

SPAIN	LEON & GALICIA
<p>León San Isidora</p>	<p>The apse is Gothic; the remainder of the church is XIIc. The nave has side aisles and there are two rounded side chapels. The transepts have high roof vaults and large cusped arches. The nave and side aisles are separated by columns with fine capitals that depict foliage and scenes with figures. The entrance is through a fine stepped door with finely carved but damaged capitals each side. Over the doorway are sculptures with the Signs of the Zodiac.</p>
<p>León Pantheón Royal</p>	<p>This comprises a number of rooms and the cloisters of St Isidora. The South wall of the cloisters is XIIc; the remainder is XVIIc. In the South-west corner are two vaulted rooms. One is covered with fine frescos that depict Christ in Majesty with the Evangelists, the Crucifixion, saints, the seasons, angels etc. There are short columns topped by fine capitals of horses, griffins and birds with a chalice, lions' heads, the blessing of St Tuolo, a man spearing a lion etc. In the room without frescos there is a large, square XIc font with scenes from the Nativity: the Magi, the Presentation at the Temple etc. In an adjacent room there is the filial from the tower; it dates from 1086. It is of gold leaf on polychrome and wood and it depicts a cockerel. Above is the library with fabrics and bibles and other manuscripts from the XIIc. The vaulted treasury has a fine collection of XII/XIIIc Madonnas with child, reliquaries including that of St Isidora; this is of gold and depicts scenes from the Garden of Eden.</p> <p>See 'Leon Roman' pages 31 to 137 and 'Guía del Románico en España' pages 227</p>



<p>San Miguel de Escalada</p> <p>León</p>	<p>below a long porch. The West door is now hidden by a later chapel (now a museum). This door is stepped and has four arches. Over the crossing is a huge four-storey tower: it is square and tapers.</p> <p>See 'Leon Roman' page 262, 'Guia del Románico en España' pages 260 and 261 and 'The Pilgrim Guide' page 304</p> <p>This monastery is on the edge of a wide valley in a very isolated site today. There are two buildings that are joined. On the West side, there is a Mozarab building comprising a spacious nave and side aisles. At the crossing are three arches that once had a screen. The format is almost identical to that of the Visigoth church of San Juan de Baños. The entrance is through a plain doorway in Mozarab style under a porch that runs the length of the South wall. This porch has columns with foliage capitals. The seven Western arches date from around 940; the Eastern five are later, being built from spolia from the monastery destroyed by the Arabs in 988. The door has a clear graffiti horse and a pilgrim to the left. At the top of the East and West walls are claustra windows. To the East is a Cistercian building. The entrance is through a small door that is below a tympanum set at the East end of the porch. There is a square tower over the West end and another plain door in the South wall; these date from 1045. There are a number of very small XIIc windows.</p> <p>See 'Guia del Prerrománico' pages 157 to 162</p>
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<p>Santiago de Compostella</p> <p>Galicia</p>	<p>Behind the baroque West façade most of the cathedral is XIIc. There is a porch (the Glory Porch) carved by 'Mateo' with statues and arches that leads to the nave and side aisles. There is a huge transept with tribunes and a rounded choir. Round the choir is an ambulatory with, at the East end, the holy Door. There are two chapels off the ambulatory and a side chapel off the North transept. Over the Holy Door is the statue of St James. The South door is richly carved with two tympanums. There are many tacherons and an inscription on the central pillar of the South door.</p> <p>See 'Guia del Románico en España' pages 520 to 535, 'Les cahiers de Saint-Michel-de-Cuxa' Vol XLIV of 2013 pages 141-155 and 'The Pilgrim Guide' page 336 to 346</p>
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