX/Xc. The apse was XIc but was partly remade in the XIIc. The choir is rounded. The frescos are now in Girona; they illustrate saints below the 'gift of God'. It is painted by a member of the 'Osomort Circle'. There are many scaffold holes inside the church. The apse and chapels have small bays or openings that extend round to the sides of the transepts in the style seen at Cardona. In one on the South side there is a re-used Roman marble fluted stone. The West door is plain with a blank tympanum. The façade is XII.XIIIc. There are two 'horseshoe' shaped side doors, off-set one to the other.</p> <p>See 'L'Art Mozarab' page 404 and 'L'Art Pre-Romànic a Catalunya – Segles IX-X' pages 214-215</p>
<p>Bellver d'Osso Lleida East of the town</p>	<p>This small church is probably late XIIc or early XIIIc. It has a single nave and a rounded apse. The West door which was rebuilt in the XVIIIc has some small bas-relief sculptures to the sides – small heads and flowers, and over the door a Virgin. There is a small East window with a crudely drawn 'oranse' figure on the North edge. Around the top of the apse are Lombard bands with the lower tips decorated with foliage and with small heads and a cross round the top rim.</p>
<p>Besalú Santa Fe or Sant Jaume Girona West of Figueres</p>	<p>This small chapel is across the square from Sant Pere. It is a rectangular building with a plain East door and a South window. It was part of a cemetery and dates from the XIIc. It is now a restaurant.</p> <p>See 'Dibuixos del romànic garrotxi' page 44</p>

<p>Besalú</p> <p>Santa Maria</p> <p>Girona West of Figueres</p>	<p>This church, which stands on the hill above the town, is a ruin. It dates from the XIc and was the castle church. It was founded in 977 when a chapel was dedicated to Sta Maria. The church was rebuilt from 1029 on the site of the chapel and incorporating two other nearby chapels of Sant Genis and Sant Miquel; it was consecrated in 1055, marking the Count William's departure for Jerusalem. The apse is rounded, as are the two side chapels. These are on the transept arms. There are Corinthian foliage capitals at the transepts; these are said to show Visigoth and Mozarab influences. The apse and chapels have Lombard bands. There is a short sculptured frieze below the East window. On the apse and North chapel exterior walls are several funeral tablets. The nave had side aisles that were divided by groups of pillars that had foliage capitals; but the nave has been destroyed following the collapse of the roof vaults in 1746; the church had already been damaged by an earthquake in the XVc. Some of the capitals are in the museum at Peralada; the tympanum has been re-used on Peralbes Monastery, in Barcelona. These capitals and the tympanum have been linked stylistically to sculptures at St Pons de Thomières, Aude. Some of the stone from the tower was used to repair the bridge after the Civil War.</p> <p>See 'Guía del Románico en España' page 366, 'Congrès Archéologique de France 1954' pages 236 to 240, 'La Sculpture romane en Roussillon' vol III, pages 43 to 56, 'Rutas Romanicas Cataluña/2' pages 62 & 63 and 'Dibuixos del romànic garrotxí' page 45</p>
<p>Besalú</p> <p>Sant Julià</p> <p>Girona</p>	<p>On the East edge of Sant Pere stands a late XIc hospice. The West façade has a stepped door with a decorated arch and two columns each side; these have capitals depicting Corinth style foliage and lions. They resemble sculptures that were at Sta Maria at Besalú. Inside, it has been much rebuilt. There is a wide single nave with the walls buttressed by diaphragm arcs.</p>

<p>Besalú</p> <p>Sant Pere</p> <p>Girona</p>	<p>See 'La Sculpture Romane en Roussillon' Vol III, page 56 and 'Dibuixos del romànic garrotxi' page 42</p> <p>This XIc church was part of a Benedictine abbey. It was richly endowed by the Bishop of Girona prior to construction; it was consecrated in 1003. It was entirely rebuilt in the XIIc. It has a wide nave and side aisles that are divided by tall square pillars. Off the transept are rounded side chapels. The choir has an ambulatory and is rounded. On the pillars dividing the ambulatory from the choir are fine capitals depicting biblical scenes including the Flight to Egypt, the Magi with Herod and the Massacre of the Innocents. One of the bases is decorated with foliage. The West façade has an arch over the door. The arch is decorated with lace patterns and it falls onto small capitals and columns. Above the doorway is a stepped window with two pairs of pilasters and capitals of foliage & griffins. The three arches over the window are sculptured. Each side is a large sculptured lion that may have been models for those at St André de Sorède or La Seu d'Urgell. At the top of the façade are Lombard style 'teeth'. Round the apse are Lombard bands, the bases of which have small sculptures depicting an eagle, flowers, a shell and heads. By the North transept is a square bell tower that is from the late XVIIc. The top part of this is not Romanesque; it may be modern. The church was badly damaged by fire at the end of the Civil War in 1939.</p> <p>See 'Guía del Románico en España' page 365, 'Congrès Archéologique de France 1954' pages 240 to 243, 'La Sculpture romane en Roussillon' vol III, pages 64 to 68, 'Rutas Romanicas Cataluña/2' pages 62 & 63, 'Catalogne Romane' page 295 and 'Dibuixos del romànic garrotxi' page 42</p>
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<p>Besalú Sant Vicenç Girona</p>	<p>This is a late XIIc church. It has a nave with side aisles, a rounded apse and two rounded side chapels. There is a XVIc octagonal tower at the South-west corner. The West façade has a door set between two thin columns that have small capitals. The apse has Lombard bands and, in the centre, there is a window with bands of decoration around it. Above the apse is a ‘wagon wheel’ rose window with another rose window over the West door. The South door, known as the Sant Rafel door, is elaborately decorated with sculpture. There are several characteristics that show the transition to Gothic including the large window over the West door.</p> <p>See ‘Dibuixos del romànic garrotxi’ page 40 and ‘Congrès Archéologique de France 1954’ pages 244 to 246</p>
<p>Besalú Sant Martí de Capellada Girona</p>	<p>There is a small Romanesque chapel on the North-East outskirts of town in the cemetery. It was the parish church. It has a single nave with a small plain door on the South side. Inside is a stone baptismal font.</p> <p>See ‘Dibuixos del romànic garrotxi’ page 43</p>
<p>Besalú Bridge</p>	<p>The bridge over the river on the South-east side of town is XIc but it has had a number of later modifications and rebuilds. These alterations include two towers that are probably of XIVc in origin. The bridge suffered damage at the end of the Civil War in 1939.</p>
<p>Bescaran Sant Martí Lleida South of Andorra and North-east of La Seu D’Urgell.</p>	<p>The church dated from the Xc; it is now a ruin with just the outline remaining. It had a small rounded apse and a single nave. On the South side stood a tall bell tower. This was built in the late XIc. It has openings on three levels and Lombard bands.</p>

<p>Bolvir Santa Cecila Cerdanya</p> <p>Bor Sant Marcel Cerdanya</p> <p>Borredà Santa Maria Barcelona West of Ripoll</p> <p>Bossòst Santa Maria Lleida in Vall d'Aran near frontier</p>	<p>See 'Voici la Catalogne – Guide du Patrimoine Architectural' page 110</p> <p>This XIIc church has a rounded apse and a single nave. The South door has capitals that depict birds, lambs and heads. Inside the church is plain apart from a wonderful XIIc altar front that depicts the Nativity.</p> <p>This church was built in the Xc but was rebuilt in the XVIIc. It is in the form of a small cross. The apse is rounded with small flat buttresses and there are two lateral side chapels. The West door is below a porch and a bell wall. The door has modern XIIc style metal work.</p> <p>The original parish church was built in the IXc but nothing of that building remains. The present parish church is of a much later date. It retains the XIIc metalwork on the West door which has the same detailed bird's heads as is to be seen at Montgrony and Llanars.</p> <p>A small XIc church, this is a fine example of Romanesque. There are two doors, both with tympanums. The North door has four capitals with geometric patterns and interlace. The tympanum shows Christ between two angels. The South door lacks capitals to the sides. The tympanum has the Chi-Rhio symbol. There is a square tower at the North corner. This has Lombard bands and teeth. The apse is rounded. The side chapels were both rounded, though the North chapel is severely damaged. The windows have arches decorated with horse shoes and foliage. Inside there is a broad nave and two side aisles divided by cylindrical columns;</p>
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	<p>in one column is a re-used corbel.</p> <p>See 'Guía del Románico en España' pages 367 & 368</p>
<p>Bruguera</p> <p>Sant Amand</p> <p>Girona North of Ripoll</p>	<p>Built in the XIIc it has been much altered. The West door is plain. The apse is rounded. There are two side chapels. The square tower is of a later date.</p>
<p>Cabanelles</p> <p>Sante Colomba</p> <p>Girona West of Figueres</p>	<p>This is a small village church with a single nave and a rounded apse. The nave has a plain South doorway; the door has XIIc metalwork. The apse is plain.</p>
<p>Cabestany</p> <p>Lleida North-east of Montblanc</p>	<p>This is a small late Romanesque chapel. It is rectangular with a single nave. There is a small bell wall over the West end.</p>
<p>Camarassa</p> <p>Sant Miquel</p> <p>Lleida near Ponts</p>	<p>This ruined chapel was built in the late XIIc as the Castle chapel. It has a single nave with a short late XIIIc North aisle. It had fine sculptures. A group of capitals are now in the MNAC, Barcelona. However two groups of capitals at the entrance to the choir remain. They include Mary & Jesus. The choir is rounded with a <i>cul de four</i> vault. The crossing has a key stone of an <i>orans</i> figure. The apse has columns with capitals of birds and foliage.</p> <p>See 'Voici la Catalogne – Guide du Patrimoine Architectural' page 130</p>

<p>Camós Sant Vicenç Girona on the South-east edge of Banyoles</p>	<p>The present church is a large square building with a tall square bell tower on the North side. The original nave is along the North side with two typically XIIc windows. The West door and the South aisle are XIV/XVc.</p>
<p>Campmajor Sant Martí North-west of Girona</p>	<p>Most of this church was rebuilt, probably in the XVIIc. It retains a small rounded XIIc apse that is out of proportion with the much higher nave. This has a South door that retains XIIc metalwork.</p>
<p>Campmajor Sant Miguel North-west of Girona</p>	<p>The nave of this church has been rebuilt. But the apse and South chapel are XIIc. They are rounded and have Lombard bands that extend round to the transept in the South.</p>
<p>Camprodon Sant Pere Girona North-west of Ripoll</p>	<p>See 'Catalogne Romane' page 296</p> <p>Sant Pere is a former monastery that was consecrated in 1169. The church is in the form of a Latin cross with a single nave, transepts and a flat ended apse. The nave is entered by a door with worn capitals depicting foliage and birds. Above the doorway is a small round window. The transepts have two chapels in each that are set into the East wall. There is a narrow passage each side of the East end of the nave that leads into the transepts. Over the crossing is a fine cupola on trompes. Above this is a fine tower; it has an octagonal base and a square upper storey. The exterior of the North transept has a small sculptured cross.</p> <p>See 'Voici la Catalogne – Guide du Patrimoine Architectural' pages 132 and 133</p>

<p>Canapost Sant Esteve East of Girona</p>	<p>This church spans three periods. There is a pre-Romanesque part with nave and flat-ended apse. The apse has a decorated frieze along the upper walls. The nave has good opus spicatum stonework each side the plain South door. The West façade has been rebuilt with a baroque door. On the South side of the apse is a square tower with Lombard bands that terminate in a small head. Above the bands is a line of Lombard ‘teeth’. To the North is a XIIc aisle that ends in a rounded apse that also has Lombard bands. Around the two apses are the remains of a mediaeval necropolis in which were found pottery and pilgrim tokens from Santiago. Inside, The main nave leads to a flat ended choir; these are XIc. The North aisle is XIIc. They are divided by wide but low arches. At the crossing are frescos that depict the Entry of Christ to Jerusalem.</p> <p>See ‘L’ Art Pre-Romànic a Catalunya – Segles IX-X’ page 215 & 216</p>
<p>Canelles Sant Esteve Girona to the West of Figueres and Navata</p>	<p>This small XIIc chapel has a rounded apse with a small East window. There is a XVIIIc sacristy to the South of the crossing. There is a single nave with a plain West door and a square tower that is of a later date at the South-west corner.</p>
<p>Canet D’Adri Sant Vicenç Girona North-west of the town</p>	<p>This is a large XIIc church. There is a nave with side aisles, a rounded apse and two rounded side chapels. The apse and side chapels have Lombard bands. The West door is XVIc. The tower above it was probably rebuilt at the same time. The walls of the church were raised at some point after it was built.</p>

<p>Cantellops Sant Etienne Girona near the border North of Figueres</p>	<p>This XIc church was severely altered in the XVIIc. It is now enclosed on the West and North sides by other buildings. The apse is flat with no windows. The South door is plain but has been remade.</p>
<p>Capmany Santa Agatha Girona</p>	<p>This is a small church of XIIc origin. It has a rounded apse with a fortified semi-circular tower above it; this tower probably dates from the XIVc. On the upper part of the apse wall there are Lombard 'teeth'. There is a single nave with a plain South doorway. The door has old metalwork on it. Over the West façade is a bell wall that has been rebuilt recently. The nave and apse have scaffold holes.</p>
<p>Capsec Sant Martí Girona North of Olot</p>	<p>In an isolated hamlet in a forested valley, this Romanesque church has a tall Romanesque tower, a single nave with a plain South door with a blank tympanum and a rounded apse and rounded North chapel. There is no external decoration.</p> <p>See 'Dibuixos del romànic garrotxi' page 60</p>
<p>Cardona Sant Vicenç Barcelona North-west of Manresa</p>	<p>This church is situated on a high knoll above the town and within the XVIIc castle. It was built in the early XIc. It comprises a nave with two narrow side aisles. The nave is preceded by a porch over which there is a gallery looking East over the nave. The nave is separated from the aisle by thick square pillars. The choir is raised over a crypt. The choir has shallow bays to the sides. There are two rounded side chapels; beside these are narrow XIc stairways leading to the crypt. The front entrance to the crypt</p>

	<p>is modern. Over the crossing is a cupola with trompes. The crypt has three aisles divided by slim columns with plain capitals. There are four remaining panels of the XIIc grille that was in front of the choir. Outside the stonework is small and even. The apse, chapels and North and South walls have Lombard bands. Above these are large openings similar to those seen on the apse at La Seu d'Urgell. To the West is a small rebuilt XIVc cloister.</p> <p>See 'Catalogne Romane' pages 29 to 53, Guía del Románica en España' pages 369 to 371, 'Voici la Catalogne – Guide du Patrimoine Architectural' pages 137 and 138 and 'Rutas Románicas en Cataluña' vol 1 pages 74 to 81</p>
<p>Castel de Mur Santa Maria Leida South of Tremp</p>	<p>The church by the castle was built from 1057. It is in the form of a basilica with three naves leading to a rounded choir and a South rounded side chapel; the North chapel collapsed during restoration. It originally had fine murals; these are now in Boston Fine Arts Museum. On the West side of the church is a small rectangular cloister. It has single columns and capitals that are mostly of simple foliage patterns.</p> <p>See 'Voici la Catalogne – Guide du Patrimoine Architectural' pages 140 & 141</p>
<p>Castellbó Santa Maria Lleida South-west of La Seu d'Urgell</p>	<p>The present church is perched on the edge of a rocky outcrop. It is Gothic and it dates from the XIIIc to the XVc. The door, however, retains fine and complete late XIIc metalwork.</p> <p>See 'Voici la Catalogne – Guide du Patrimoine Architectural' pages 263 & 264</p>
<p>Castellfolit del Boix</p>	<p>High on a cliff side, this church dates from the XIc.</p>

<p>Sant Pere</p> <p>Barcelona South-west of Manresa</p>	<p>It is in the form of a basilica. It has a rounded apse and two side chapels. The apse and North chapel have Lombard bands. There is a very short nave. There is a South door with two fine XIIc capitals depicting foliage each side; they probably date from the late XIIc. Over the West end is a square tower combined with a bell wall. In the South chapel is a XIc sarcophagus that was found in 2012; it has a crucifix set between stars and two flowers for decoration</p> <p>See ‘Voici la Catalogne – Guide du Patrimoine Architectural’ page 114</p>
<p>Castello d’Empuries</p> <p>Cathedral</p> <p>Girona East of Figueres</p>	<p>The Cathedral is gothic except for the bell tower. This is Romanesque, dating from the XIIIc. It stands on the North side of the crossing and is square with four storeys. There are slim arches on two levels at the top. Fragments of the apse/choir are also from the Romanesque period but are now enclosed by later building. There is a XIc double font with Romanesque arches sculptured round the top rims. Inside the church is a large XIc Romanesque font that is unusual, in that it has two bowls, one much larger than the other. Both have the upper rim decorated with small arches</p>
<p>Cerc</p> <p>Sant Just & Sant Pastor</p> <p>Lleida a little South-east of La Seu d’Urgell</p>	<p>This little church dates from the XIIc. It has a single nave with a plain West door. A side chapel was added to the North side at a later date. There is a bell wall over the West end. The apse is rounded.</p>
<p>Cervia</p> <p>Santa Maria</p>	<p>The church has a wide nave and side aisles. The West door is plain and has probably been rebuilt. The apse is rounded and there are two small rounded side chapels. On the South side are the remains of</p>

Girona North of the town	XIc cloisters. These have been extensively rebuilt. The North and West sides have small pilasters with plain wide capitals. There are no sculptures
Cistella Santa Maria Girona West of Figueres	<p>This is a XIIIc church that was substantially rebuilt in the XVIIc. The West façade has a stepped door that is between four capitals. To the left, one has foliage and the other an animal head uttering interlace. Those to the right have foliage. Above the door is a decorated window that appears to be of a much later date. The door column bases are sculptured. The door has XIIc style metalwork. The South wall of the nave has a line of exposed arches. The apse is flat ended.</p> <p>See ‘L’Art Pre-Romànic a Catalunya – Segles IX-X’</p>
Civis Sant Romà Lleida North-west of La Seu D’Urgell and South-west of Andorra	<p>Little of this Romanesque church remains. There is a square tower that has some of the openings blocked or partially blocked. It seems to be on the East side of a former transept or side chapel that has a small pre-Romanesque window facing West.</p>
Coll de Nargó Sant Climent Lleida South of La Seu d’Urgell	<p>This church was built in the late XIc with two naves. The South one has been destroyed. The North one has Lombard bands over the West door and on the North wall of the nave. The apse is rounded with thin flat buttresses and Lombard bands. On the North of the crossing is a tall square tower. This pre-Romanesque apart from the top storey. There are horse-shoe shaped openings at the top of the early part.</p> <p>See ‘Voici la Catalogne – Guide du Patrimoine Architectural’ page 156 and ‘L’Art Pre-Romànic a Catalunya – Segles IX-X’ page 176</p>

<p>Collsupina Sant Cugat de Gavadons Barcelona South of Vic</p>	<p>This XIIc church stands on the West side of the town outside it on a high hill. It has a single nave with a plain South door and a single South window. A bell tower was added later over the West end, which was extended. The tower has a Mozarab-style opening on the East side. The flat ended apse is now obscured by a later dwelling.</p>
<p>Cones Tarragona North of Montblanc</p>	<p>Though built in the late XIIc/early XIIIc, this church now appears to be gothic. There is a North door and a flat apse. At the South-west corner there is a square bell tower.</p>
<p>Corçá Parish church East of Girona</p>	<p>This is a large church most of which has been rebuilt. The façade is plain apart from a simple arched door with a circular window above. Most is probably XIIc. To the South-west is a square tower that is XIV/XVc which has a reused stone depicting four figures with harvesting implements. The apse is rounded; only the base is XIIc. The West door has a fine XIIc style bolt.</p>
<p>Corçá Santa Cristina East of Girona and South of the village</p>	<p>This is a small XIIc hermitage standing in fields. It has a short nave and rounded apse. There are very small windows at the East and West ends. The West door is plain and has been remade. There was probably once a bell wall over the West end.</p>
<p>Cortàs Sant Policarp</p>	<p>This small church has a single nave and a rounded apse. There is a small East window. The church dates from the Xc. On both the North and South side</p>

Lleida between La Seu D'Urgell and Puigcerdà	chapels were added later. The door was originally on the South side of the nave, where the outline is still visible. Over the West end is a bell wall.
Covet Santa Maria Lleida South-east of Tremp and South of Isona	<p>This large XIIc church stands in a tiny hamlet. It was started in 1116; the West door was made between 1150 and 1160. The church is in the form of Latin cross with a rounded apse and two rounded side chapels. These have modillions with heads. There are transept arms and there is a square tower set against the North wall of the nave. The main interest is in the West façade. The door is set between two pairs of columns with capitals. Above the door is a tympanum that is within decorated arches. Above the doorway is a line of modillions; above that is a rose window. The capitals to the sides of the door illustrate foliage, lions, a figure in a hoop and between two other figures and a pair of horsemen. Beside the columns at the doorway are lines of small round heads. The decoration on the four arches illustrates Adam & Eve and the Original Sin, Prophets and Daniel, Prophets and Evangelists and small angels. The tympanum shows Christ in a mandorla that is held by two angels. The modillions over the doorway include figures. The door has XIIc style metalwork. There are many scaffold holes. Comparisons have been made with the architectural style of the Cathedral at La Seu d'Urgell and with Tulousain sculptures.</p> <p>See 'Voici la Catalogne – Guide du Patrimoine Architectural' page 212, 'Rutas Románicas en Cataluña' vol 2 page 99 and 'Guía del Románico en España' pages 375 to 377</p>
Cruilles Sant Miquel East of Girona	This former Benedictine church dates from 1040. It was a splendid church with a nave with two side aisles, transepts with rounded side chapels and a rounded apse. The apse and chapels have Lombard bands. There are traces of Lombard bands the length of the North wall. The West bay of the nave has been destroyed, leaving the bare frame of the West door. There is a square tower at the North-west

<p>Cubells Sant Pere Lleida North-east of the town</p>	<p>corner; the base of this is Romanesque. On the South side of the side chapel are the remains of the East wall of the cloisters. It is all in poor repair. Inside, the side aisles are divided from the main aisle by large rectangular pillars. In the choir are the remains of XIIc murals depicting lions and XVc murals. In the North transept is a mural fragment depicting Christ & Judas.</p> <p>See 'Voici la Catalogne – Guide du Patrimoine Architectural' pages 160 and 161 and 'Catalogne Romane' page 299</p>
<p>Cubells Santa Maria de Castell Lleida North-east of the town</p>	<p>This church is in poor repair. It was built in the XIIIc and XIVc. There is a wide nave and a rounded apse with a square tower on the North-west corner of the nave. The Romanesque entrance was by a South door that is now ruined and blocked up. A XVIIc door has been built into the West end. There were two Gothic side chapels.</p> <p>See 'Voici la Catalogne – Guide du Patrimoine Architectural' page 162</p> <p>The original church was built in the XIIc. That church had a fine stepped South door. There are interesting capitals each side. These are in the local style and resemble those to be seen on the doorways of Gandesa and Verdú. In particular, there are panels and capitals with groups of birds, pairs of birds, snakes and rather naif figures as well as geometric patterns. There is a broad arch over the door with Moorish style discs with birds and geometric patterns. One panel near the top has a lion. Over the doorway and round the apse are weathered modillions.</p> <p>See 'Guía Románico en España' pages 377 and 378 and 'Voici la Catalogne – Guide du Patrimoine Architectural' pages 161 and 162</p>

<p>Darnius</p> <p>Santa Maria</p> <p>Girona North-west of Figueres</p>	<p>This is a late XIIc/early XIIIc church. It has a rounded apse and a single nave; both have a later fortified roof area. There is a South door with a small tympanum that depicts a chrisim. There are neither columns nor capitals to the sides. The door has XIIc style metalwork including a fine bolt and handles.</p>
<p>Delfia</p> <p>Sant Romà</p> <p>Girona North-east of Figueres and North-west of Roses</p>	<p>This is a small XIIc chapel that lies outside the hamlet. It has a single nave with a plain South door. The apse is rounded. Over the West wall is a small bell wall.</p>
<p>Dosquets</p> <p>Sant Martí</p> <p>Girona East of Besalú</p>	<p>This church dates from the XIIIc. It has a plain West door below a blank tympanum. Above it is an undecorated window and a small bell tower. The nave has side aisles which were started at the same time as the main nave and apse but which were completed somewhat later in rough stone instead of cut ashlar. The apse is rounded. There are tacheron Ts, Ls and small crosses.</p>
<p>Durro</p> <p>Nativitat de la Mare de Déu</p> <p>Lleida in the Vall de Boi</p>	<p>This is a XIIc church with a single nave, and a fragment of a rounded South chapel. The apse has a XVIIc extension. At the North-east corner stands a fine Lombard style tower, There is a small plain North door. The South door is below a porch/gallery which has been rebuilt in modern times. The South door has two capitals each side of it and a re-used Chi-Rho stone above it.</p>

<p>Dusfort Santa Maria Lleida North of Cervera</p>	<p>See 'Voici la Catalogne – Guide du Patrimoine Architectural' page 110</p> <p>This is a small rectangular church that was built in the XIIc. It has no outside decoration except a small bell wall over the West end. The South door has been remade. The only window, which is also in the South wall, has been blocked up</p>
<p>El Far D'Emporda Sant Martí Girona to the East of Figueres</p>	<p>This is a fortified church that was built in the XIIIc. It has a single nave and a flat apse. There is a single window on the East wall. The narrow West door is below a blank tympanum. Above it is a window with an arch decorated with 'Lombard teeth'. Each side of the nave are large gargoyles in the form of the head and neck of a lion.</p>
<p>El Pla de Sta Maria de Penyafort Sant Ramon (formerly Sta Maria) Tarragona East of Montblanc</p>	<p>This is a fine Romanesque church. It has a single nave, transepts and a rounded apse. The tower has been rebuilt. There is a very fine stepped South door with capitals depicting foliage, interlace and figures. The tympanum is blank but was once frescoed. Below it is a lintel with scenes of Mary and child with the Magi (left) and the Annunciation (right). There is a rose window over the West end. There are many modillions; most depict heads but there is one of interlace. There are many tacherons: two triangles, X, +, a + with a loop at the base, B, a star, W, N, inverted N, E, Δ, → and L.</p> <p>See 'Voici la Catalogne – Guide du Patrimoine Architectural' page 294</p>
<p>Ellér</p>	<p>The original XIIc church has been enveloped on the</p>

<p>Sant Eulàlia</p> <p>Lleida between La Seu D'Urgell and Puigcerdà</p>	<p>North, East and South sides by later structures. The original single nave is still visible. The West door is plain. Above it is a later tower. There was a fine XIIc wooden sculpture of Christ crucified; it is now in Barcelona.</p>
<p>Encamp</p> <p>Sant Roma la Vila</p> <p>Andorra</p>	<p>This tiny chapel stands on a rocky outcrop in the valley North of Andorra la Vella. It dates from the XIc. There is a short rounded apse with a single window on the East side. There are thin, flat buttresses and Lombard bands. The nave is a little wider than the apse. It has a small bell wall at the West end. The murals are now in the MNAC, Barcelona.</p>
<p>Engolasters</p> <p>Sant Miquel</p> <p>Andorra</p>	<p>This church dates from the late XIc. There is a rectangular nave and a short rounded apse. The entrance to the nave was at the West end but it was relocated to the South wall when a portico was added. The apse has Lombard bands. At the North-east corner is a tall Lombard style bell tower. Above the top windows on the North and South sides are crudely carved heads. The original murals from the choir are now in the MNAC Barcelona and they have been replaced by copies.</p> <p>See 'Pyrénées Romanes' pages 166-167</p>
<p>Escunhau</p> <p>Sant Pèir</p> <p>Lleida in the Valle d'Aran</p>	<p>This church dates from the XIIc. It would appear that the original church had a single nave to which a wider flat-ended apse was added at the East end and a square tower at the West end. The main interest lies in the North doorway. The door is between two pairs of columns and capitals. Three of the capitals have primitive looking heads and one has geometric arches. The bases of the columns are sculptured. One</p>

	<p>has two animals. Above the door the tympanum has a sculpture of the Crucifixion similar to one at Vielha. Across the top of the doorway are square panels decorated with crosses, stars and a chrism. The door has a fine XIIc style door bolt.</p> <p>See 'Guía Románico en España' pages 379 and 380</p>
<p>Espaén Santa Eulàlia Lleida in the Aguilar valley South-west of La Seu D'Urgell</p>	<p>This small church has a rectangular nave with a plain West door and a bell wall over the West end. It is thought to be Pre-Romanesque. The nave has had a South aisle and a North chapel added. The apse is flat ended. There is a XIIc style bolt.</p>
<p>Espinaveil La Mare de Déu de les Neus Girona North of Ripoll and West of Col D'Ares</p>	<p>This chapel has a rounded apse that is tucked into the hillside to the West. There is a square tower at the South-east corner. The East end (the nave) was rebuilt in the XVIIIc. The door retains a XIIc style bolt and lock.</p>
<p>Espinelves Sant Vicenç Girona East of Vic</p>	<p>This church was built in two phases. The North aisle and choir are XIc; the South aisle and chapel are XIIc. There is a fine square bell tower over the West end of the North aisle. The apse, chapel and bell tower have Lombard bands in a red stone. Those on the tower have lobes that end in a small head. There is a South door with two capitals; foliage (left) and a man with a large bird and a head (right). Inside the church is plain except for a small arch at the West end leading from the South aisle to the North. This has a round band decorated with interlace that is similar to that on the window at Vilalleons. The arch rests on two simple foliage capitals and it may have been the original entrance to the XIc church. There is a copy of the XIIIc altar front, the original of which is in the museum at Vic.</p>

<p>Espola</p> <p>Sant Pere del Vilars</p> <p>Girona North-east of Figueres and Espola</p>	<p>See 'Voici la Catalogne – Guide du Patrimoine Architectural' pages 167 and 168</p> <p>This chapel was founded in the Xc. It is now a ruin. It had a small rectangular nave with a small West door. There was a very short rounded apse. Subsequently it became a shepherds' hut and was then abandoned. All that remains is the South wall and some fragments of the remainder.</p>
<p>Estamariu</p> <p>San Vicenç</p> <p>Lleida South of Andorra and East of La Seu D'Urgell</p>	<p>This XIc church lies outside the village and is abandoned; it is at present undergoing restoration (2007). It had three aisles that ended in rounded chapels. The North aisle is ruined. The aisles were divided by plain square pillars. The apse has Lombard bands. There is a plain South door and several XIc windows.</p>
<p>L'Estany</p> <p>Santa Maria</p> <p>Barcelona South-west of Vic</p>	<p>This Benedictine monastery was built in the first half of the XIIc. The church was restored in the late XXc. The church has a single nave, a rounded apse and two rounded chapels that are off the transepts. The chapels have been rebuilt. The West end of the nave also appears to have been rebuilt. The choir has a window with two small capitals, one of a lion with a leafy tail, the other of foliage. The capitals on the outside of the chapels are modern but are modelled on sculptures to be seen elsewhere in Spain. There is a long inscription on the North wall of the North transept. Inside, the nave has replacement barrel vaults. The windows of the chapels and choir have small capitals; there is a larger one depicting foliage each side of the choir entrance. To the South of the church are very fine square cloisters with about 70 good capitals. These depict foliage, interlace (including Solomon's Knot), Adam & Eve, Nativity, Wedding at Cana, Temptations, Palm Sunday, Last</p>

	<p>Supper, Crucifixion and the Tetramorph. There are a number of capitals with a profane repertoire with courtly love, women doing their toilet, falconers, soldiers, animal musicians, animals, birds and heads in foliage. One that has two branches of foliage intertwined is almost identical to one in the cloisters at Ripoll. Most are in splendid condition. The column bases are, in most cases, carved.</p> <p>See 'Catalogne Romane' pages 169 to 211, 'Guía del Románico en España' pages 380 to 383, 'Voici la Catalogne – Guide du Patrimoine Architectural' pages 170 to 172 and 'Les Cahiers de Saint-Michel-de-Cuxa', vol XLVI of 2015, pages 85-94</p>
<p>Esterri d'Áneu Lleida North of Sort</p>	<p>The church was entirely rebuilt in the XVIIIc; the base of the walls are said to be from the original church. There is a large XIIc font in the church. It has geometric patterning. It stands on a base of two capitals, one with heads and the other with simple foliage.</p>
<p>Esterri de Cardos Sant Pere i Sant Pau Lleida in the Cardos valley North of Sort</p>	<p>This village church was built in the XIc with a single nave and a short rounded apse that is decorated with Lombard bands. The original entrance was at the west end, now closed and a new door was inserted in the South wall. A tall square bell tower was later added to the South-west corner. There were fine frescos and an altar front that date from the XIIc. The originals are now in the MNAC, Barcelona with copies in the church.</p> <p>See "Voici la Catalogne – Guide du Patrimoine Architectural" page 172</p>
<p>Farners Girona in commune of Sta</p>	<p>This is a small XIIc chapel that was built on the site of an earlier chapel. It stands at the foot of the XI/XIIc castle. The chapel was enlarged in the</p>

Coloma de Farners	<p>XVIIIc and a large porch was added. The XIIc apse is rounded but without decoration.</p> <p>See 'Voici la Catalogne – Guide du Patrimoine Architectural' page 362</p>
<p>Figols</p> <p>Sant Victor</p> <p>Lleida South of La Seu d'Urgell</p>	<p>This is a XIIc church with a single nave with a plain South door; it has no windows. There is a bell wall over the West end. The apse is rounded with three windows, slim flat buttresses and Lombard bands. There are large buttresses on the North side. Lateral side chapels were added at a later date.</p>
<p>Foixa</p> <p>St Jean Baptiste</p> <p>East of Girona</p>	<p>This church has a XIIc rounded apse. The wide nave was rebuilt in the XIV or XV c. There is a fine XIVc capital of a female between two winged bulls by the door. The door has a fine XIIc style bolt.</p>
<p>Folgueroles</p> <p>Santa Maria</p> <p>Barcelona East of Vic</p>	<p>This church was built in the XIc. Today it has a Baroque façade into which the XIIc door has been inserted. This is stepped with two capitals each side: foliage (2), an eagle (left) and a siren (right). The apse is rounded and it has thin, flat buttresses and Lombard bands. Inside, side aisles were added in the XVIIc. There are four columns and capitals depicting foliage that may be Romanesque.</p> <p>See 'Voici la Catalogne – Guide du Patrimoine Architectural' page 177</p>
<p>Fontclara</p> <p>Sant Pau</p> <p>Girona West of L'Estartit</p>	<p>This church was originally part of a Benedictine priory and a dependent of Sainte Marie abbey Lagrasse, near Narbonne. It was first built in the XIc. It was significantly modified in the XVIIc when side chapels were added and the West door was made in Baroque style. There is a single nave and a</p>

	<p>short rounded apse. There may have been a South side chapel judging by the arch in the present chapel. The entrance to the choir now has a slightly pointed arch suggesting that it replaces the original arch. The choir vaults have paintings that have been dated to the XIIIc. These illustrate, at the top, Christ in Glory with the symbols of the Evangelists. Below is a line of apostles with St Paul at the centre. Below are scenes from the life of St Paul: him being blinded on the road to Damascus and his baptism, with, on the left, him standing alone. To the sides are the Wise Men of the Apocalypse; it would seem that these small panels of Wise Men once went across the top of the arch. These paintings were recently restored at which time paint work added in 1940s and 1960s restorations was removed. The apse has engaged columns and scaffold holes. It has no other decoration.</p>
<p>Fontcoberta Sant Feliu</p>	<p>This is a XIIc church. It is on the site of a IVc temple. The church was originally a rectangle; on the West side of the altar is a trap-door to the remains of the original East wall. The church was extended East with an octagonal choir that had a cupola. The apse collapsed and when it was rebuilt elements of Lombard bands were reused in a haphazard fashion. A large side chapel was added to the South of the nave. There is a bell tower on the North side with Lombard bands and 'teeth. There are more Lombard bands and 'teeth' over the XVIIIc West door.</p>
<p>Girona North of Banyoles</p>	
<p>Fores Sant Miquel Tarragona North of Montblanc</p>	<p>This church is really two churches side by side, each with a West door that dates from the late XIIc. The door to the North is stepped with a tympanum and three capitals each side. The capitals are too weathered to be interpreted; the tympanum is severely damaged by time and weather; a tree and stars are all that remain. The Southern door has a frieze of stars to the sides and on the arch. The</p>

<p>Fustanya Sant Sadurni Girona North of Ripoll</p>	<p>rounded apse has been destroyed.</p> <p>This church is high up in a valley below a small hamlet. It dates from the Xc and has a single nave with a short rounded apse. There is a square bell tower over the West end. The South doorway is plain and is below a wooden porch/gallery. The door has very fine XIIC metalwork. Legend tells that the church was built to perfection by fairies and witches who lived in nearby caves, but that the tower was built by human hands and so was less than perfect.</p>
<p>Gandesa L'Assumpcio Tarragona West of the Ebro Delta</p>	<p>The church dates from the XVII and XVIII cs. It was built on the foundations of a Romanesque church that was built in the late XIIC. The doorway and part of the West façade were retained. There are five arches over the door; these are decorated with foliage patterns, interlace, a lion, griffin, and the Tree of Life. To the sides are splendid capitals with interlace, three scenes with groups of figures that perhaps represent the Feast at Cana and the Last Supper, heads in foliage and foliage. Above is a line of modillions set in a frieze of interlace. The modillions are of heads. To the left is a Romanesque window with a capital of interlace. There are many tacherons; there are also some on the building to the North.</p> <p>See 'Voici la Catalogne – Guide du Patrimoine Architectural' page 182</p>
<p>Garos</p>	<p>The church no longer retains any Romanesque characteristics apart from the door bolt on the South</p>

<p>Sant Julia</p> <p>Lleida in the Valle d’Aran</p> <p>Garrigas</p> <p>Sant Miquel</p> <p>Girona North-west of L’Escala</p>	<p>door.</p> <p>This church was built in the XII and XIIIcs. It has a single nave and a rounded apse. There is a plain South door that has a blank tympanum. There is a later bell wall over the West end. Outside the door is an unusual XVIIc tomb stone.</p>
<p>Ger</p> <p>Santa Coloma</p> <p>Cerdanya</p>	<p>This church was rebuilt in the XVIIc. The West door has unusual XIIc style metalwork. The capitals to the sides depict birds and animals.</p>
<p>Gerri de la Sal</p> <p>Santa Maria</p> <p>Lleida South of Sort</p>	<p>This was a Benedictine abbey that was founded in the IXc by Ramon and the church was built from 1146. It has a nave with side aisles that lead to a rounded apse and side chapels. There are some later additions to the East. On the apse and the North and South walls of the nave are Lombard bands. At the West end is a wide porch with weathered capitals. Above the porch is a large bell wall. The West door has a single capital and column each side. The aisles have square pillars with engaged columns with capitals. On the North side of the church are the ruins of the cloisters. The church is in poor repair but is being restored (2010).</p> <p>See ‘Rutas Románicas en Cataluña’ vol 2 page 124 and ‘Voici la Catalogne – Guide du Patrimoine Architectural’ pages 73 and 74</p>

<p>Ginestarre</p> <p>Santa Maria</p> <p>Lleida in the Cardos valley North of Sort</p>	<p>This little church is set high on the side of the valley in a tiny hamlet. It has a short rounded apse that is decorated with Lombard bands and a single nave with a South door. It dates from the XIc. The XIIc frescos and altar front, which are from the same school as those in Esterri de Cardos church below, are now in the MNAC, Barcelona.</p> <p>See ‘Voici la Catalogne – Guide du Patrimoine Architectural’ page 172</p>
<p>Girona</p> <p>Baños Arabes</p>	<p>On the North side of the old town, the XIIc baths are modelled on earlier Moorish baths. It has a circular form with columns and foliage capitals.</p> <p>See ‘Guía del Románico en España’ pages 389 and 390</p>
<p>Girona</p> <p>Cathedral of Santa Maria</p>	<p>Of the church, little is Romanesque. The bell tower by the North transept is XIIc. It has two storeys with tall, slim pairs of ‘windows’. The cloisters are Romanesque. They are trapezoid in plan. There are many finely sculptured capitals depicting biblical scenes as well as monsters, birds, animals and foliage. Many of the bases of the pilasters are carved with small motifs. In the treasury is a copy of the Beatus de Liebena, the Tapestry of the World and behind the altar of the Cathedral is XIc throne called Charlemagne’s Seat.</p> <p>See ‘Guía del Románico en España’ pages 383 to 389 and ‘Les Cahiers de Saint-Michel-de- Cuxa’, vol XLVI 2015, pages 49-60</p>
<p>Girona</p>	<p>This is a former XIc mill which later became a civic</p>

<p>La Fontana d'Or</p>	<p>building in the XIIc. There are two capitals in what is now a museum. They are of a man and a woman.</p> <p>See leaflet and 'Guía del Románico en España' page 392</p>
<p>Girona Sant Daniel</p>	<p>This large church was once part of a monastery. It is now a convent. Much of the original church, which dated from the XIc, has been butchered. The octagonal tower over the crossing, fragments of the South side of the apse, part of the North transept and the nave with the West façade remain. However the façade has been raised at a later time. The tower and North façade have Lombard bands. The tower has several pairs of open windows. Inside, there is a short, single nave. There is a cupola on squinches with Lombard bands on the North and South edges. In the North transept there is a rounded chapel with a very simple sculpture each side of the entrance. The cloisters date from the XIIIc; the upper level is XIVc. The cloisters are rectangular with plain square pillars at the corners and more on the galleries. There are 26 pairs of capitals on the East and West galleries and 14 pairs on the North and South galleries. The capitals all depict simple foliage forms with several patterns.</p>
<p>Girona Sant Nicolau</p>	<p>This small chapel dates from the XIIc. It was restored in 1942. It is now disaffected. It comprises a single nave, a small rounded choir and two rounded side chapels that are set at right angles to the nave. The apse has Lombard bands and flat buttresses. At the crossing is a lantern cupola on trompes. Outside, this cupola is below an octagonal tower with Lombard bands.</p>
<p>Girona</p>	<p>This church was part of a Benedictine abbey that</p>

<p>Sant Pere de Galligants</p>	<p>dates from the XIc. It has a wide nave with side aisles. The apse is rounded, a North side chapel that is at right angles to the nave, a small chapel off the North transept and two small rounded chapels off the South transept. The West façade has a stepped door. There are three columns with capitals each side of the door. The columns are patterned. The capitals are of mythical animals, patterns etc. The arch over the door has flower patterns. Above the door is a fine rose window. This has small capitals at the joins and a rim of foliage & interlace patterns. Down the upper walls of the nave and on the apse there are Lombard bands. There is a line of Lombard style ‘teeth’ on the nave wall. Off the North transept is a fine square two storey tower. There is a XIIc cloister. This has capitals in pairs but on each side is an unusual group of five capitals and columns. The capitals include scenes from the Nativity, figures, sirens, lions, eagles, foliage and interlace. On the walls of the cloisters are modillions.</p> <p>See ‘Guía del Románico en España’ pages 390 to 392 and ‘Les Cahiers de Saint-Michel-de- Cuxa’, vol XLVI of 2015, pages95-106</p>
<p>Granera Santa Cecilia Barcelona on the North-west edge of the Province near Vic</p>	<p>This small chapel stands on the Southern edge of the village. It dates from the XIc. It is rectangular with a small rounded apse and a small bell wall over the plain West door. There are two small XIc windows in the South wall and Lombard bands on the apse. Inside there are fragments of XIIc frescos.</p>
<p>Granollers de la Plana Sant Esteve Barcelona on the North edge of Vic</p>	<p>Founded in 1088, this is a large church with a rounded apse that has large niches, Lombard ‘teeth’ and flat engaged buttresses. There are three small windows from the crypt below the narrow windows of the apse. The South and North walls of the nave have Lombard bands, though these are partially</p>

<p>Gualter Santa Maria Lleida East of Ponts</p>	<p>obscured by other buildings on both walls. There is a XVIIc South door.</p> <p>This XIIc church and monastery were seriously damaged in 1938 during the Civil War. The church, which was consecrated in 1207, had three aisles leading to rounded choirs. The aisles are divided by short square pillars. The nave vaults have been destroyed. The South and West doors are plain. One gallery, the south, of the cloisters have been consolidated. There are single capitals with rudimentary foliage designs.</p> <p>See 'Voici la Catalogne – Guide du Patrimoine Architectural' page 108</p>
<p>(La) Guàrdia d'Ares Sant Esteve Lleida in the Aguilar valley South-west of La Seu D'Urgell</p>	<p>This church crowns the hill in the village and was next to the castle. It dates from the IXc and was built with a single nave and a short rounded apse. A North aisle and two South chapels were added later. The original West door has been replaced by a South door. There is a small bell wall over the North-west corner.</p>
<p>Guardiola de Berguedà Sant Llorenç prop Bagà Barcelona North of Bergà</p>	<p>The church was founded in the IXc and construction lasted until the XIIc, giving the church a wide nave with side aisles and rounded side chapels. Below the nave was a long low crypt that has three aisles. The crypt is entered by a Romanesque West door that is stepped; the door has decorated arches and capitals to the sides. The church was part of a Benedictine monastery. An earthquake in 1428 severely damaged the church, particularly the East and West ends. The repairs resulted in the loss of the side chapels and much of the cloisters which stood on the South side of the church. It has undergone further extensive restoration in recent times during which pre-Romanesque sculptures were found on a window. Below the church are a number of grottos that were probably used as hermitages by members of the monastery.</p>

Cerdanya	North side of the nave. There is a plain South door.
Isil Sant Joan Lleida in the Aneu valley North of Sort	<p>This beautiful church stands in the local cemetery beside a fast flowing stream. It is a former convent. It is rectangular in shape with a very short apse looking over the stream. There is a large stepped South door with three capitals each side; these depict heads and animals. Along the top of the South wall there is a line of Lombard bands and a frieze of sculptures of heads, small figures, reptiles and floral motifs. Over the door are two re-used paleo-Christian plaques with two figures on each.</p> <p>See 'Guía del Románico en España' pages 392 & 393</p>
Joanetes Sant Romá Girona South-west of Olot	<p>This church has been modified several times since the XIIc. It has a flat apse. The nave now has side aisles. The West door was rebuilt in neo-Romanesque style in the XIXc. On the South side, in front of a large arch is a modern porch with three early columns and blank capitals. Inside are two re-used modillions of heads.</p> <p>See 'Dibuixos del romànic garrotxí' page 79</p>
Lladó Santa Maria Girona West of Figueres	<p>This was the church of an Augustine monastery. It dates from the XIc. The nave has side aisles. The apse and two side chapels are rounded. The apse was later fortified. The West door is stepped and is between four foliage capitals. The tympanum is blank and there are several decorated arches above it. Inside are two reused capitals; one depicts two birds; the other has interlace. There are several other loose capitals including a fine Corinthian capital which is now the lectern. The aisles are divided by large plain pillars with engaged columns. Three of these have sculptured capitals. The choir has blind</p>

	<p>arches separated by columns with carved capitals. To the North of the church are the cloisters. Apart from some rooms, these are XVc.</p> <p>See 'Guía del Románico en España' pages 393 and 394</p>
<p>Llagunes Santa Creu Lleida between La Seu d'Urgell</p>	<p>This small hermitage stands on a knoll above the Noguera valley. It has a short rounded apse and a single nave. The hamlet that it served was abandoned at the end of the 13th century.</p>
<p>Llambilles Sant Cristòfol East of Girona</p>	<p>This church of Romanesque origin has been rebuilt and altered over the centuries. The East door has been remade within the original façade. That façade has been enlarged. The rounded apse has also been rebuilt. There is a XIVc tower on the West side.</p>
<p>Llampaies Sant Martí Girona South of Figueres</p>	<p>This XIIc church has a single nave and a rounded apse. There is a long rectangular tower that dates from the XIVc along the North side. Inside there are two arched niches on the North side of the nave. There is no decoration.</p>
<p>Llanars Sant Esteve Girona North of Ripoll and North-west of Camprodon</p>	<p>This is a XIIc church with a single nave and a rounded apse. Side chapels were added to North and South at the crossing at a later date. The West door is stepped between two pairs of capitals that depict eagles and animals. Two of the capitals are very weathered but would appear to resemble capitals at Pau and Sant Pere de Rodes. Over the door is a blank tympanum with arches above decorated with a</p>

<p>Lleida</p> <p>Cathedral of Sta Maria O Seu Vella</p>	<p>rope pattern and balls. The apse has blank modillions. Above the West end is a rectangular tower. The interior has a barrel vaulted roof and no sculptures. The West door has very fine metal work. Inside there is a fine XIIc altar front.</p> <p>See 'Voici la Catalogne – Guide du Patrimoine Architectural' page 217</p> <p>The old Cathedral stands above the town beside the fortress. It was built at the start of the XIIIc in late Romanesque style. The cloisters, at the West end, date from the end of the XIIIc to the XIVc. The Romanesque elements of the complex comprise the rounded apse with three decorated windows and modillions, the North and South transepts with their doors and much of the nave. Some capitals of the cloisters are partly Romanesque in style and form. The South transept has a fine doorway, the Door of the Annunciation. It is decorated with capitals depicting birds, animals, foliage and interlace. Each side of the door is a small cusped niche. It is below a rose window. The door of the North transept is plain with a chrismon on the tympanum above it and modillions between interlace. On the South side, below a porch is a second stepped door. This has fine capitals depicting fantastic beasts in interlaced foliage. The West entrance has a fine but damaged Gothic door with tympanum. This is the Door of the Apostles. There are some tacherons: J, a + with a lobe at the base and a triangle with two extended arms.</p> <p>See 'Voici la Catalogne – Guide du Patrimoine Architectural' pages 223 to 225, 'Guía del Románico en España' pages 395 to 397 and 'Congrès Archéologique de France - Catalogne' 1959 pages 136 to 143</p>
<p>Lleida</p> <p>Town Hall (Palais de la Peria)</p>	<p>The town Hall was built in the XIIIc as the dwelling for a nobleman. It was constructed on the site of an earlier building. The façade has five bays of triple</p>

<p>Lleida Sant Llorenç</p> <p>Lleida Sant Martí</p> <p>Lligorda Sant Pere Girona North of Besalú</p>	<p>windows. The windows have slim pilasters topped by capitals that mostly are of foliage. Above is a line of modillions that include two owls, a soldier and heads. The top story is modern.</p> <p>See 'Voici la Catalogne – Guide du Patrimoine Architectural' page 225</p> <p>The original church was late Romanesque and it comprised a single nave and a rounded apse. Subsequently aisles were added on the North and South sides with polygonal chapels. Below the choir is a small crypt. There are no internal sculptures of interest.</p> <p>See 'Voici la Catalogne – Guide du Patrimoine Architectural' pages 227 and 228</p> <p>This late XIIc church is in poor repair. It is now part of the city museum complex. It has a single nave, a rounded apse and a North transept that once extended further West with a Gothic chapel. The West door has been rebuilt and is plain. There is a stepped South door. Over the West end is a bell wall.</p> <p>See 'Voici la Catalogne – Guide du Patrimoine Architectural' page 228</p> <p>This church has a single nave and a rounded apse. There is a stepped South door that has a simple cross on the tympanum. The tower over the West end is from a later period.</p> <p>See 'Dibuixos del romànic garrotxi' page 48</p>
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<p>Llíria De la Sang València West of the city</p>	<p>This church, which is on the site of an earlier mosque, is variously described as being XIIc, XIIIc and XIVc; as being Romanesque and 'Transitional'. It is a large rectangular structure with a stepped West door. To the sides are small Gothic style foliage capitals on slim columns. Above them is a small frieze of foliage with several small heads; this is also Gothic in style. There are four large modillions to the sides; these seem to be re-used. They depict heads. The interior is a single wide space with three bays at the East end with XIVc wall paintings. There are tacherons on the tower: X, Z.</p>
<p>Lluçà Santa Maria Barcelona East of Berga</p>	<p>This was a XIIc priory. The church has a single nave; the barrel vaults were rebuilt in the XVc. There is a short rounded apse and, at right angles to the nave, a South chapel. There is a square tower which was rebuilt after an earthquake in the XVc, which also destroyed the North chapel. The West door has XIIc metal work. On the South side of the church is a small cloister. There are 22 columns and capitals. The capitals depict animals, monsters, birds and foliage; they are in the 'Ripoll' style. There was a fine wooden altar front that is now in Vic. There are XIVc frescos that were in the choir and which are now in a small museum at the church.</p> <p>See 'Voici la Catalogne – Guide du Patrimoine architectural' page 233</p>
<p>Maia de Montcal Santa Llúcia Girona West of Figueres</p>	<p>This is a small chapel that is now privately owned; it lies in the country to the East of the village. It dates from the XIIc. There is a single nave and a short rounded apse. The apse has a small East window. At the West end is a rectangular doorway; the door has modern XIIc style metalwork. Above the West end is window and a small bell wall in the form of a horseshoe arch. On the South side is a modern house.</p> <p>See 'Dibuixos del romànic garrotxi' page 50</p>

<p>Maia de Montcal Santa Magdalena Girona West of Figueres</p>	<p>This is a large church that stands on a hill East of the town. It is privately owned and has a long building attached to the North side, elements of which may be late mediaeval. The church has a single nave and a rounded apse. The West door is small and plain, with a small XIIc style bolt. Above it is a window that is deeply set below two decorated arches and between two pilasters topped by a capital. The capitals have a head, flowers and simple foliage. Over each capital is a long frieze of flowers. There are two plain windows on the South wall and one on the East. Over the West end is an incomplete bell wall. There are a great many scaffold holes all round the walls.</p> <p>See 'Dibuixos del romànic garrotxi' page 89</p>
<p>Maia de Montcal Sant Vicenç Girona West of Figueres</p>	<p>This is a large church with side aisles. There is a single rounded apse. The West door is stepped and has a plain tympanum. Above the West wall is a bell tower. There is a XIIc style door bolt.</p> <p>See 'Dibuixos del romànic garrotxi' page 87</p>
<p>Maranges Sant Serni Cerdanya</p>	<p>This church was built using granite in the XIc with a single nave and a rounded apse. The apse has two small windows, both of which are decorated – one the small balls and the other with small heads. There is a South door that has decorated sides and arches. There are crudely sculptured figures, animals and heads. A South aisle was added in the mid XVIIc and a square tower was built at much the same time.</p> <p>See 'La Sculpture Romane en Cerdagne' pages 45 to 48</p>

<p>Marenyà Sant Esteve Girona West of L'Escala and South of Figueres</p>	<p>This is a church from the XIc. It was built as the parish church with a single nave and a rounded apse. The apse has three recessed windows and Lombard bands. On the South wall of the nave is another XIc window and the blocked outline of a small door. The West door is XIIIc. It has a blank tympanum. The church was fortified in the XVIc and three large buttresses were added to secure the stability of the walls. Inside, the choir has the remains of XIIc frescos. An upper line appears to show a line of apostles. The lower level has four scenes. From the left, the first is not recognisable; the second is the stoning of St Stephen; the third is of the Crucifixion with three Mary's, a soldier, Christ and St John. The next scene begins behind the third and is of a burial – Christ's? Around the exterior of the apse was a small necropolis.</p>
<p>Masos de Sant Martí Lleida in the municipality of Isona near Covet</p>	<p>This is a tiny Romanesque chapel. It has a single nave and a very short rounded apse. The exterior walls are supported by large buttresses. The West door is plain. Inside, the choir retains a bright blue frescoing.</p>
<p>Mata Sant Andreu Girona on the South edge of Banyoles</p>	<p>This is a small church with a single nave. The East end is attached to a large later building with a rounded apse beyond it; this has been rebuilt. There is a plain South door that has been rebuilt. Over the West end is a small bell wall with a quaint roof.</p>
<p>Mecanet de Cebrenys Sant Martí Girona North-west of Figueres</p>	<p>This church was built in the late XIIc. It has a single nave and a rounded apse. There is a small XVIIc chapel on the North of the crossing. There is a South door below a blank tympanum and arches decorated with small figures and motifs. The door has fine XIIc style metalwork. To the right of the door is a</p>

	<p>weathered funeral plaque. Over the West end is an octagonal bell tower that may date from the XVIIc. The apse has Lombard bands and 'teeth'. The interior is plain but there are a number of free-standing stones and a plain font.</p>
<p>Miravall Lleida in the Aguilar valley South-west of La Seu D'Urgell</p>	<p>This small church dates from the XIc. It has single short nave with two side chapels. The short choir is rounded but is now screened off by a timber wall. There is a later gallery at the back of the nave. The West door is plain.</p>
<p>Mollo Santa Cecilia Girona North of Ripoll</p>	<p>This XIIc church was restored in 1952. It has a single nave with a barrel vault. The South door is plain but large. Over the doorway is a line of modillions. These depict heads. Below them is a band of Lombard style 'teeth', whilst above the modillions are Lombard bands. Above these is a thin frieze of delicate interlace. The apse is rounded. On the North side of the crossing is a fine tall square bell tower; this has Lombard bands, 'teeth' and windows; near the base are blind arches that are probably buttresses. The apse and the South wall of the nave have deep-set, narrow windows. The West door has metal work that appears to be XIIc.</p> <p>See 'Guía del Románico en España' page 402 and 'La Sculpture romane en Roussillon' Vol III, pages 76 and 77</p>
<p>Montagut Sant Pere Girona West of Besalú</p>	<p>This church, originally built in the XIIc, has been much altered in the XVc. It has a nave and side aisles. The apse is flat ended and there is a square tower at the South-west corner. Above the church is a large fortified area. The main interest lies in the</p>

<p>Mosoll Sta Maria Girona South-west of Puigcerdà</p>	<p>This small XIIc church has a single nave, a rounded apse and a small bell-wall over the West end. The apse has a typical XIIc East window. The South door is plain. There were frescos which were damaged by fire and are now in Barcelona along with a XIIIc altar front.</p>
<p>El Mujal, Les Esglesies Barcelona North of Manresa and East of Cardona</p>	<p>This is a small isolated chapel that was being restored (2009). It has a flat ended apse and a single nave. The South door has been rebuilt. On the South wall at the West end are Lombard bands. The West wall has Lombard bands with flat buttresses. On the North-west corner is a small circular chapel. Over the East end is a bell wall. From external appearances, the West end dates from the XIc, whilst the nave to the East of the door and the apse are XIIc.</p>
<p>Músser Sant Fructuós Lleida East of La Seu D'Urgell</p>	<p>This single naved church is in poor repair. It dates from the X or XIc. It has a plain but stepped South door and a modern bell tower at the west end. The apse is rounded and has Lombard bands highlighted with black stones. There is another line of black stones at the top of the original walls. The walls were raise in the XIVc to provide a fortified space.</p>
<p>Navata Sant Pere Girona in the hamlet of Can Miró West of Figueres</p>	<p>The church dates from the XIIc although an earlier church is recorded in 1019. The church has a long single nave and a rounded apse. The West door is between two pairs of capitals. Only one each side remains in a condition for the motif to be seen. They are of foliage. Two of the columns have a 'barley-stick' pattern. Above the door is a tympanum with a Lamb of God. Around the arc over the tympanum is a cylinder of interlace similar to that on the nearby church of Lladó. The door has fine XIIc metal work. Above the West wall is a small bell wall. On the</p>

<p>Navel</p> <p>Sant Vicenç</p> <p>Barcelona East of Cardona and South of Navel</p> <p>Òdena</p> <p>Sant Miquel</p> <p>Barcelona South of Manresa</p> <p>Oix</p> <p>Sant Llorenç</p> <p>Girona North-east of Olot and North-west of Besalú</p>	<p>South wall are three Romanesque windows. On the North wall are the outlines of three arcs; the two West ones are smaller than the East one. Inside there is no sculpture. There are two bays in the nave where the exterior arcs are. There are fragments of frescos in the choir. The church is at present used by an Orthodox community (2009).</p> <p>See 'Guía del Románico en España' page 394 and 'Voici la Catalogne – Guide du Patrimoine Architectural' pages 269 & 270</p> <p>This is a tiny XIc chapel that is abandoned and is part of a farm. It has a small rounded apse and a single nave with a bell wall over the West end.</p> <p>This is a XIc church first recorded in 1074. It has a rectangular nave and a short rounded apse. The apse has Lombard bands. There is a plain South door, a small window in the North & South walls of the nave and at the East end.</p> <p>This church dates from the XIIc. It has a single nave and a short rounded apse. The nave has a South door with a blank marble tympanum and no capitals. The door retains a XIIc bolt with a dragon's head. There are three South windows and four modillions have been re-employed in the South wall; two depict heads that are similar in style to heads seen in the Cerdagne area. The other two are of barrels. There are a few simple modillions on the apse. The West wall has a small circular window below a bell wall. Above both the nave and apse is a fortified area.</p> <p>See 'Dibuixos del romànic garrotxi' page 99</p>
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<p>Olius Sant Esteve Lleida East of Solsona</p>	<p>This church is now isolated in the country. It was built in the late XIc. It has a fine single nave and a rounded apse. There is a small South door next to the former priory buildings. There are external buttresses. Inside, the nave has bays that are divided by large internal buttresses. Some lean out noticeably. The choir is raised above a crypt. The interior resembles that at Cardona. At the entrance to the choir there is a large column topped by a capital; only that to the South retains sculptured decoration. Each side of the entrance to the crypt are XIIc grilles. The crypt has three aisles divided by small columns and capitals. The columns are of varied forms and some are re-used. Only two capitals are carved. The apse has Lombard bands. At the North-west corner there is a tall XIIc bell tower.</p>
<p>Ollers Girona North-east of Banyoles</p>	<p>The parish church is of interest solely for the metalwork on the South door. On the West exit of the village is the small pilgrim chapel of Sant Sebastiá d'Ollers. It has been extensively restored with a plain West door below a porch, a bell wall over the top (with one of the smallest church bells ever!). The nave has small windows on the South side. The apse is flat ended.</p>
<p>Ordis Girona South-west edge of Figueres</p>	<p>This XIIc church has had several modifications since built. The rounded apse remains but side aisles have been added to what had been a single nave. The West door was rebuilt in the XVIIIc.</p>
<p>Organya Santa Maria</p>	<p>This church was built in the XIIc but much is now hidden by later hideous additions. It has a stepped West door with capitals and a frieze of foliage to the</p>

Lleida South of La Seu d’Urgell	<p>sides. Above the door is a rose window with a clover pattern similar to that over the door. Along the top of the wall is a line of openings. There is a short fragment of the rounded apse exposed. It has Lombard bands.</p> <p>See ‘Voici la Catalogne – Guide du Patrimoine Architectural’ page 280</p>
<p>Os de Balaguer</p> <p>Santa Maria de les Avellanes</p> <p>Lleida North of Balaguer</p>	<p>This former monastery is now home the German Marists and a three star hotel. It has been very extensively restored, work that continues (2016). It was built as a Cistercian abbey. The XIVc church is Gothic and was never completed. It has a tall choir and, off a wide transept, five side chapels. There is no nave. The church was the burial place for the Counts of Urgell. On the South side of the transept is a Chapter House, hugely over restored. At the South West corner of the church is a large, square cloister, built in the late XIIc. There are columns in pairs; these have almost plain capitals. In the centre of each gallery is a square supporting pillar. The arches between columns have a simple thin diamond-point decorative band.</p> <p>See ‘Voici la Catalogne – Guide du Patrimoine Architectural’ page 282</p>
<p>Os de Civis</p> <p>Sant Pere</p> <p>Lleida North-west of La Seu D’Urgell and West of Andorra</p>	<p>The church was Romanesque but has been much modified in later centuries. The nave is rectangular with a flat end. The door is at the West end. There is a modern gallery around the South and West sides. There is a tall square tower at the North-west corner.</p>
<p>Osso de Sio</p> <p>Lleida East of the town</p>	<p>This small chapel is of late XIIc origin. It has a plain West door with a small bell wall. There is a single nave and a small, plain rounded apse.</p>

<p>Pal Sant Climent Andorra North-west of Andorra la Vella</p>	<p>This small church was constructed in the late XIc with a rectangular nave. A small square choir that is off centre replaced the old choir in the XVIIc. There is a tall square, XIIc bell tower on the North-east side. It is in the Lombard style. The nave was later modified on the North side and a long porch was added to the South side at which time the South door was lowered. Inside the nave retains some XVIc murals of vine foliage. Across the front of the choir are attractive XVIIc metal railings.</p> <p>See 'Pyrénées Romanes' page 169</p>
<p>Palau de Santa Eulàlia Girona North-west of L'Escala</p>	<p>This Pre-Romanesque church has a single nave and a flat ended apse that has two slim windows. There are two very small windows on the South side of the nave. The West door is plain. There are no external sculptures.</p> <p>See 'L'Art Pre-Romànic a Catalunya – Segles IX-X' pages 268 & 269</p>
<p>Palau Sabaldoria Sant Tomàs & Sant Miquel Girona on the West edge of Figueres</p>	<p>This small Xc church is in a ruined state. It is on a small knoll and is attached to a large abandoned farm house (a <i>mas</i>). The church has a single rectangular nave and a narrower square choir. There had once been a small bell wall over the west door. There are several areas of <i>opus spicatum</i> stonework.</p> <p>See 'L'Art Mozarabe' page 293 and 'L'Art Pre-Romànic a Catalunya – Segles IX-X' page 205</p>
<p>Palera Santa Maria Girona North of Besalú</p>	<p>This church was consecrated in 1085. It has a single nave with a plain West doorway. The door has XIIc style metal fittings. Above the door is a small round recessed window. At the top of the West wall is a bell wall. The South wall has two XIIc style</p>

	<p>windows. It is built from uneven rough-cut stones. There is a small rounded apse. On the North side are the former monastic buildings that are now a dwelling. On the West side is a door with a black basalt stone rim.</p> <p>See 'Dibuixos del romànic garrotxi' page 51</p>
<p>Palera Sant Sepulchre Girona North of Besalú</p>	<p>This large church was consecrated in 1085. The West façade has been rebuilt. It has a plain doorway and four small XIIc style windows. There is a small bell wall. There is a rounded apse and two rounded side chapels that have many scaffold holes. Inside there are three aisles separated by large plain pillars. The stonework is of large cut blocks (unlike the nearby Santa Maria). There is no sculpture.</p> <p>See 'Dibuixos del romànic garrotxi' page 49</p>
<p>Pau Sant Martí Girona North-east of Figueres</p>	<p>This church dates from the XI and XIIcs. It has a single nave and a rounded apse with transepts. The West door is between two pairs of capitals that depict a head in foliage and foliage (right) and two monsters eating humans and foliage (left); the one with monsters resembles capitals at Sant Pere de Rodes, Coustouges, St Michel de Cuxa and St Pons de Thomières. There is a blank tympanum. Above the door is a XIIc window. The North transept has slim small windows on the East and West faces.</p>
<p>Pederet Sant Vicenç Girona North-east of Figueres</p>	<p>In a tiny hamlet, this church dates from the X/XIc. It has a rounded apse with a window that has two small capitals with heads. There is a single nave with a plain South door. To the right is a small window with a capital and an arch decorated with 'Lombard teeth'. There is a low blocked door to the left of the main door.</p>

<p>Pedra Sant Julià Cerdanya</p>	<p>This chapel stands on a rocky outcrop above a tiny hamlet. It has a rounded apse and a single nave. The West door is plain and it has a bell wall above it.</p>
<p>Pedrinya Sant Just & Sant Pastor Girona between Figueres & Besalú</p>	<p>This chapel is in a tiny hamlet. There is a narrow nave and a short flat ended apse. The West door is below a blank tympanum. Above the door there is a XIIc window and two openings to the bell chamber. The West door has a XIIc style bolt depicting a dragon's head.</p>
<p>Peramola Sant Miquel Lleida South of La Seu d'Urgell and West of Solsona</p>	<p>This little chapel stands in the old cemetery of the town. It dates from the XIc but has been substantially restored and rebuilt in recent times, especially on the North and West sides. It has a short nave with a plain West doorway. The door has restored XIIc style metalwork. The apse is rounded and has Lombard bands. There are plain windows at the East end and in the South wall of the nave.</p>
<p>Perelada Sant Domenec Girona East of Figueres</p>	<p>The original church was destroyed; the present one is post XVIIc. Below the North side chapel are the remains of a IX/Xc primitive church. In the choir is a huge XIIc baptismal font with an inscription. Outside, on the South wall a small XIc window and tympanum have been reused. The tympanum has a Greek inscription and a group of bas-relief wine or water jars. Nearby are the cloisters of an Augustine church that was destroyed in the XVc. The cloisters have been rebuilt in a new location. The columns and capitals are in pairs and date from the XIIc. Most capitals depict foliage or animals. One has the Creation and another, the Garden of Eden. There is one with a feast and one with sinners.</p> <p>See 'Guía del Románico en España' pages 402 and 403</p>

<p>Perles Sant Romà Lleida South of La Seu d'Urgell and East of the Segre</p>	<p>This is a tiny XIIc church. It is in the form of a small gross with a bell wall over the plain West door. The apse is flat ended with one vey small window.</p>
<p>Peratallada Sant Esteve Girona South-east of Figueres and North-east of La Bisbal</p>	<p>This is a late XIIc church which was originally built in the form of a basilica with three aisles and three rounded chapel at the East end. In the XVIc the South aisle was destroyed and replaced by three side chapels. Two more side chapels were added to the North aisle. The West door has been rebuilt. Above it there is a XVIIc bell wall.</p>
<p>(La) Pobla de Lillet Sant Miquel Barcelona West of Ripoll</p>	<p>Standing on a knoll above the abbey of Santa Maria is a tiny circular chapel with a small round apse as a 'blister' on the South-east side. It has a very austere appearance. The XIc church is built of small even stones with many scaffold holes remaining. There is a small plain door on the South-west side; above this is a small sculptured cross, the churches only decoration. There are no windows. Inside there are two small niches on the North wall.</p> <p>See 'Voici la Catalogne – Guide du Patrimoine' pages 298 and 299 and 'Guía del Románico en España' page 415</p>
<p>(La) Pobla de Lillet Santa Maria Barcelona West of Ripoll</p>	<p>This is a former Augustine monastery. It was first recorded in the IXc. The present church was built in the XIIc and was modified in the XIVc when a North transept was built. The church was further altered in the XVc when the West façade was rebuilt and a new door inserted. From the late XIIc cloisters and communal buildings were built on the South side of the church. The site was abandoned in the</p>

<p>Poblet</p> <p>Santa Maria</p> <p>Tarragona West of Montblanc</p>	<p>mid XVIc. The church has a large rounded apse and South chapel. Only the North transept door has any sculptures. The cloisters are small and square with four rounded arches with square pillars dividing the arches in each gallery; there is no decoration. The cloisters and other buildings are ruined.</p> <p>See 'Voici la Catalogne – Guide du Patrimoine' pages 298 and 299 and 'Guía del Románico en España' page 415</p> <p>This is a fine Cistercian monastery. The church dates from the second half of the XIIc. It comprises a nave with two narrow side aisles, transepts and choir with two small rounded side chapels. The West door is Baroque. The aisles are divided by groups of columns with plain or almost plain capitals. The columns have some remarkable tacherons: a hand, a double P, a sickle, a hook, a group of three triangles.... To the North are the cloisters which are part Romanesque and part Gothic. The West door to them is Gothic and it has foliage capitals; those to the left are very weathered. Around the cloisters the capitals are of foliage and interlace. Some pilasters have a small knot of interlace on the base, each having a different pattern. There are many more tacherons: π, masons hammer, a star, H. The Chapter House has fine foliage capitals. The dormitory has cul de lampes with interlace patterns.</p> <p>See 'Voici la Catalogne – Guide du Patrimoine' pages 467 to 472, 'Guía del Románico en España' pages 404 to 406 and 'Congrès Archéologique de France - Catalogne' 1959 pages 98 to 114</p> <p>Pontons</p> <p>This church stands on a hill outside the village. It</p>
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West of Vilafranca de Penedès	has a plain West door below a large bell wall. There is a single nave and a polygonal apse that is enveloped in later additions.
Ponts Sant Pere Lleida East of Balaguer	<p>This is a large church on a hill above the town and next to the ruins of the castle. Built in the early XIIc, the church has three aisles leading to three radiating chapels. Over the crossing is a large octagonal lantern bell tower that has been extensively restored. The tower and the nave have Lombard bands. The tops of the outer walls of the chapels have small open bays, Lombard style. There is a plain North door and a window on the West façade with twin openings.</p> <p>See 'Voici la Catalogne – Guide du Patrimoine' page 300 to 303 and 'Guía del Románico en España' pages 407</p>
Porqueres Santa Maria Girona between Girona and Besalú	<p>This XIIc church has a single nave and a rounded apse. The West door is stepped and it has two pairs of columns and capitals. These depict pine cones and lions. The door arch is sculptured with small discs each with a motif; these include a rabbit or hare, a dove, foliage, flowers, a four-legged bird, three heads and Christ. Above the doorway is a tall bell wall. Inside are more sculptured capitals. Inside, the choir has blind arches and some capitals with foliage and cones. At the entrance to the choir are two large capitals. On each the abacus has a line of small figures. On one Christ is with the apostles; on the other he is between angels. The capitals have a large bearded figure on each face. At the back of the nave is a large plain font.</p> <p>See 'Guía del Románico en España' pages 407 to 409</p>

<p>Port de la Selva</p> <p>Santa Helena</p> <p>Girona above the coast East of Figueres</p>	<p>This chapel is pre-Romanesque with the oldest part dating from the IXc. It is set high on a ridge near the monastery of Sant Pere de Rodes. There is a wide nave with two side aisles that are divided by plain pillars and arches. These side aisles are XVc. The façade is plain and probably rebuilt. There are two transepts; the South one is damaged. The apse is flat ended. Above the crossing is a tower that was originally part of a IXc lookout, and a bell wall. On the West side of the tower are three horse-shoe shaped Mozarab-style arches. On the North and South faces are blind arches. Those on the South have coloured stonework. The tower contained the dormitory for the monks. The transepts have very small windows. Inside there are fragments of old paintwork at the entrance to the choir. In the South transept, on the East wall, there is a line of small arches. On the arch dividing the North aisle from the nave there are two small sculptures and on the vault at the crossing there is a small head. The church has on the West side, the remains of buildings of a long abandoned hamlet that are being excavated (2007/2012) and a North and South defensive gate.</p> <p>See 'Guia del prerrománico' page 202 and 'L'Art Pre-Romànic a Catalunya – Segles IX-X' pages 208 & 209</p>
<p>Prats</p> <p>Sant Serni</p> <p>Cerdanya</p>	<p>This XIIc church was restored in the late XVIIIc. The West end has a bell wall over a door with XIIc style metalwork. There is a long single nave and a flat ended apse.</p>
<p>Prats de Lluçanès</p> <p>Sant Andreu de Llanars</p>	<p>The church was first recorded in 1034. The present church has the characteristics of a XIIc rather than a XIc church. It has a single nave with a short rounded apse. There is a plain South door. On the West wall there is a small window in the shape of a cross.</p>

<p>Pruit Sant Andreu Barcelona, between Olot & Vic</p>	<p>Above it is a small square tower that resembles a bell wall. It has interesting openings on two levels. Those on the upper level are divided by short columns with plain XIc style capitals.</p> <p>This church was first recorded in 1134 and was built in Romanesque style. It was subsequently badly damaged by earthquakes in the XVc. The present building is partly enclosed in later buildings. It has a plain XVc West door below a XIc window. There is a XVc octagonal tower.</p>
<p>Prullans Sant Esteve Lleida South-east of Andorra and East of La Seu D'Urgell</p>	<p>This church dates from the XIc. It has a short rounded apse; this is without decoration. There is a single nave with a rebuilt West façade. The door has modern XIc style metalwork. Over the door is a recently built bell tower. The side chapels on each side of the nave are XIIc.</p>
<p>Puigpardines Santa Maria Girona South-west of Olot</p>	<p>This was a XIc church with a single nave and flat ended apse. The door was moved to the east end in the XIIIc. The West door was blocked and the column and capital to the sides have been lost. Two small carved cones remain. There is a square tower at the South-west corner that was built in the XIIIc. Inside is a XIc font that has a simple 'rope' band as decoration.</p> <p>See Dibuxos del romànic garrotxí' page 82</p>
<p>Queixans Sant Cosme & Damia Cerdanya</p>	<p>This church dates from the end of the IXc. It has a rounded apse and a short nave. The apse has Lombard bands. The West door has XIc style metal work. There are two side chapels but these are of a later period.</p>

<p>Quadres Mare de Déu Cerdanya</p>	<p>This was a XIIIc hospice. It has a single nave with a plain South door. The apse is rounded. There is a bell wall over the West end. It was severely damaged during the Civil war.</p>
<p>Queralbs Sant Jaume Girona North of Ripoll</p>	<p>In an old mining village in a steep valley, this church dates from the Xc. It has a rounded apse that is without decoration. The single nave was enlarged later with the addition of a sacristy, side chapel and tower. The South door is plain and is set under a gallery/porch. The porch has five capitals on columns of grey marble. The capitals have motifs of lions, birds and small heads in foliage; these resemble capitals to be seen in Roussillon at Elne, Serrabone and St André de Sorède, There are traces of frescoing around the door and on the arches of the porch. The door has fragments of XIIc style metalwork. Inside the choir vault has a fine fresco of Christ in glory and there is a late XIIc altar front.</p> <p>See 'Voici la Catalogne – Guide du Patrimoine Architectural' pages 311 and 312</p>
<p>Rabos d'Emporda Sant Julià Girona East Figueres</p>	<p>This church is of XIc origin. It has a rounded apse with a ruined circular fortified tower above it; this tower was probably a later addition. There is a single nave. Both the apse and nave have a fortified roof area. The West door is below a crenulated bell wall. The West door has a blank tympanum over a lintel. This has a bas-relief Lamb of God between two upright lions. Below these is an inscription in Greek. To the right of the doorway is a small sculptured fish.</p>
<p>Ribes de Freser</p>	<p>This large church was entirely rebuilt in 1946 except the apse and two side chapels. These are rounded</p>

<p>Santa Maria Girona North of Ripoll</p>	<p>and have Lombard bands and Lombard 'Teeth'. In front of the apse is a small re-used capital that depicts female heads all round it.</p>
<p>Ripoll Santa Maria Girona</p>	<p>The second abbey church was built in XIc under Abbot Oliba and it was consecrated in 1032 after the previous one built on the site of an earlier building had been destroyed; it had been consecrated in 935. Most of this church was also lost following an earthquake in the XVc and a fire in the mid XIXc. It has been rebuilt to the original plan with a wide nave and two pairs of side aisles, all ending in a line of sanctuaries and consecrated in 1893. Only the mosaic in the choir and the West façade, now within a glass porch, are original. The façade is very complicated. Starting at the top level of sculptures, this illustrates the Vision of the Apocalypse; in the centre is Christ on a throne with, to the sides, angels, the four symbols of the Evangelists and the 24 Wise Men. Next, to the right of the doorway are scenes from Exodus: the crossing of the Red Sea, manna, the flights of quails, Moses striking the rock for water, Moses giving the call for victory and a battle scene. To the left of the door are scenes from the Book of Kings: King David and musicians, the Ark of the Covenant, the plague of Zion, Gad addressing David, David designating Solomon, the Judgment of Solomon, the Song of Solomon and Eli rising to Heaven in a chariot of fire. Low left is David and musicians again above monsters. On the lower right are more monsters. St Peter is to the left of the door and St Paul to the right. On the door arch, at the top, are scenes from the life and death of St Peter, the stories of Jonah and Daniel, the offerings of Cain and Abel. To the sides of the door are the Months. On the South of the nave are the cloisters. The North gallery of these is XIIc. The capitals are of sirens, birds, a lion uttering foliage, a man and woman bound together etc. At the North-east corner on a pillar is a sculpture of a small figure. There is a small XIIc East door from the cloisters out to the area South of the apse. The remainder of the cloisters was built in the XVc. Around the cloisters</p>

	<p>are a number of keystones from the earlier church, along with other pieces of sculptured stonework.</p> <p>See ‘Catalogne Romane’ pages 85 to 130, ‘Guía del Románico en España’ pages 411 to 415 and ‘Congrès Archéologique de France - Catalogne’ 1959 pages 144 to 159</p>
<p>Riu Cerdanya</p>	<p>This small church was of XIIc origin but has been extensively rebuilt. It had a single nave with a South door and a rounded apse. There is a bell wall over the West end. Side chapels have been added on both the North and South sides of the nave. There is a blessing cross on the North wall.</p>
<p>Roses Santa Maria Girona on the coast East of Figueres</p>	<p>The XIc church was built on the site of a pre-Romanesque church and a necropolis. From 960 it was an independent (of S Pere de Rodes) monastery. Documents record the builder/architect as Argibad. The church has been badly damaged and is largely ruined. It has a wide nave with two side aisles. The aisles were separated by plain square pillars. There is a small door in the North wall. The choir is rounded with bays with columns and capitals. There were two rounded side chapels; the South one has been destroyed. The South transept has three slim windows in the South wall. The apse has Lombard bands. On the South side of the church are the remains of the cloisters and the monastic buildings.</p> <p>See ‘Voici la Catalogne – Guide du Patrimoine Architectural’ page 325 and 326</p>
<p>Sant Andreu de Pedrinyà East of Girona in the municipality of La Pera</p>	<p>This little church is in a small hamlet. The church was built in the XIc. It has a rounded apse that is decorated with Lombard bands and engaged buttresses. There is a single nave with a West door that is below a XVIIc porch. The doorway is plain.</p>

	<p>The doors have XIIc style metalwork. Over the West door is a small bell wall. It is possible that the bell wall was over the chancel as there are holes from the nave for bell ropes. On the South wall of the nave are signs of an earlier door. The choir was once decorated with a XIIc mural that was removed in 1935 and which is now preserved in Girona. It was of Christ in Glory surrounded by the Tetramorph; below that are scenes from the Nativity.</p>
<p>Sant Baldiri Sant Baldiri Girona on Cap de Creus between Port de la Selva & Cadaques</p>	<p>The hermitage was built on this isolated headland in the Xc. It was to develop into a small defensive community that was to survive until after 1911. The original church was altered and rebuilt over the centuries. It is being excavated and restored (2013). Fragments of pre-Romanesque and Romanesque churches may be seen incorporated into the present chapel.</p>
<p>Sant Bartolemu de Martamala Girona South of Besalú</p>	<p>This is a tiny chapel that may date from the late XIc. It has a single nave and a short rounded apse. The West door is plain but above it is a blank tympanum made from crudely cut stones. There is a small bell wall at the West end. The apse has a small rectangular window.</p>
<p>Sant Benet de Bagés Barcelona on the North side of Manresa</p>	<p>The monastic complex was completely restored at the start of the XXIc. It was founded in the Xc and became an important Benedictine monastery. The church which in essence dates from the XIIc has a single nave with a stepped West door. To the sides are six capitals sculptured with lions, birds and foliage. The apse is rounded and there are two rounded side chapels with fragments of XVIc frescos. Below the choir is a crypt with short</p>

	<p>columns topped by blank capitals around the wide choir. Above the East end of the nave is a fine, square lantern tower. On the South side of the church are the cloisters. These were also built at the end of the XIIc. There is a decorated door leading from the cloisters into the South transept. The cloisters are almost square and have eight pairs of columns and capitals on each gallery. The capitals have interesting sculptures. A small number are pre-Romanesque; the majority are from the XIIc. There is no coherent iconography: the capitals illustrate priests, hunters, foliage, birds, animals and interlace. There is one early capital with the Annunciation. Above and to the South and East of the cloisters are monastic buildings that date from the XIII to the XVIcs. Inside the church are a number of faint tacherons.</p> <p>See 'Rutas Románicas en Cataluña' vol 1 pages 57 to 72, 'Guía del Románico en España' pages 421 to 423, 'Voici la Catalogne – Guide du Patrimoine Architectural' pages 343 and 344, 'Catalogne Romane' pages 144 to 147 and 'Congrès Archéologique de France - Catalogne' 1959 pages 208 to 214</p>
<p>Santa Coloma</p> <p>Andorra South of Andorra la Vella</p>	<p>This small church is pre-Romanesque and was remodelled in the XIc. It comprises a single nave with a door in the South wall that is below a long porch. The apse is reached by a narrow horseshoe shaped arch and is rectangular. The church once had extensive murals. Most have been removed. Some are in a small museum in Andorra la Vella; most of the remainder are in Barcelona. Outside, at the South-east corner is a tall circular tower that has windows and is decorated with Lombard bands.</p> <p>See 'Pyrénées Romanes' page 169-170</p>
<p>Sant Cosme</p>	<p>This small chapel has a rounded apse at the South end. The door is at the North and appears to be</p>

Girona East of Olot	XVIIIc. There is a small bell tower at the North-east corner. From external appearances it is almost impossible to say what, if any, is Romanesque.
Sant Cugat del Racó Barcelona North of Manresa	<p>This is a beautiful church standing on its own with two other buildings. The church, which dates from the XIc, is built in the form of a Greek cross. It had been a possession of Ripoll. The apse is rounded and has Lombard bands. There were two side chapels but the South one was destroyed to create a sacristy. The North one is rounded and has Lombard bands. The nave is short and has a South door that was rebuilt in 1509. The West wall has Lombard bands and flat buttresses. Above the West end is a bell wall. Over the crossing there is a squat round tower on a square base. All round the tower are Lombard bands that have been modified to create openings. The interior is plain. The cupola is on trompes.</p> <p>See 'Voici la Catalogne – Guide du Patrimoine Architectural' page 269</p>
Sant Cugat del Vallès Barcelona on the North-west edge of the city	<p>This was a Benedictine monastery. The Romanesque church was built by Fedanci, according to documents. Apart from the tower, apse and side chapels, the church is Gothic. The square tower dates from the XIc. It has Lombard bands. The apse and side chapels are rounded and also have Lombard bands. There are engaged columns topped by capitals and there are modillions. They depict heads, birds and animals. Inside, the plan is typically Romanesque, with side aisles to the nave. The choir has blind arches and ribbed vaulting. To the North are the Romanesque cloisters. There are more than 140 capitals. Sadly many are badly damaged from the 1840s. They depict scenes from the Old and New Testaments – Noah, Abraham and Samson; the birth and resurrection of Christ, parables, Sermon on the Mount. There are capitals with monks, scribes, the sculptor (with a small tablet beside it), birds, beasts and mythical animals and foliage. In the South-east</p>

	<p>corner the remains of the Visigoth church are visible.</p> <p>See 'Voici la Catalogne – Guide du Patrimoine Architectural' pages 339 and 340, 'Guía del Románico en España' pages 418 to 420, 'Catalogne Romane' pages 160 to 167, 'Congrès Archéologique de France - Catalogne' 1959 pages 178 to 188 and 'Les Cahiers de Saint-Michel-de- Cuxa', vol XLVI of 2015, pages 49-60</p>
<p>Sant Esteve d'en Bas</p> <p>Girona South of Olot</p>	<p>This church retains its XIIc apse with side chapels. They are rounded. The apse has three windows that have eroded capitals. The outer two windows are divided into two bays. The nave has been rebuilt. Inside there are sculptured capitals at the crossing, choir and transepts. These depict animals, foliage and Mary with child. There is a large XIIc font that has an interlaced rope decoration and a plaque (copy?) of a scene of the crucifixion.</p> <p>See 'Voici la Catalogne – Guide du Patrimoine Architectural' page 430 and 'Dibuixos del romànic garrotxi' Pages 72 & 73</p>
<p>Sant Eudald de Jou</p> <p>Girona in the commune of Montagut North-west of Besalú</p>	<p>This former Romanesque church is now a dwelling. The church is of XIIc origin, having a single nave and short rounded apse. There is a bell wall over the West door that retains a XIIc style bolt. The South side of the nave has two narrow slits of windows on the South side and there is a Romanesque window on the East end of the apse. The dwelling is built into the XIVc fortified roof space.</p> <p>See 'Dibuixos del romànic garrotxi' page 95</p>
<p>Sant Feliu de Guixols</p>	<p>The abbey church is a mixture of Gothic, Romanesque and pre-Romanesque. The oldest part is</p>

<p>Girona South-east of the city on the coast</p>	<p>the porch area on the West. This has large horse-shoe shaped arches. Above are two lines of blind arches, with a line of larger ones below smaller ones. The capitals on the lower arches are plain; those on the middle line have a simple horse-shoe pattern. To the North of this porch is the rounded tower that is also X/XIc.</p> <p>See 'Voici la Catalogne – Guide du Patrimoine Architectural' pages 341 and 342, 'L'Art Pre-Romànic a Catalunya – Segles IX-X' page 275 and 'Guia del Prerromànic' page 192</p>
<p>Sant Feliu de Sasserra Barcelona West of Vic</p>	<p>The church was first recorded in 946. It was rebuilt in the XIc and enlarged in the XIIc when the South door was built. This has two damaged and rather crudely carved capitals each side. The rest of the church has been very heavily rebuilt in the XVIc and restored in the XXc and is of little interest.</p> <p>See 'Voici la Catalogne – Guide du Patrimoine Architectural' page 343</p>
<p>Sant Feliuet de Terrassola Barcelona South-west of Vic</p>	<p>This church is now private property and it is attached on the South side to a large dwelling. The church has a rounded apse and North chapel. Both have Lombard bands. There are two parallel nave separated by arches. The naves and apse date from the Xc. By the North transept there is a tall, plain bell-tower. This is XIIIc.</p>
<p>Sant Gallard Tarragona on the South side of Santa Coloma de Queralt</p>	<p>This tiny chapel is in a small hamlet. It is rectangular and has a plain rectangular West door.</p>
<p>Sant Jaume de Fronanyà</p>	<p>This XIc church stands in a forested wilderness. The large church, that was once Augustine, is a fine</p>

Barcelona West of Ripoll	<p>example of Early Romanesque. There is a single nave and a rounded choir. Off the transepts are two small, rounded chapels. The chapels and the nave are plain. The choir has tall, slim blind arches. Over the crossing is a shallow cupola on trompes. The West door is plain. The West façade, the apse and side chapels have Lombard bands. Over the crossing is a 12 sided squat tower that is unique in Catalonia. The tower also has Lombard bands. Inside the church are two re-used capitals.</p> <p>See ‘Voici la Catalogne – Guide du patrimoine Architectural’ page 346, ‘Guía del Románico en España’ pages 424 and 425, ‘L’Art Pre-Románico a Catalunya – Segles IX-X’ page 258 and ‘Rutas Románicas en Cataluña’ vol 1 pages 112 to 119</p>
Sant Joan de les Abadesses Girona North-east of Ripoll	<p>The abbey church, originally built in the first half of the XIIc, was severely damaged by an earthquake in the XVc. When first built the church had a single nave, a rounded apse with two side chapels off the choir and two more off the transepts; these are also rounded. The choir had an ambulatory but this was not rebuilt after the earthquake. The chapels and choir are decorated with blind arches and capitals. On the North transept there is a capital of beard-pullers, Samson with a lion and foliage. In the choir is a very fine late Romanesque (1251) group of seven wood and polychrome figures; the group represents the Descent from the Cross. The entrance to the church is from the XVc cloisters into the North transept. On the exterior of the South transept is a porch with three tablets; two are funereal stones. The end walls of the transepts and the apse have Lombard bands. On the apse and the chapels are fine capitals, including two with a pair of elephants, two with beard-pullers and several capitals featuring lions.</p> <p>See ‘Guía del Románico en España’ pages 426 and 427, ‘Catalogne Romane’ page 275 and ‘Congrès Archéologique de France - Catalogne’ 1959 pages 160 to 164</p>

<p>Sant Joan de les Abadesses St John & St Paul Girona North-east of Ripoll</p>	<p>The former parish church is XIIc; it is now a ruin. It retains a rounded apse that has been rebuilt and two rounded chapels; these are at right angles to the nave. Over the crossing is a fine octagonal lantern tower. The nave is ruined, revealing thick walls of stones from the nearby river bed. These are faced with cut limestone blocks. The West door is between a pair of columns and capitals; over the doorway there is a tympanum with Christ between two apostles (St Peter & St Paul) and two angels.</p> <p>See 'Congrès Archéologique de France - Catalogne' 1959 page 164</p>
<p>Sant Joan de Caselles Andorra North of Andorra la Vella</p>	<p>This small church has a short rounded apse and a single nave. The nave dates from the XIc but the apse was rebuilt at a later date. A porch was added in the XIVc; it has some carvings on the timbers. The porch was later extended to the West end. At the North-east corner is tall, square bell tower. Inside, there is a restored fragment of painting that depicts the Crucifixion. The central pillar, made of stucco, that had Christ was destroyed when it no longer served a liturgical purpose; the original head from that sculpture has been restored from fragments that were found in 1961 in a hole in the ground near the altar.</p> <p>See 'Les Cahiers de Saint-Michel de Cuxa' Vol XLVII of 2016, pages 237-245 and 'Pyrénées Romanes' pages 163-164</p>
<p>Sant Joan Fumat Lleida North-west of La Seu D'Urgell and South-west of</p>	<p>This small church which dates from the XIIc has been greatly modified over time. It has a short rounded apse and a rectangular nave. There is a remade West door and there are modern windows in</p>

Andorra	the South wall. At the South-east corner there is an octagonal tower that dates from after the XIIIc.
Sant Joan les Fonts Girona North of Olot	<p>This XIIc church was part of a priory. It is a large church built in a soft red stone that has weather badly. There is a nave with side aisles, a rounded apse and a rounded North chapel; the South chapel has been obscured by a later building. The West door, below a porch, is stepped between two pairs of worn capitals. There is a blank tympanum and an arch decorated with interlace. There are worn modillions on the nave and apse. On the North wall of the nave there is a stone with a sculpture of a lion. The apse has Lombard bands and an Eastern window that has foliage capitals. At the South-west corner of the nave is an octagonal tower on a square base. Inside, the nave has fine carved capitals. Most are of foliage; there is one of interlace on the West wall; there is one with lions and another with griffins. In the North chapel there is a fine XIIc polychrome Crucifix. At the rear of the church is a large font decorated with apostles.</p> <p>See 'Dibuixos del romànic garrotxi' pages 132 & 133</p>
Sant Jordi de Cercs Barcelona North of Bergà	<p>This small XIIc chapel stands on a ridge above the village. It has a single nave with a plain South door and a blocked West door with a round window and a small bell wall above it. The apse is rounded. It appears that the North wall of the nave has been rebuilt at both ends at an unknown time.</p>
Sant Julià de Boada East of Girona	<p>This small church dates from the IXc and is in Mozarab style. There is a small rectangular nave and a short flat ended apse that is off-centre to the South. The nave has a simple Mozarab style south door, but it is probably a XXc one. There is a simple Mozarab arch leading from the nave into the choir. There is a</p>

<p>Sant Julià de Vilatorra Barcelona East of Vic</p>	<p>slim frieze each side and faint traces of frescoing. Over the crossing is a ruined bell wall</p> <p>See 'Guia del Prerromànic' pages 193 and 194 and 'L'Art Pre-Romànic a Catalunya – Segles IX-X' page 219</p> <p>The church was built in the XIc but it has undergone substantial modification since. Side aisles were built in the XVI/XVIIcs and the façade was reconstructed; it was further altered in the XIXc. The rounded apse remains; it has Lombard bands and thin, flat buttresses.</p> <p>See 'Voici la Catalogne – Guide du Patrimoine Architectural' page 349</p>
<p>Sant Llorenç de Camp de Vanol Girona, near Campdevanol</p>	<p>Founded in 1075, this church was badly damaged in the Civil War of 1936-39 and it is now a ruin. It comprised a fat ended apse with a single nave (now destroyed). The remains of the plain arch of the South door survive. The main interest is in the tower. This stands to the North of the crossing. It has two storeys with Lombard bands over plain arched openings.</p>
<p>Sant Llorenç de Morunys Lleida North of Solsona</p>	<p>This is a XIc church that was part of a Benedictine monastery. The entrance is through a XVIIc North door. The apse is rounded and has Lombard bands. Most of it is obscured. Inside, the church has a wide nave and two side aisles that are divided by square pillars of uncut stone. There are interior buttresses. The choir, which is filled by a large altar screen, and the North chapel are rounded. On the South side are XVIIc cloisters. There is a small modern door to the church in the North-west corner; the original door, which is below a tympanum, that has been lost, and Lombard bands, is more central.</p>

<p>Sant Llorenç de Morunys Santa Creus dels Ollers Lleida North of Solsona</p>	<p>This small chapel is on the North outskirts of the town. It has a single nave with a plain West doorway. The door has XIIc style metal work. There is a rounded apse with Lombard bands and a small bell wall over the crossing.</p>
<p>Sant Llorenç de la Muga Sant Llorenç Girona North-west of Figueres</p>	<p>This church dates from the XIIIc. It has a nave with a South aisle. The apse and two chapels are rounded. The apse has been rebuilt using irregularly shaped stones. On the North of the crossing is a tall square bell tower that has openings near the top. The West façade has a XVIIc door below XIIc bays higher up the wall. The interior of the church lacks sculptures. The South aisle is divided from the main nave by large low arches.</p>
<p>Sant Llorenç de la Muga Sant Ponç Girona North-west of Figueres</p>	<p>This is a small chapel set high on a ridge to the North of the village. It has a small rectangular nave with a plain North door and a small bell wall over the West end. The apse is short and rounded.</p>
<p>Sant Martí de la Cortinada Andorra North-west of Andorra la Vella</p>	<p>This church had a rounded apse and a single nave with a plain South door. A large bay was added to the North side in the XVIIc. At the South-west corner there is a tall square bell tower. In the choir of the original church there are the remains of wall paintings, with images of saints and a bishop. There are the remains of medieval metal fittings from the door.</p>

<p>Sant Martí d'Empuries Girona on North edge of L'Escala</p>	<p>Though the church has early (Xc) origins most of what we see today is Gothic. It is a rectangular building with a XVIc West façade. This has a number of earlier marble tablets in it. The South wall has two Romanesque windows. The North wall has some scaffold holes and a reused Greek or Roman stone in a buttress. Inside, there is a marble Vc altar on the South wall and a XIIc main altar. There is a sculptured capital on the North and South walls of the nave and a re-used one on an antique pilaster by the door.</p>
<p>Sant Martí de Riudeperes Barcelona East of Vic</p>	<p>This is a XIIc church with a single nave and a rounded apse. The side chapels were added and the tower rebuilt in the XVI and XVIIcs. The apse has fine Lombard bands and thin, flat buttresses. The Lombard bands extend round to those parts of the nave walls that were not affected by subsequent alterations. The West façade has been rebuilt. On the south wall are two bays that are divided by a column with a simple foliage capital. The arches have a simple beaded decoration.</p>
<p>Sant Martí Sarroca Barcelona West of Vilafranca de Penedès</p>	<p>This is a late XIIc church that was consecrated in 1204; it stands above the village on the edge of a cliff. It has a single nave and a short rounded apse. There are transept arms. There is a North door with good sculptured capitals each side. They depict foliage, lions and winged animals. One, which has a small head peering out of foliage, is remarkably like similar ones to be seen at St Michel de Cuxa, in Roussillon. There is a Baroque West door. The apse has windows with many fine sculptures, mostly of foliage and there are modillions on the apse, North transept and North wall of the nave; these are of heads and quaint monsters. Over the crossing there is an octagonal tower that is probably XIVc.</p>

<p>Sant Martí Sescorts Barcelona North of Vic</p> <p>Sant Miguel de Campmajor Girona South-west of Besalú</p> <p>Sant Miguel de Cladells South-west of Girona on the road to Vic</p> <p>Sant Miguel de Fluvia</p>	<p>See 'Voici la Catalogne – Guide du Patrimoine Architectural' page 352</p> <p>This church dates from the XIc. There is a rounded apse and North chapel. The apse has Lombard bands. On the North of the crossing is a square bell tower; this also has Lombard bands. The South wall of the nave has, near the top, a line of recessed bays; similar ones are to be seen at nearby Folgueroles. The West door has been rebuilt. The surviving frescos are in the museum at Vic. They illustrate the Garden of Eden from Genesis and St Martin sharing his cloak.</p> <p>This is a large church. It has a rounded apse with two rounded side chapels. These have Lombard bands which extend onto part of the South wall of the nave. The apse has an East window with an arc of coloured stones over it. The West end and tower were rebuilt in the XVIIIc. The church walls were raised, probably in the XIVc. The roof space has small high windows.</p> <p>This chapel is isolated on a forested hillside. The church has a short rounded apse and a short single nave. The nave is enclosed by modern buildings on the West and North sides. There is a small square bell tower on the North side of the crossing. It would appear that only the apse is Romanesque. It has a line of gently rounded modillions along the top of the wall; each has a thin cross cut into the stone.</p> <p>This church has a rounded apse with Lombard bands and a few modillions of heads, two rounded side</p>
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<p>North-east of Girona</p>	<p>chapels and a huge and fine square tower on the North of the crossing. The apse has a window with simply decorated capitals. The tower has open bays on three levels near the top. The nave has flat buttresses and a West door set between two small windows. Below the left of these is a dedication plaque. All the walls and the tower were raised after the Romanesque period. Inside, the main aisle has some large well-sculptured capitals of foliage with small heads and interlace. There are narrow lower side aisles that end in small rounded side chapels. At the crossing and around the choir are more fine capitals.</p>
<p>Sant Miquel de Pera Girona in commune of Oix North-west of Besalu</p>	<p>This XIIc church is in a tiny hamlet high in the mountains. It has been extensively altered. It has a single nave and a flat ended apse. A nasty little room has been added to the East end. At the West end is a square tower that has been rebuilt. The South door is below a tympanum that has a XXc painting on it. Over the door is an arch with a decoration of balls. Above the porch and half way up the South wall of the tower are modillions; all are blank except one over the porch and one on the tower which also have a ball. To the right of the door is a damaged modillion of a beetle (?) similar to one over the door at Banyuls sur Mer. The door has a damaged XIIc style bolt.</p> <p>See 'Dibuixos del romànic garrotxi' page 94</p>
<p>Sant Miquel de Pineda Girona South of Olot</p>	<p>This is a tiny rural chapel. It has a very short rounded apse and a single nave with a small bell wall over the West end.</p>
<p>Sant Pere de Casserres Barcelona North-east of Vic</p>	<p>This abbey complex sits on a promontory high above a steep ravine that surrounds the complex on three sides. The church dates from the XIIc. It is very plain. There is a rounded apse and two rounded side chapels. The nave has side aisles that are divided off</p>

<p>Sant Pere Cercada South-west of Girona</p>	<p>by plain square columns. In the choir are replicas of the altar and abbot's chair. To the South are the cloisters and monastic buildings. The cloisters have worn foliage capitals.</p> <p>This former prior church is set in a remote forested valley in the commune of Santa Coloma de Farners. The church was founded in 1136. The nave has side aisles. There is a rounded apse and two rounded chapels that are off the transept. The door has four capitals, two of white marble and two of calcaire. All have small heads set in foliage that are reminiscent of capitals at St Michel de Cuxa (66), but the style of the heads and the foliage suggests that they probably date from the early to mid XIIc. The two marble capitals have an inscription on the abacus. The column bases were carved with small heads. There is a window over the door. There are two funeral plaques on the South wall of the nave and one on the South transept. The apse has Lombard bands. Over the crossing is a squat octagonal tower over a lantern cupola.</p> <p>See 'Voici la Catalogne – Guide du Patrimoine Architectural' page 362</p>
<p>Sant Pere Despuig Girona North-west of Olot</p>	<p>Of the Romanesque church only the square tower remains; the remainder of the church has been rebuilt. The tower stands by the North of the crossing. It is square with openings at the top. Some have since been sealed.</p>
<p>Sant Pere de l'Arç Lleida North of Cervera</p>	<p>This small XIIc church was built as a parish church. It has a single nave and a short rounded apse. The apse has Lombard bands and a central window. The South door has been rebuilt but it was always plain. There is a single window in both the North and</p>

<p>Sant Pere de Rodes Girona East of Figueres</p>	<p>South walls and a slim window in the West wall.</p> <p>This huge abbey complex is of Xc origin. In the last decades of the XXc it was undergoing significant restoration and consolidation. The church is one of the great examples of the transition from pre-Romanesque to early Romanesque architecture and sculpture in the Western Mediterranean. The church has an enormous nave with splendid columns set one above the other against square pillars and topped by capitals capitals; these are of Corinthian-style foliage and interlace. The columns and capitals are spolia. This use of columns is most unusual in the area. The original West door, between two square towers, has been largely lost. Some capitals are in the Peralada castle museum and Figueres museum; other sculptures are in museums in Barcelona and elsewhere. The Northern tower has fine arched openings. In the porch is a copy of the Cabestany sculpture of Christ and St Peter and the Lamb of God; the originals are in a Barcelona museum. The rounded choir has an ambulatory. Below the choir is a small crypt with an ambulatory There are two rounded side chapels. There are two cloisters, one above the other. The upper one has been restored and has four of the original capitals only. The lower one has fragments of frescos.</p> <p>See 'Guía del Románico en España' pages 409 to 411, 'L'Art Mozarab' pages 299 to 327, 'La Sculpture en Roussillon' Vol III, pages 56 to 64, 'Les Cahiers de St Michel de Cuxa' Vol XXVI 1995 pages 95 – 108, 'Sant Pere de Rodes, del monestir al museu' an exhibition catalogue from Museu Frederic Marès, Barcelona 2006 – 2007 and leaflet.</p>
<p>Sant Privat D'En Bas Girona South-west of Olot</p>	<p>Little of the Romanesque church remains. I the XVIIc the main entrance was moved to the East end and a Barque door was installed. The West end is shielded by a building that may once have been part of a priory. It is now (2009) derelict. Between is a</p>

<p>Sant Quirze de Colera</p> <p>Girona North-east of Figueres</p>	<p>square bell tower that may have been Romanesque. Inside is a XIIc font with arches all round the outside.</p> <p>See ‘Dibuixos del romànic garrotxí’ pages 77 & 78</p> <p>This is a large church that is being restored (2007). It dates from the X and XIIcs. The West façade is plain with a ruined bell wall at the top. The nave has two side aisles. The apse is rounded and there are two rounded side chapels; these all have Lombard bands. At the base of the South chapel are the remains of the pre-Romanesque church choir. The South transept has two very small windows. On the South side are the remains of cloisters and other conventional buildings, including the refectory, that are in various states of disrepair. There are a number of places on the walls with opus spicatum. Inside, there is a wide nave with narrow side aisles separated by large pillars. There are two XIc rounded side chapels and, between the choir and South chapel is a Gothic chapel. The choir has engaged columns. In the South chapel are fragments of murals. On the East side of the church are the remains of fortifications including a tower. The buildings had a defensive moat on three sides.</p> <p>See ‘Guía del Románico en España’ page 403 and ‘L’ Art Pre-Romànic a Catalunya – Segles IX-X’ page 207-208</p>
<p>Sant Quirze de Colera</p> <p>Santa Maria</p> <p>Girona North-east of Figueres</p>	<p>This is a small chapel that dates from the XIIc. It stands about 100 metres from the priory church. It has a short, rounded apse and a single nave. The door is on the South side; it is plain with a blank tympanum. There are three windows on the South of the nave and one in the apse. Inside there is a stone ‘seat’ around the North wall. In the choir there are the cavities for graves. The nave roof vault has a ‘break’ in the middle, suggesting a repair or re-build.</p>

<p>Sant Quirze de Pedret Barcelona North-east of Berga</p>	<p>This church was built with a single nave in the late Xc. It was enlarged shortly afterwards by the addition of a North aisle and with a side chapel each side of the flat ended choir. The floor level of the North aisle is much higher than that of the rest of the church and it is divided from the nave by a horseshoe arch. The choir and side chapels have horseshoe arches. There were frescos in both the choir and the chapels. Those in the choir show an ‘orans’ man below a large bird; he is thought to represent St John. On the other side is a horseman in a wreath with a small figure each side. The horseman is thought by some to be St Maurice. The left figure is thought to represent the donor. All the frescos are now in the Solsona museum. The entrance is by a South door that is below a short gallery. The door has a weathered capital each side.</p> <p>See ‘Guía del Prerrománico’ pages 187 to 190, ‘Les Cahiers de Saint-Michel de Cuxa’ Vol XLVII of 2015 pages 51 - 67 and ‘L’Art Pre-Románic a Catalunya – Segles IX-X’ page 180-181</p>
<p>Sant Quirze Safaja Barcelona North-west of the city</p>	<p>Most of this church was rebuilt in the XVI/XVIIcs when the nave was enlarged. However the rounded apse remains. It has Lombard bands and it dates from the XIc.</p> <p>See ‘Voici la Catalogne – Guide du Patrimoine Architectural’ page 367</p>
<p>Sant Romá Lleida North of Isona</p>	<p>This small XIIc chapel stands on a knoll outside the village. It has a single nave and a short rounded apse; this has a band of decorative stonework around the top and a plain East window. There is a small bell wall over the plain West door. There is a tacheron star to the left of the door.</p>

<p>Sant Sadurni d'Arenys d'Emporda</p> <p>Girona West of L'Escala</p>	<p>This is a XIc church. It has been poorly maintained. There is a single nave. The apse is enclosed in later buttressing that supports a tower. At the West end there is a tower over a narrow narthex that has a South door; this has been rebuilt. There is no external decoration.</p>
<p>Sant Saduri d'Osormort</p> <p>Barcelona East of Vic</p>	<p>This attractive little church dates from the XIc. It has a single nave and a short rounded apse. The apse, which is narrower than the nave, and the nave have Lombard bands that are picked out with red stones. At the West end there is a square tower that has arches and bays on the North and South sides. The openings reveal long plain capitals on pilasters. The XIIc frescos that were in the church have been removed to a museum in Vic. They illustrate scenes from Genesis and the Garden of Eden with the Apostles.</p> <p>See 'Voici la Catalogne – Guide du Patrimoine Architectural' page 359</p>
<p>Sant Salvador de Bianya</p> <p>Girona North-west of Olot</p>	<p>Consecrated in 1170, this church has a rounded apse and a nave with a South door. The door, which is a XXc restoration, has a blank tympanum and a capital each side; these depict small heads set in foliage; the one to the right has lions. The bases of the columns were carved. The apse has a central window with a rim of small heads and two capitals; one has lions; the other depicts a small head set in foliage. To the left of the door are tacherons.</p> <p>See 'Dibuixos del romànic garrotxi' page 55</p>
<p>Sant Sebastià dels Gorgs</p> <p>Tarragona East of Villafranca de</p>	<p>This is a former monastery. The church is XIIc and it is on the site of an earlier church. It has a fine tympanum over the West door that shows Christ</p>

<p>Penedès</p>	<p>seated in a mandorla held by two angels. To the sides of the door are two large corbels with mythical birds. There is a small plaque over the door recording that it was remade in 1660. The apse is flat ended and has a large Gothic window. There is a tall square XIc tower at the South-east corner; it has Lombard bands. There are large buttresses that are probably XIVc. On the North side of the church are fragments of a cloister.</p> <p>See 'Catalogne Romane' page 109</p>
<p>Sant Tomas de Fluvia North-east of Girona</p>	<p>This church dates from the end of the XIc. It was once a Benedictine priory church. It has a low rounded apse and two rounded side chapels; these are off the transept. There is a single nave with a West door that has been rebuilt. Inside are XIIc frescos; in the choir the vaults have a fresco of Christ in a mandorla with Angels each side. The East end of the nave has frescos of scenes from the Passion of Christ. The vaults at the West end have been rebuilt. To the sides of the nave arches have been made with the apparent intention of opening them up to create side aisles. There are lots of scaffold holes on the apse wall and inside the church.</p> <p>See 'Catalogne Romane' page 309</p>
<p>Sant Vicenç d'Obiols Barcelona South of Bergà</p>	<p>This small church is isolated on a rocky plateau. The church dates from Visigoth times. It has a single nave that was rebuilt in Romanesque times and three windows were inserted high in the south wall. There is a plain West door and a South door that has been rebuilt. Over the West door is a small window in the form of a cross. The apse is flat ended with slim windows on the East and South walls. Inside the church has horseshoe arches leading from the naveto the choir and to the transepts. The arches have capitals with simple foliage decoration. Around the apse are graves carved into the rocky floor.</p>

<p>Sant Vicenç de Torello Barcelona between Ripoll and Vic</p>	<p>See 'Guía del Prerrománico' pages 185 to 187 and 'L' Art Pre-Romànic a Catalunya – Segles IX-X' pages 178-179</p> <p>This church dates from the XIIc but it has been much altered. There is a rounded apse. On the North of the crossing is a fine five storey tower that has Lombard bands. On the South wall of the nave are two large blocked up bays. There is another blocked up bay to the right of the West door. That door was rebuilt in the XVIIIc.</p>
<p>Santa Bàrbara de Pruneres Girona North-east of Olot and above Oix</p>	<p>This chapel stands isolated on one of the foothills of the Pyrenees. It has a single nave and a rounded apse. The apse has a plain narrow window. On the south side is a gallery, one of the few in Catalonia. There is a plain South door. Along the South wall are the corbels for supporting the original gallery roof. The interior of the church is plain, There is a long low step/ seat along the base of the west wall. The nave has a plain barrel vault. The choir has a bay each side that was probably used as a side chapel. The exterior West wall is plain with a small bell wall.</p> <p>See 'Dibuixos del romànic garrotxí' page 105</p>
<p>Santa Cecelia de Voltrega Barcelona North of Vic</p>	<p>This church is in poor repair. The original church XIIc church has been enlarged with an aisle on the North side and a bell tower. The South door has been rebuilt. There is a later building on the East end.</p>
<p>Santa Coloma</p>	<p>The church dates from the VIIIc. It has a single nave and a short, flat-ended apse. At the South-east corner</p>

<p>Andorra just South of Andorra la Vella</p>	<p>is a tall, round tower with Lombard bands and 12 pairs of 'windows' divided by small columns and plain capitals. There are traces of paint and a capital on the West top window has a crude head. Along the South wall of the nave is a XVIIc porch. The South door is below an arch of Lombard 'teeth'; unusually, these are made from stones into which the 'teeth' have been cut. Above the door is a carved cross. Inside, the nave is timber vaulted. At the East end, above a horse-shoe arch is a fresco of the Lamb of God. To the right is a small door to the tower. The choir is short with a barrel roof. It was originally frescoed; the frescos are now in private collections and in a museum in Andorra la Vella; this last shows the wall paintings from the choir with Christ in Glory, Mary and the apostles and some signs of the Zodiac. There is a late XIIc polychrome Madonna & child of Catalan creation.</p> <p>See 'Pyrénées Romanes' pages 169 & 170 and 'Les Cahiers de Saint-Michel de Cuxa' Vol XLVII of 2016, pages 237-245</p>
<p>Santa Coloma de Queralt</p> <p>Santa Maria de Bell-lloc</p> <p>Tarragona South-west of Manresa</p>	<p>This is a former monastery that stands outside the town on the South side. The monastic buildings were destroyed in the XXc. The church dated from the late XIIc and is transitional to Gothic. It has a fine Romanesque West door. This has a tympanum that shows Gothic style in the depiction of Mary and the Magi. To the sides are capitals that show St Martin, monsters, interlace and foliage. There are plaques each side of the doorway that illustrate the Magi and the Flight to Egypt. Over the door are decorated bands. The apse is flat ended and there are two large XIVc side chapels.</p> <p>See 'Voici la Catalogne – Guide du Patrimoine Architectural' pages 364 and 366</p>
<p>Santa Creus</p>	<p>This is a former Cistercian monastery that dates from the late XIIc and XIIIc. The abbey is huge.</p>

<p>North of Tarragona</p>	<p>There is a large church with side aisles. The façade has a stepped late Romanesque door with Gothic foliage capitals. Inside, the church is very austere. There are two side aisles each leading to two chapels off the transepts. There are no sculptures except those on pilasters that support an altar in a chapel off the south aisle; these are XIIc. On the South side of the church are XIVc cloisters with many slim pilasters and small foliage capitals. There are a number of larger capitals with exotic beasts, birds (owl & pelican) and animals (camel & elephant) and a green man beside a bat with a monkey's head. Around the walls are niches for tombs, one of which is Romanesque. All have small Romanesque capitals and friezes that depict foliage, birds and a green man. Within the cloisters is a lavabo with Romanesque foliage capitals. On the North side is the Chapter House with fine foliage capitals. The dormitory has large cul de lampe sculptures with foliage patterns. To the South-east are the Romanesque cloisters. These are very plain and have no sculptures. Further East is a small, rectangular chapel. This is Trinity chapel and it dates from the XIIc. There is a small plain South door. There are no sculptures. There are many tacherons: In the church: +, 7, Z, Δ, two Δs joined at the tip, →, a line with 3 bars, a short line with two staggered cross-lines. In the cloisters: +, T, L, L reversed, A, Δ bisected, →, cross-bow, spear-head, two Δs sharing one base, square with a X in the middle.</p> <p>See 'Voici la Catalogne – Guide du Patrimoine Architectural' pages 57 to 59, 'Guía del Románico en España' pages 431 to 433 and 'Congrès Archéologique de France - Catalogne' 1959 pages 114 to 128</p>
<p>Santa Eugenia de Berga Barcelona South-west of Vic</p>	<p>The original church was built in the Xc. Of that church there is the West façade and doorway. The church was enlarged in the XIIc. From the modification there is a rounded apse and two side chapel, the central octagonal bell tower and most of</p>

	<p>the nave. The apse and chapels are plain. The tower and sides of the nave have Lombard bands that are picked out in a red stone. The West door is below three arches that are decorated with foliage, birds amongst foliage and interlace. Over the door is a modern inscription. To the sides there are four capitals and a frieze. The capitals depict birds (damaged) and heads in foliage.</p> <p>See 'Voici la Catalogne – Guide du Patrimoine Architectural' pages 366 and 367</p>
<p>Santa Maria de les Arenes Barcelona North-west of the city and Castellar del Valles</p>	<p>A small hermitage in the forest, it has a single nave and a rounded apse. There are large XVc buttresses on the South side. On the North side is a XVIIIc dwelling. The West door and bell wall have been rebuilt.</p>
<p>Santa Maria de Merles Sant Marti Barcelona South-east of Berga</p>	<p>Whilst the lower port of the North and South walls suggest that this was a XIIc church, little more remains of the Romanesque church.</p>
<p>Santa Maria de Palau Girona North-west of Figueres</p>	<p>This is an isolated church that dates from the late XIIc/early XIIIc. It has a single nave and a rounded apse. There is a fine bell wall over the West end. The South door is plain and has probably been rebuilt. The nave has small XIIc windows on the south side. There are two small windows in the choir. There are many scaffold holes including some on the bell wall.</p>
<p>Santa Pau dels Arcs Santa Maria dels Arcs</p>	<p>This church is now derelict. It is large with a nave and two side aisles. The West façade is XVIIc. On the top of the North and South walls of the nave are</p>

<p>Girona East of Olot</p>	<p>weathered modillions. The apse is rounded. The windows have been destroyed. There are Lombard bands and simple modillions depicting flowers and cockle shells. On the South transept is a window with a decorated arch – a sun, lovers and vegetation. The church dates from the XIIc and has XVIIc buildings attached.</p> <p>See ‘Dibuixos del romànic garrotxi’ pages 139 & 140</p>
<p>Santa Pau dels Arcs Sant Martí Girona East of Olot</p>	<p>This small isolated church is abandoned. It has a single nave and a rounded apse. There is a South door that has been rebuilt and a bell wall over the West end that has also been rebuilt. There is no external decoration.</p> <p>See ‘Dibuixos del romànic garrotxi’ page 144</p>
<p>Santa Perpetua de Mogoda Barcelona North-west of the city</p>	<p>This church was built in the XIc. The nave had side aisles added later and this transformed the West end. The East end of the church is now enclosed by modern buildings; however the rounded apse and two side chapels remain and are XIc.</p> <p>See ‘Voici la Catalogne – Guide du Patrimoine Architectural’ page 370</p>
<p>Sadernes Santa Cecilia Girona North-west of Besalú</p>	<p>This XII c church is in a tiny hamlet at the road-head into the Pyrenees. It has a single nave, the west end of which appears to have been rebuilt. The door has a blank tympanum. The apse is rounded and without decoration. There are two windows on the South wall of the nave. Above the church is a large fortified area dating probably from the late XIVc.</p> <p>See ‘Dibuixos del romànic garrotxi’ page 117</p>

<p>Saga Santa Eugènis Cerdanya</p>	<p>This chapel is in a small hamlet. It has a single nave and a rounded apse. The apse has a XIIc East window and a later small rose window on the South side. The nave has a South door. The arch is decorated with wild looking heads and figures and, at the top, a damaged figure of Christ. To the sides are capitals; one depicts eagles. Over the West end is a small bell wall.</p> <p>See 'La Sculpture Romane en Cerdagne' pages 37 to 40</p>
<p>Sagàs Sant Andreu Barcelona South-east of Berga</p>	<p>This church was built in the first half of the XIc. It has a basilica plan with a long, wide nave with smaller side aisles, a short rounded apse between two smaller rounded side chapels. The apse has Lombard bands and niches. The nave, which was originally timber vaulted was given barrel vaults in the XIIc. The South door is plain; the West door was rebuilt in the XVIIc and the square bell tower, which stands at the South-west corner, was rebuilt in the XIXc. The XIIc altar front is now in Vic.</p> <p>See 'Voici la Catalogne – Guide du Patrimoine Architectural' pages 333 and 334</p>
<p>Salardú Sant Andreu Lleida at the South end of Valle D'Aran</p>	<p>This church stands on a knoll above the town. It dates from the late XIIc. It has a long nave with side aisles. There is a South door which is stepped between capitals that have primitive heads and simple foliage designs. The arches over the door have foliage and small figures and, at the top, a small lion. To the sides of the doorway are arched bays one of which has a capital of birds. At the east end of the South wall is a window with foliage capitals. The apse and two side chapels are rounded. There are modillions on the apse and on the South wall of the nave. At the West end is a square tall bell tower. Inside, the crossing has XIVc frescos. In the</p>

<p>Saneja Cerdanya just over the frontier from France.</p> <p>Saus Santa Eugènis Girona West of L'Escala</p> <p>Sequero Santa Maria Girona West of Figueres</p> <p>Sesserres Sant Martí Girona West of Figueres</p>	<p>choir there is a fine XIIIc cross and the XIIc altar base. There are several unusual tacherons on the South wall.</p> <p>See 'Guía del Románico en España' page 417, 'Voici la Catalogne – Guide du Patrimoine Architectural' page 268 and 'Pyrénées Romanes' pages 206 and 207</p> <p>This XIc church has been extensively rebuilt in the XIX and XXcs. Only the small rounded apse is authentically Romanesque. It is plain.</p> <p>This is a XIIIc church that was provided with a huge fortified area above the nave and apse in the XVIc. It has a single nave with a plain West door that has a blank tympanum. The apse is rounded. There is no external decoration.</p> <p>This church was fortified in the XIV or XV c and heavily restored inside in the XXc. It dates from the XIIc. There is a wide nave with a rebuilt West façade. The door has a XIIc style bolt. The apse is rounded and has unusual Lombard bands that have a small slit with alabaster in the bands.</p> <p>This XIIc church has a rounded apse with scaffold holes and plain modillions. There is a wide nave with a stepped West door that has a simple cross on the tympanum. There is a tower that was added probably when the West façade was rebuilt in the XVIIc. There is a XIIc style door bolt on the door.</p>
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<p>Serrateix</p> <p>Santa Maria</p> <p>Barcelona North of Manresa and East of Cardona</p>	<p>This large church was built between 1077 and 1126 as part of a Benedictine monastery that had been founded in the Xc. It has a long single nave with a bell tower above the plain West door that dates from the XVIc. The rounded apse is high with Lombard bands and above them openings similar to those on the apse at Cardona. The apse is partly obscured by two large, plain transepts that have side chapels. There are many scaffold holes on the North wall.</p>
<p>Serrateix</p> <p>Sant Pere</p> <p>Barcelona North of Manresa and East of Cardona</p>	<p>This small chapel ceased to be used as a church long ago. It has been recently restored. It is a rectangular building that dates from the IXc. It has three aisles that led to a flat ended apse with three chapels; these have been destroyed, revealing the horseshoe arches that were at the entrance to the choir. The door has modern XIIc style metal work.</p>
<p>Setcases</p> <p>Girona North of Ripoll and North-west of Camprodon</p>	<p>Only the bell tower is Romanesque. The church is XVIIIc. The tower stands at the South-east corner of the church. It has openings at the top, some of which have been blocked.</p>
<p>La Seu D'Urgell</p> <p>Lleida South of Andorra</p>	<p>The Cathedral complex comprises the XIIc Cathedral, the cloisters which mostly date from the XIIIc, the church of S Pere (to the South of the cloisters), which is XIc and the chapel of Ste Eulalie, which is ruined and within the town hall. The Cathedral has a stepped and sculptured West door. There are sculptures each side and a frieze with the signs of the Zodiac. The North-west corner of the Cathedral is built from bands of red and white stone. The tower is also in bands of colour and the 'Lombard teeth' on the North transept and over the North and West doors is in a red stone. The Cathedral has side aisles divided of by huge rectangular pillars. There are a few sculptures in the</p>

	<p>upper corners of the pillar and along the upper edge of the nave walls is a line of cat-like heads. There are wide transepts each with two side chapels and a decorated door each side. The transepts have tribunes that open out to a narrow gallery on the exterior. The rounded choir has blind arches and there are some capitals. The cloisters have fine XIIIc capitals on three sides. The fourth side dates from the XVIc and is plain. There is a stepped South door into the Cathedral from the cloisters. On the South wall of the nave is a line of modillions that mostly depict heads of animals. To the South of the cloisters is the church of Sant Pere. It has a single nave and a rounded choir that once had a fresco of Christ in glory. There is a XIIc altar and a re-used capital in the choir. The transepts have a small rounded side chapel. On the North side of the cathedral nave is a stepped door with a line of Lombard band above it. There are more Lombard bands on the West side of the North transept. The apse is rounded with a line of bays with pilasters topped by capitals. The East sides of the transepts have large windows with XIIc style metal grilles. To the South is the church of Sant Pere. It has a rounded apse and rounded side chapels. The stones are small and reddish, but the flat buttresses are in a white stone. All three have Lombard bands.</p> <p>See 'Catalogne Romane' pages 131 to 136 and 'Guía del Románico en España' pages 433 to 438</p>
<p>Solamal Sant Martí Girona North-west of Olot</p>	<p>This is a small chapel set on a knoll amongst meadows. It was founded in AD 979. It has a short rounded apse and a small single nave. The West door is plain.</p> <p>See 'Dibuixos del romànic garrotxi' pages 62 & 63</p>
<p>Solsona Santa Maria Lleida North-east of Lleida and</p>	<p>The Cathedral was originally the home of an Augustine community. It is rather an austere building on the outside. The apse and two side chapels are rounded. The chapels have Lombard bands. On the North side of the crossing is a fine</p>

<p>North-west of Manresa</p>	<p>square XIIc bell tower. The XIIc North door was largely destroyed to make way for Gothic doorway; a small fragment showing St Michael slaying a dragon remains along with three modillions, one with a green man. There is also a line of modillions further along the North wall. The West door is Baroque. Inside the Cathedral, little of the XIIc building remains except for some capitals high up on the nave walls. These have interlace patterns. In the South chapel is a XIIc sculpture of Mary and child that is considered to be the work of Gilabertus. (In its present position high in the ill-lit back area of the chapel it is impossible to view it properly). There were XIIc cloisters on the South side of the nave. These were destroyed and the present cloisters were built at a level of about 1.5 metres below the floor level of the earlier cloisters. However the door from the cloisters to the church remains. It is stepped with capitals of foliage each side and geometric patterns on the arches. There is a ruined small double window next to that door. The remains of the choir are hidden behind walls built in the XIVc. There are bays with simple capitals and several large capitals.. Fragments from the old cloisters are to be seen in the nearby museum. There remains a XIIc door from the cloisters to the Cathedral</p> <p>See 'Voici la Catalogne – Guide du Patrimoine Architectural' pages 381 & 382 'Les Cahiers de Saint-Michel de Cuxa' vol XXV 1994 pages 63-71 and 'Guía del Románico en España' pages 439 to 441</p>
<p>Sorpe</p> <p>Sant Pere</p> <p>Lleida in the Aneu valley North of Sort</p>	<p>The XIc church had a single nave, a rounded apse and two rounded side chapels. The door to the nave was on the South wall. However, the apse and South chapel have been removed; a new entrance has been made in the East wall. The North chapel is decorated with Lombard bands. There is a square tower at the South-east corner. This has fragments of Lombard bands. The fine XIIc frescos from the North chapel are now in the MNAC, Barcelona.</p>

<p>La Tallada d'Emporda</p> <p>Girona North-east of Girona and South-east of Figueres</p>	<p>See 'Les Cahiers de Saint-Michel de Cuxa' Vol XLVII of 2016 pages 159-173</p> <p>This is a small church dating from the early XIIIc. It has a single nave with a plain West door with a blank tympanum; this was rebuilt in the XVIIIc. The choir is rounded with a single window. The walls were raised in the XIVc to provide a small fortified space.</p>
<p>Talló</p> <p>Santa Maria</p> <p>Cerdanya</p>	<p>The church at Talló dates from the XIc. It is a large church with a single nave that narrows towards the East end. It has unusual rounded buttresses. There is a blocked door on the South wall and a small door to the South transept. The apse is rounded with Lombard bands and three large XIIc windows. There is a tall, square XIIIc tower on the North side of the crossing. There is a small bell wall over the West end. There is a porch in front of the doorway. The door has very fine mediaeval metalwork.</p> <p>See 'Voici la Catalogne – Guide du Patrimoine Architectural' page 113</p>
<p>Tamarit</p> <p>Santa Maria</p> <p>Tarragona on the coast North of the city</p>	<p>The Romanesque church is part of a mediaeval castle complex. The church has a basilica plan with three aisles leading to a flat ended apse. The naves have barrel vaults. There is a bell wall over the West end. It is all heavily restored.</p>
<p>Tapis</p> <p>Sant Bric</p> <p>Girona North-west of Figueres</p>	<p>This was a small XI c church with a single nave and a small rounded apse. A fortified area was added later. The South door is plain. The door retains XIIc style metalwork. There are several small XIIc windows.</p>

<p>Tarragona</p> <p>Cathedral of Santa Maria</p>	<p>The Cathedral was begun in 1170 in Romanesque style and finished in the XIVc. The rounded choir and side chapels and the two outer doors of the West façade are Romanesque. The remainder is Gothic. The two West doors have capitals to the sides; the right one has a small tympanum with Mary and child. Above it is a large frieze depicting events of Palm Sunday. Inside, there are fine capitals at the entrance to the choir. On the exterior, the apse and chapels have large modillions depicting heads and animals. There is small Romanesque door by the South chapel with foliage capitals. To the South-east of the apse is a small chapel with a XIIIc plain door below a frieze of interlace. There is more interlace on the flat ended apse. On the North-east of the church are the cloisters. The entrance from the cloisters has a tympanum depicting Christ between the symbols of the Evangelists. There are capitals to the sides of the entrance and a central capital depicting Mary. The cloisters have pairs of capitals. Most are of foliage, but some depict biblical scenes from both the Old and New Testaments, historical scenes, monsters, birds and animals. There are circular windows round the upper internal walls of the cloisters. These have an interlace pattern. The museum has several XIIIc capitals and an earlier alabaster Mozarab screen. There are many tacherons: In the Cathedral, by South chapel a mason's hammer, V, E, A, J, T with bars on the tips, a triangle with a line bisecting it; at north west end: N and N reversed; by North chapel 8, S, K with horizontal line, + with a loop, a line with arrows pointing inwards; in the Canon's refectory: L, +, T with vertical bars on tips, K with horizontal line; elsewhere: F, F inverted, star, I, S, two triangles joined at the tips, flag, triangle with two extended arms, double Vs, double Xs; on the exterior M, π, →.</p> <p>See 'Voici la Catalogne – Guide du Patrimoine Architectural' pages 391 and 392 and 'Congrès Archéologique de France - Catalogne' 1959 pages 220 to 224</p>
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<p>Tarragona Hospital of Santa Thecle</p>	<p>Opposite the South side of the Cathedral there are the remains of the XIIIc hospital. The Romanesque elements comprise a wall with several large and small arches. The arches have rectangular Corinthian style capitals.</p>
<p>Tarragona Santa Maria del Miracle</p>	<p>In the remains of the Roman arena there are the ruins of a Romanesque church. It was built on the remains of an earlier Visigoth church. The Romanesque church had a single nave and a flat ended apse with transepts. The nave had engaged columns inside. The Visigoth church was smaller and had a rounded apse; the outline is preserved.</p>
<p>Taüll Sant Climent Lleida in the Vall de Boi</p>	<p>This is a XIc church. It is dominated by a splendid, tall Lombard style tower that stands by the South-east corner. The church has a rounded apse with Lombard bands 'teeth'. The apse has slim engaged buttresses. There is a small South door that is no longer in use and a plain West door. The interior has a wide nave and two side aisles. These are divided by large arcades and columns. These tend to lean outwards and some have Lombard 'teeth'. There is a copy of the XIIc fresco of Christ in Glory. The original is in Barcelona.</p> <p>See 'Voici la Catalogne – Guide du Patrimoine Architectural' pages 108 and 109, 'Catalogne Romane' pages 81 to 83 and 'and 'Guía del Románico en España' pages 443 to 445</p>
<p>Taüll Santa Maria</p>	<p>This is a XIc church. It has a rounded apse and side chapels. These have Lombard bands that a picked out in coloured stone. In the centre of the arcs of the 'bands' is a recess formed of similar stone. The outer</p>

Lleida in the Vall de Boi	<p>walls of the nave lean outwards. In the South wall is a plain door and a square Lombard style tower. The West door is also plain. The interior has a wide nave and side aisles. These are divided by plain columns that lean outwards. The choir has a copy of the XIIc fresco of the Mother of Christ; the original was removed to Poston, US in 1919. There are two plain fountains of early date.</p> <p>See 'Voici la Catalogne – Guide du Patrimoine Architectural' pages 109 and 110, 'Catalogne Romane' pages 83 and 'and 'Guía del Románico en España' pages 445 to 446</p>
Tavernoles Sant Esteve Barcelona North-east of Vic	<p>This XIc church has a rounded apse. This has fine recessed bays similar to those at Sant Marti Sescorts. It has slim flat buttresses and fine XIIc windows. The South of the nave also has recessed bays. On the North of the crossing is a square bell tower with openings on two levels and Lombard bands. The West door has been rebuilt.</p>
Tavèrnoles Sant Serni Lleida North of La Seu d'Urgell	<p>This church was once a priory. It was large with a rounded apse and two rounded side chapels and a triple nave. There was a large transept. Much of the nave has been destroyed. There was a round bell tower on the North side.</p> <p>See 'Les Cahiers de St Michel de Cuxa' vol XXIX 1998 pages 83 to 85 and 'Voici la Catalogne – Guide du Patrimoine Architectural' pages 438 & 439</p>
Tavertet Sant Cristfol Barcelona, North-east of Vic	<p>This small church has undergone a lot of changes. It is built above a cliff above the River Ter. It has a fine XIc rounded apse with Lombard bands, deep windows and slim engaged buttresses. There is a single nave with a XVI or XVIIc South door but two</p>

<p>Terrassa</p> <p>Santa Maria, Sant Miguel & Sant Pere</p> <p>Barcelona, North-west of the city towards Manressa</p>	<p>original windows. Over the West end is a tall square tower, the base of which is probably XIIc; the rest is XIIIc. The transept is a post-Romanesque addition.</p> <p>See 'Voici la Catalogne – Guide du Patrimoine Architectural' page 404</p> <p>Standing side by side on the West edge of the 'old town' there are three churches that have their origins in the Vc. From North to South they are Sant Pere, the parish church, Sant Miguel, a baptistery and Santa Maria, the church of the Bishop of Egara.</p> <p>The apse and two transepts of Sant Pere are VIIc. The apse is rounded and constructed using small even stones. There is a single nave with an aisle that is walled off to the North; these are XIIc. There is a plain, stepped South door. Along the top of the South wall is a line of modillions of worn heads and a frieze depicting trees and animals. Inside there are no sculptures. There is a XIIc fresco on the North wall. At the East end of the choir there is a bay with two small arches above a line of four similar arches.</p> <p>Sant Miguel is a square structure with a rounded apse at the east end. There is a South door. On the West wall there is a large arc picked out in red bricks; within it is a Mozarab-style window. Inside there are four columns each side with a Corinthian style capital. There is a cupola over the crossing. The choir is raised above a small tri-lobed crypt. The choir vault has frescoing. There was a baptismal pool in the centre, installed in the early XXc; it has been removed in the early XXIc restoration. Below the choir is a small crypt. The building dates from the VIIc as a whole.</p> <p>Santa Maria has a VIIc rounded apse and XIIc nave and transepts with a gallery on the South side. Over the crossing is an octagonal tower with Lombard bands. The North and West walls of the nave also have Lombard bands. The entrance is through a West door that has a sculpture on the left side of foliage. Inside there is a single nave. A mosaic of a</p>
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<p>Tirvia Lleida North of Sort</p> <p>Tor North-east of Girona</p>	<p>peacock has been revealed on the South side. The South transept has XIIc frescos depicting the murder of St Thomas a Becket. The choir vaults also are frescoed. Over the crossing is a cupola on trompes. In the transepts and the gallery it is possible to see the lines of the original supporting timbers for the roof vaults. This church, when a cathedral, extended to the West. Mosaics from that building have been exposed. These are mostly of geometric patterns.</p> <p>The churches are surrounded by the site of an early necropolis. To the West the remains of an early baptistery have been excavated.</p> <p>See 'Guía del Prerrománico' pages 197 to 201, 'Voici la Catalogne – Guide du Patrimoine Architectural' pages 404 to 40, 'L'Art Pre-Románic a Catalunya – Segles IX-X' page 248-249 and 'Congrès Archéologique de France - Catalogne' 1959 pages 189 to 198</p> <p>This is a large church with a rounded apse and a tall square tower at the South-west corner. The latter has Lombard bands. However, the tower and church have both been badly and hideously restored in the 20th century.</p> <p>This church, which is of Mozarab origin, retains a high XIIc apse with a line of very weathered modillions. It has a small East window. The North wall appears to have been built in two phases. There is a single nave that appears to have been rebuilt at the West facade. A XVII/XVIIIc church has been added on the south side at right-angles to the original church</p> <p>See 'L'Art Mozarab' page 406</p>
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<p>El Torn (El Torri) Sant Andreu Girona South-west of Besalú</p>	<p>Little remains of the X/XIc church. The nave was destroyed in the XVIIIc and a new nave was built to the West of the base of the tower which stood over the crossing. Even the top of the tower is modern. But on the South side of the tower are Lombard bands, evidence of its early origins. The original trapezoidal apse with a small window remains.</p> <p>See 'Dibuixos del romànic garrotxi' pages and and 'L'Art Pre-Romànic a Catalunya – Segles IX-X' page 225</p>
<p>Torrebaesses San Salvador South of Lleida</p>	<p>This is a XIIIc church. It has a single nave and a rounded apse. The West door is stepped between pairs of slim columns which have capitals that are lightly carved with simple foliage, There id a sacristy on the South side with tree sculptured corbels on the West and East walls. There is a small bell wall over the West door.</p>
<p>Torroella de Fluvia Sante Cebria Girona South-east of Figueres</p>	<p>This small chapel stands on the East edge of the village. It comprises a single nave with a damaged bell wall over the West end. The nave is rounded. The West door has XIIc style metal work, including a fine bolt.</p>
<p>Tortosa Cathedral of Santa Maria Tarragona West of the Ebro Delta</p>	<p>The present building is Gothic with a ponderous Baroque façade. It is built on the ruins of an earlier Romanesque church, elements of which have been exposed in front of the Cathedral west entrance. There are three sculptures that depict Mary & child and a Buddha-like figure; the third is indistinct. There are a number of tacherons including a T, L, arrows, double-headed arrow and symbols based on a key. There is a re-used Arabic plaque on the South-east corner.</p>

<p>Unha</p> <p>Santa Eulària</p> <p>Lleida at the South end of the Valle d'Aran</p>	<p>This church dates from the XIIc. It has a triple nave with a rounded apse and two side chapels. The apse and chapels have Lombard bands. Over the crossing is a small bell wall and at the west end there is an octagonal tower that is probably of a later date. The South wall has modillions including one of a small crucified figure that resembles one at Salardú. The South door is plain and has probably been rebuilt. It has a small chrisim above it. Inside, there two fine fonts. One, the smaller, has geometric patterns. The aisles are divided by plain columns. The North wall has fine frescos illustrating the life of Christ. There are more fragments of fresco in the choir (being restored in 2010). There is a sarcophagus by the north wall that may be XIc. On the South wall by the door there is a stone with graffiti patterns that resemble the patterns of mediaeval metalwork seen on doors.</p> <p>See 'Voici la Catalogne – Guide du Patrimoine Architectural' page 268 and 'Pyrénées Romanes' page 207</p>
<p>Urtg</p> <p>Sant Martí</p> <p>Cerdanya</p>	<p>This church has been rebuilt in modern times. The original XIIc arch around the West door has been retained. This has small granite heads round the lip.</p>
<p>La Vajol</p> <p>Sant Martí</p> <p>Girona North-west of Figueres</p>	<p>This church is partly enclosed by other buildings. It has a plain rounded apse and a small single nave. The South door is modern.</p>
<p>Valatenim</p>	<p>This church had a XIc short rounded apse and a single nave. The apse has Lombard bands. It has</p>

<p>Sant Joan</p> <p>Girona on the East edge of Figueres</p>	<p>ugly later structures on the North and South sides. The South door is plain apart from a pair of small sculptured heads that are probably XIVc. There is a square tower on the South side.</p>
<p>València Cathedral</p>	<p>The façade of this is Baroque. The major part of the Cathedral is Gothic; there were neo-Classical additions in the late XIXc; most have been removed. Built on the site of a mosque it was begun in the 1250s. The South transept is late Romanesque with a stepped door with six fine capitals each side of the doorway. These depict small figures and angels. The columns are separated by small animal heads uttering foliage. Above the capitals is a thin frieze of figures and animals in foliage. Around the arches over the door there are more small, delicately carved figures of angels. Above the doorway is a line of modillions depicting heads. The apse is enclosed by later structures. The North door, the Apostles door, is Gothic. Around the South door are many tacherons: triangle, cross, star, Star of David, arrow head, L & P.</p>
<p>València d'Àneu</p> <p>Sant Andreu</p> <p>Lleida North of Sort</p>	<p>The church has a single nave (a side aisle was added later), and rounded apse in Romanesque style and dating from the mid XIIIc. The apse has modillions with geometric patterns. There is a square tower on the South side of the crossing. Next to this is a transept with more modillions. There were frescos of the epiphany; they are now at La Seu d'Urgell.</p> <p>See 'Rutas Románicas en Cataluña' vol 2 page 123</p>
<p>Valifogona de Ripolles</p> <p>Girona East of Ripoll</p>	<p>This was the castle chapel. It dated from the XIIc. Only the square tower and part of the North wall remain. The rest has disappeared.</p>
<p>La Vall de Bianya</p>	<p>This church was founded in AD 858 and was a Benedictine priory. The apse is rounded and has a</p>

<p>Santa Margarida Girona North-west of Olot</p>	<p>plain East window. There is a small North chapel; the South chapel has been replaced by a later structure. The nave and tower were rebuilt in the XVIIc.</p> <p>See 'Dibuixos del romànic garrotxi' page 54</p>
<p>Ventajola Sant Tomàs Girona South-west of Puigcerdà</p>	<p>This small church dates from the Xic. It has a single nave that has est end. Over the West end is a bell wall that was built more recently. There is a plain South doorway with a weathered re-used stone above it. The apse is rounded with Lombard bands and slim engaged buttresses. There are fragments of old metalwork on the door. There are no windows.</p>
<p>Ventallo Sant Miguel North-east of Girona</p>	<p>This church shows little of its Romanesque origins. It has a plain rounded apse and a single nave. The walls of both have been raised above the XIIc flat buttresses. There is a large, later bell wall at the West end.</p>
<p>Ventola Girona North of Ripoll</p>	<p>This XIIc church has a small rounded apse and a single nave. There is a modern South doorway below a modern porch. The nave has a barrel vault. At the West end is a square tower that may be mid XIc.</p>
<p>Verdú Lleida North of Montblanc</p>	<p>Only the West façade of this church is Romanesque; it dates from the XIIIc. There is a South aisle with a large South door that dates from the late XVIIc. The remainder is Gothic. The West façade has a stepped door with a smaller, plain door to the left and a rose window above it. The window has a sculpture of the Virgin in the centre. The main door has capitals each side. Those to the left depict an angel, a lamb and a bird; to the right they show an animal with birds, a</p>

<p>Vic Cathedral Sant Pere Barcelona West of Girona</p>	<p>lion, cones, a Greenman, a head in foliage and a lamb. Each side there is a frieze of interlace. There is a square tower over the North-west corner. There are many tacherons:W, L, +, XX, star, an elongated D, an arrow an double headed axe.</p> <p>The Cathedral is neo-classic. It is built above a crypt that dates from the Xc. This has three aisles divided by pilasters with foliage capitals. There are additional small capitals on the South and East walls, also depicting foliage. These capitals date from AD 975 and are said to have Mozarab influences. On the North-east corner of the Cathedral there is a tall XIc bell tower that has several openings, Lombard bands and ‘Lombard teeth’. To the east are the cloisters. The main cloister is Gothic from the XIII/XIVc; it is built above the Romanesque cloisters; the latter retain little of their Romanesque character.</p> <p>See ‘Guía del Románico en España’ page 451, ‘Catalogne Romane’ page 312, ‘Voici la Catalogne – Guide du Patrimoine Architectural’ page 446 and ‘Congrès Archéologique de France - Catalogne’ 1959 pages 165 to 177</p>
<p>Vic Montcada Castle & temple Barcelona West of Girona</p>	<p>The castle of Montcada was built in the XIc. The larger part of it was destroyed in 1882. The wall to the North and elements of the one to the West remain. There is a line of small windows below large blind arches to the North and elements of arches to the West. The castle was built on a IIc Roman temple that was discovered and partly reconstructed following the demolition work. There are the outlines of several arches in the walls. The portico is a reconstruction; the capitals are modelled on one found at the site.</p> <p>See ‘Voici La Catalogne – Guide du Patrimoine Architectural’ page 442 to 444</p>

<p>Vielha Sant Miquèu Lleida in the Valle d'Aran</p>	<p>This church dates from the late XIIc or early XIIIc but with later additions. There is a single nave with an ugly XIXc tower at the North-west corner. The North door is stepped between capitals with foliage, interlace and fish tails. There are four arches decorated with many small figures and one or two animals. Over the door is a small tympanum with three scenes from the Crucifixion. To the right of the door is a small re-used tympanum of the crucifixion that is similar to one at nearby Escunhau. Inside there is a bay on the south wall with XIIc frescos of the crucifixion and there is part of a superb wooden sculpture of Christ. There is also a small font with foliage and geometric decoration.</p> <p>See 'Voici la Catalogne – Guide du Patrimoine' pages 452 and 453</p>
<p>Vilabertran Santa Maria Girona on the North-east edge of Figueres</p>	<p>This was a collegial monastery and Augustine. The church dates from the XIc; most of the monastic buildings around the cloisters and the latter are XIIc. The church is large with two side aisles, a rounded apse and two rounded side chapels. The West façade has been rebuilt after damage. There is a fine tower over the North-west corner; it has Lombard bands and 'teeth' round the openings. To the right of the West façade is a XVIc door with green men leading to the chapel of St Ferriol. This chapel had been a cellar. The interior of the church is almost plain apart from the choir which has large blind arches. By the South door are two small sculptures, one of a green man, the other of foliage. On a pillar to the left of the entrance to the choir is a tablet recording the burial of King Alphonso I. On the South side of the choir are the cloisters and XIIc monastic buildings: chapter house, cellar, refectory and dormitory. The cloisters have pairs of capitals that mostly depict various forms of foliage, though there is a crucified figure.</p>

	<p>See 'Guía del Románico en España' pages 457 and 458, 'Two Twelfth century Papal letters to the Collegiate Church of Vilabertran (Catalonia)' by Paul Freedman and Flocel Sabaté and 'Congrès Archéologique de France - Catalogne' 1959 pages 12 to 18</p>
<p>Vilademires Sant Mathiu Girona West of Figueres</p>	<p>This is a large plain- looking church in a tiny hamlet. Judging by the building attached to the North side, it was part of a former priory. The West façade has a stepped door below a bell wall. The tympanum is blank. The door has a XIIc style bolt that is probably a XIX or XXc replacement. The apse is flat ended. There is a later structure along the North wall. The South wall appears to have no windows. There is a fortified upper area that would appear to have been added at a later date, perhaps in the XIVc.</p>
<p>Vilagrasseta Sant Andrieu Lleida North of Montblanc</p>	<p>This XIIIc church was modified in the XVIII and XIX cs. It is a large rectangular church with no openings on the North or West sides. The East door is XIXc and it is below a XIIIc arch. There are many scaffold holes but no exterior decoration.</p>
<p>Vilajuiga Sant Felieu Girona</p>	<p>The town derives its name from 'Villa Judaica'. The church has a huge rounded apse and a high crossing. The transepts are also high but not very wide. The nave is of a different period. It is lower, narrower and has a plain facade. The West door has a plain arc that is over an arc of Lombard 'teeth. Within this arc is a blank tympanum. The church dates from the late XI/early XIIc.</p>
<p>Vilalleons Santa Maria</p>	<p>This church was built in the XI and XIIcs. It has a rounded apse with Lombard bands picked out in a red stone, and thin flat buttresses. There is a strange rectangular bell tower. The Lombard bands extend</p>

<p>Barcelona South-east of Vic</p>	<p>round much of the North wall of the nave. Above the plain West door is a circular window, the rim of which has a fine sculptured interlace and foliage pattern. It is probable that it is made from the re-used stones from two small arches. The style of the interlace pattern resembles that at nearby Espinelves.</p>
<p>Vilamalla Girona on the South-east edge of Figueres.</p>	<p>This XIIc church stands on a rocky outcrop. It has a single nave with a bell wall over the west end. The apse is flat ended. The church is in poor repair (2007).</p>
<p>Vilamari Santa Maria Girona between Girona and Figueres</p>	<p>This village church was built in the XIIc with a single nave, a South door and a rounded apse. The apse is plain and may have been rebuilt when a fortified roof space was added to the church in the XIIIc(?). The South door which is now sealed has an arch decorated with small balls and ‘snails’. The West door is XVIIc but has XIIc style metalwork. A North aisle was added in the XVIIc.</p>
<p>Vilanova de la Muga Santa Eulàlia Girona East of Figueres</p>	<p>The church was built in the XIc on the site of an earlier chapel. In the XII and XIIIcs it was remodelled; the nave was extended and in the XIVc a side aisle with rounded side chapel was added each side. The aisles are divided from the central nave by rectangular pillars supporting wide arches. The West door is simple with a lintel that is decorated with three crosses. Inside, the rounded choir is decorated with late XII/early XIIIc murals. At the top is Christ in Glory, seated between the four symbols of the evangelists and Seraphims. Below are scenes of Christ’s entry to Jerusalem and the Washing of Feet & the Last Supper. Along the bottom is a representation of a large curtain. These murals were poorly restored in the mid 1940s. In the North chapel</p>

	<p>there is a large XIIc baptismal font. In the North-west corner of the North aisle the outline of the original chapel is marked on the floor, with the West side of that chapel marked on the exterior of the aisle. The South wall has Romanesque windows; one is within the XVIIIc sacristy wall. The bell tower is XVIIIc.</p>
<p>Vilarig Sant Martí Girona West of Figueres</p>	<p>This church was once the castle chapel. It is in poor repair. The nave has a side aisle that may be later than the XIIc. The West door is almost plain with a blank tympanum. The door has elements of XIIc style metalwork. The apse is flat ended. There is a XVIIc tower at the West end.</p>
<p>Vilaur Sant Esteve Girona West of L'Escala</p>	<p>This church dates from the XIIc. It has a single nave and a rounded apse. There are small XIIc windows. The South door was rebuilt in the XVIc and a fortified area was added above the Romanesque church. The door has XIIc style metal work.</p>
<p>Vilavenut Sant Sadurni Girona North-east of Banyoles</p>	<p>This church was built in the XIIIc with a single nave and a rounded apse. Side aisles were added later. The West door has XIIc style metalwork with a fine bolt.</p>
<p>Vilert Santa Maria Girona North-east of Banyoles</p>	<p>The church was built in the XIIIc with a rounded apse and at least one rounded side chapel (on the North). The West doorway was rebuilt in the XIXc but the door retains old metalwork.</p>
<p>Villeg</p>	<p>This church was first recorded in 1054 but the</p>

<p>Sant Marti</p> <p>Lleida East of La Seu d'Urgell</p> <p>29.08.2016</p>	<p>present church is late XIIc. It is in an isolated valley in the Pyrenees. The church has a single nave and a rounded apse. The West door is plain, though the builder inserted a single red coloured stone each side. The bell tower is incorporated into the West façade above the door.</p>