

SPAIN	NAVARRE & PAIS VASCO
<p>Los Arcos</p> <p>Santo Sepulcro, Torres del Río</p> <p>Navarre</p>	<p>This XIIc church is octagonal. There is a small rounded apse and a plain South door with a stairway to the left that was added later. There are fine windows on two levels. These are set within larger blind arches. The windows have pilasters that are topped by fine capitals of birds and animals. On the top of the church is a small octagonal tower.</p> <p>See 'Navarre Roman' pages 265 to 300, 'Guia del Románico en España' pages 606 and 607 and 'Pilgrim Guide' page 357</p>
<p>Los Arcos</p> <p>St Blaise</p> <p>Navarre</p>	<p>This is a tiny hermitage that dates from the XIIc. It stands by the roadside on the South west edge of town. It has a rounded apse with one tiny window on the South side. There are doors on both the North and South sides of the nave. The one on the South looks recent. A house is attached to the nave on the South side. The nave appears to have been rebuilt.</p> <p>See 'Pilgrim Guide' page 107</p>
<p>Artaiz</p> <p>San Martín</p> <p>Navarre</p>	<p>This Romanesque church dates from the early XIIc. It has a single nave and a rounded apse; there is a tower over the West end. The South door is stepped and is between six capitals. These are of harpies, foliage, a Greenman and a lion with human figures. On the door jambs are two heads, one human (left) and one of a lion (right). Over the door is a tympanum with a chrismon between two flowers. To the sides of the doorway are animals eating humans. Over</p>

<p>Estella</p> <p>San Pedro de la Rúa</p> <p>Navarre</p>	<p>See 'Guia del Románico en España' pages 577 and 578, 'Navarre Roman' pages 41 and 42 and 'Pilgrim Guide' page 176</p> <p>This church is on a small cliff above the South side of the River Ega. The church has a North door and a rounded choir and side chapels. By the crossing is a capital of three twisted snakes. The North door is stepped and has a polylobed arch that looks similar to the door at Cirauqui. At the top of the arches are the same motifs – the Hand of God, the Lamb of God and the chrism. There are also two bishops to the right side of the door. There are capitals of winged monsters. There is a cloister on the south side of the church.</p> <p>See 'Navarre Roman' pages 302 to 317, Guia del Románico en España' pages 578 to 581 and 'Pilgrim Guide' pages 188 and 189</p>
<p>Eunate</p> <p>Sta María</p> <p>Navarre</p>	<p>This is a XIIc church with an unusual layout. The church is octagonal with a short apse at the East side. The main door was on the North side and it was stepped. There is a smaller West door. The North door has arches that are decorated with foliage and flowers. The outer arch has reptilian monsters and devils. Each side of the door are capitals with heads spewing foliage. The apse windows have short pilasters topped by capitals with foliage. On the apse are many tacherons: 15 x crosses with long stems that have two small loops on one side, 1 x cross with the loops on alternate sides, 3 x arrow heads. On the South side is a stairway with more tacherons: 10 x inverted S, 1 x M, 1 x two triangles point to point, 2 x cross with two loops on the stem and an arrow head. Inside the church, the main roof and choir have thick groin vaults. The choir</p>

	<p>has low blind arches with capitals on the pilasters between them. There are more capitals each side of the choir. Round the exterior of the church is a restored cloister. This has columns in pairs with capitals. These include masks uttering foliage, a group of figures and foliage.</p> <p>See 'Navarre Roman' pages 256 to 264, 'Guia del Románico en España' pages 586 to 589 and 'Pilgrim Guide' page 194</p>
<p>Gaceo St Martín País Vasco</p>	<p>This is a XIIIc church with a rounded apse containing two old windows, a narrow slit at the East end and a window between pilasters; this one has traces of the original decoration. The entrance door is stepped but has been rebuilt. It is below a modern porch. Inside the choir are frescos that have a French influence. They are of the Trinity, (to the left) Christ on the Cross with Mary and St John each side; Longinos with a lance and a sponge, (to the right) St Michael weighing souls with the Devil watching, an angel leading the just to Abraham and (far right) Sta Marina chaining the Devil. To the right of the altar is Hell, a dragon, a cauldron of boiling water, Pride, Avarice and Lust. There are also images of the Annunciation, the Passion and the Resurrection.</p>
<p>Gaxtelugatxe San Juan País Vasco</p>	<p>This is a chapel that was on a rocky islet of the coast from some cliffs. The islet is now joined to the mainland by a narrow causeway. The chapel, on the exposed summit, comprised a single nave and a rounded apse. The latter was burnt down in 1978. The chapel was built in the XIIc but abandoned in 1330, before being reoccupied by Franciscans in the XVc.</p>

<p>Getaria San Salvador País Vasco</p>	<p>This is a XIV/XVc church that has XIIIc origins. The early parts are small only. There is a polylobed West door that is set between worn, fluted stonework. Below the choir in a North-South direction runs a lane. On the East side of this are five small openings that lead through to a crypt that is possibly XIIc.</p>
<p>Leyre San Salvador Navarre</p>	<p>The original XIIc church was Augustine. The church is built over a XIc crypt; this has three aisles divided by stubby columns that have large capitals; these have simple foliage capitals. There is a XIc altar. At the back of the crypt is a passage that contains a shrine to St Virila, an early abbot at Leyre. The main church is large and plain. The West façade has a stepped door with a tympanum depicting the Last Judgment. Each side of the doorway are a number of sculptured scenes and the figures and, on the right, a head in interlacing. On the door arches are two arcs of monsters and three of patterned foliage. There is a smaller North door; it is stepped and has a tympanum with a chrism. Each side are three capitals with foliage and flowers. The interior of the nave is XIIc. There are two side aisles. The apse and side chapels are from the XIc; they are rounded. There are many simple capitals that are similar to those on the North door. On the South side of the nave is a side chapel from which there is a fine entrance to the church. Outside, on the North and West walls there are tacherons: P, S, A and two areas of fine lettering (graffiti) (to the left of the door and on the buttress on the North wall). The apse has fine modillions depicting heads.</p> <p>See 'Navarre Roman' pages 63 to 119, 'Guía del Románico en España' pages 616 to 621,</p>

<p>Pamplona Cathedral</p>	<p>The Romanesque Cathedral was destroyed leaving only one small chapel and some fragments of sculpture that are now in the nearby Museum of Navarre. The chapel of San Jesucristo is at the extreme South-east corner of the Cathedral complex. It has a flat apse and barrel vaults with two simple foliage capitals. In the refectory is a permanent exhibition of polychrome wooden sculptures of the Virgin and child. In the Museum of Navarre are some remarkable capitals from the cloisters and sculptures by the Maitre Estaban.</p> <p>See 'Navarre Romane' pages 17 to 22 and 229 to 235</p>
<p>Puerto la Reina</p> <p>Santiago</p> <p>Navarre</p>	<p>The church was recorded in the mid-XIIc but has mostly been rebuilt. The main door is on the South and it dates from the early XIIc. It is polylobed with four arches and capitals each side of the door. Apostles are on the tips of the lobes of the door; to the left of the door are birds with human heads and to the right are lions. By the door are small capitals with strange looking human heads.</p> <p>See 'Navarre Roman' page 54, 'Guia del Románico en España' pages 597 and 598</p>
<p>Puerta la Reina</p> <p>Crucifijo</p> <p>Navarre</p>	<p>Little remains of the original church. There is a small chapel with a rounded apse, that appears to have been rebuilt, and a fine South door, which is stepped and has good capitals, including one of intertwined birds. Each side of the door are two very decorated pillars.</p> <p>See 'Navarre Roman' page 54, 'Guia del Románico en España' page 597 and 'Pilgrim Guide' page 287</p>

<p>San Martín de Unx</p> <p>Navarre</p>	<p>This church is at the top of a hill-top town. It is mostly from the XIVc. But there is a XIIc crypt with three aisles that are divided by slim columns. These have foliage capitals. The West door is Romanesque in style. It has patterned arches and capitals that depict foliage, the Flight into Egypt, Abraham and Isaac and Tobias. There is a marble font.</p> <p>See 'Navarre Roman' pages 54 and 55 and 'Guia del Románico en España' page 600</p>
<p>Tudela</p> <p>La Magdalena</p> <p>Navarre</p>	<p>This small church has a stepped West door with a tympanum. This depicts Christ in a mandorla that is held by two angels. To the sides are the symbols of the Evangelists. Round the arch of the door are the twelve Apostles with Christ. There is an arch with winged monsters, one with sirens and one with foliage. To the sides are capitals with a man between centaurs, Adam and Eve and foliage. Above the doorway are eleven modillions with figures and there is a two storey tower at the North-east corner of the church. Inside there are six 'cul de lampe' capitals showing scenes relating to the birth of Christ</p> <p>See 'Guia del Románico en España' pages 609 and 610 and 'Navarre Romane' page 56</p>
<p>Tudela</p> <p>Sta María</p>	<p>This was the collegial church. It has three stepped doors. The West door has three arches and capitals with scenes of St Martin's vision</p>

