

SPAIN	ARAGON
<p>Agüero</p> <p>Santiago</p> <p>Huesca</p>	<p>This XIIc church was never completed. Only the huge apse with two rounded side chapels was built. These are almost plain apart from a thin band of small sculptured animals half way up the apse. On the South side there is a fine stepped doorway. This has a tympanum depicting Christ with the symbols of the four Evangelists. Each side of the door are capitals of musicians, dancers, a centaur, a griffin, animals and soldiers. The sculptor of these was possibly he who did a capital in the cloister of Huesca Old Cathedral of a harpist and dancer. These figures are also to be seen at Biota and San Salvador, Ejea de los Caballeros. Above the door is a line of modillions; these are of animals and small figures. There are a great many tacherons.</p> <p>See 'Aragon Roman' pages 363 to 373, 'Guia del Románico en España' pages 45 to 47 and 'Rutas del Románico en Aragón' pages 121 and 122.</p>
<p>Berbegal</p> <p>Sta María la Blanca</p> <p>Huesca</p>	<p>The church was first built in the XIc and was partially destroyed in 1174. The rebuilding was carried out in Gothic style. There is a rounded apse and two rounded side chapels. These have windows, some of which have foliage capitals and some interlace decoration. There is a damaged stepped North door with a tympanum, also damaged, that depicts a poorly sculptured Christ with two symbols of Evangelists; the others are lost. The capitals o the sides are now blank. On the South side there is a late XIIc porch with a small door. The porch has a lot of capitals, many of which are damaged. They illustrate animals and monsters. There is a small number of tacherons.</p> <p>See 'Aragon Roman' page 38 and 'Guia del Románico in España' pages 52 to 53</p>

<p>Binacua Huesca</p>	<p>This was a parish church (and still is). It has a rounded apse with Lombard bands. There is a small plain South door. Over the North-west corner is a square tower. There is no exterior decoration.</p> <p>See 'Rutas del Románico en Aragón' page 53</p>
<p>Biota San Miguel Arcángel Zaragoza</p>	<p>This church was once part of a monastery and was a dependency of San Juan de la Peña. The present church was completed around 1170. It has a rounded apse and a nave with side aisles. The main interest lies in the two doorways. The South door has a tympanum showing St Michael weighing souls. There are four capitals each side. These depict animals, monsters, a musician and a dancer. These last resemble capitals at Agüero, Huesca and Ejea de los Caballeros. The supporting columns are carved with foliage, flowers and cones. On one right of the door there are two graffiti shoes (left by a foot-sore pilgrim perhaps). Above the doorway is a line of modillions. The West door is also stepped and with a tympanum; this one illustrates the Adoration of the Magi. The capitals to the sides show a horseman, soldiers, a hunter and a mason. There is a large weathered animal above each side of the door; these were probably lions. There are tacherons over the West door and on the south wall. On the North side of the church is a fragment of the former cloisters.</p> <p>See 'Aragon Roman' pages 38 and 39, 'Guia del Románico en España' pages 54 to 56 and 'Rutas Románico en Aragón' pages 104 to 106</p>
<p>Busa San Juan</p>	<p>This small church is one of a group of over a dozen small churches in the area that are in part Mozarab in style. This church dates from the Xc</p>

<p>Huesca</p>	<p>but was severely damaged in the Civil War. It has a short rounded apse and a single nave with a small South door. The apse has flat engaged buttresses below a band of decoration made from short cylinders. There is a band of decoration over the door that has been interpreted as a Kuffic inscription praising Allah. On the West wall there is a triple window in Mozarab style. However it may be a modern creation.</p> <p>See 'Rutas del Románico en Aragón' page 78</p>
<p>Ejea de los Caballeros San Salvador Zaragoza</p>	<p>This church was built in the second half of the XIIc and significantly rebuilt in the XVc. There are two Romanesque doorways. The North one is below an ugly porch. It is a stepped doorway with a tympanum with the Last Supper. There are four capitals each side; these are of foliage. Over the doorway are finely decorated arches with scenes showing small figures, a horseman, monsters and animals. Some of the scenes relate the story of the conception and birth of Christ. The West doorway is also stepped and with a tympanum with the chrisms. The capitals here also depict foliage; but there is one of the dancer to be seen at nearby Bioto and at Agüero and Huesca.</p> <p>See 'Aragon Roman' pages 43 to 45, 'Guia del Románico en España' pages 67 and 68 and 'Rutas del Románico en Aragón' pages 107 to 111</p>
<p>Ejea de los Caballeros Sta María Zaragoza</p>	<p>This XIIc church has been much rebuilt. It retains a Romanesque South door. The sculptures are, sadly, very worn. Over the door the tympanum has a chrisms. The capitals each side are of attractive foliage patterns. The supporting columns are very finely carved with patterns of foliage and flowers.</p>

<p>Huesca</p> <p>San Pedro el Viejo</p>	<p>The construction of the church began in 1117 and the cloister was added later in the same century. The church has a rounded apse and two side chapels. The nave has narrow side aisles. There is little sculpture inside the church. The entrance to the church is through a north door that has a small tympanum with a chrisms held by two angels. To the East of the doorway is a tall XIVc tower. The cloisters are on the South side and are reached by a small door that has a tympanum on the cloister side; this shows the Magi with Mary and Christ; above this scene is a chrisms held by two angels. The cloisters are in the form of a rectangle with a small chapel set at the North-east corner, next to the church choir. The cloisters were extensively restored in the early XXc. Copies were made of capitals thought to be too damaged; others with minor damage were repaired. The original capitals that are not in situ are in the museum. The columns are in pairs. The capitals form, in the main, a coherent depiction of the birth and death of Christ. Many of the other capitals are of monsters and birds. In the South-west corner is another small door with a chrisms above it.</p> <p>See 'Aragon Roman' pages 319 to 346, 'Guia del Románico en España' pages 70 to 73 and 'Rutas del Románico en Aragón' pages 132 to 141</p>
<p>Jaca Cathedral</p> <p>San Pedro</p> <p>Huesca</p>	<p>The Cathedral dates from the second half of the XIc. It comprises a triple nave with a long rounded apse and two side chapels. The apse dates from the XVc when it and the vaults of the nave were rebuilt following a disastrous fire in 1447. At the West end there is a porch with two foliage capitals to the sides. The West door has a tympanum depicting a chrisms between two lions.</p>



<p>Nuestra Señora del Llano</p> <p>Huesca</p> <p>Lárrede</p> <p>San Pedro</p> <p>Huesco</p>	<p>rounded apse. There is a plain West door and a bell wall above it.</p> <p>This church dates from the second half of the Xc. The church has a single nave with a South doorway. There are transept arms and a rounded apse. Over the North transept there is a fine, tall Lombard style tower. The apse has flat engaged buttresses that rise to form bays. Above these is a band of short vertical cylinders that are similar to those on the apse of nearby Busa. The South transept has similar flat buttresses that form arches. The door on the South of the nave has a very slight horseshoe shape, but is otherwise plain. Along the upper part of the wall are three small windows, each set in a rectangular frame. To the East is a larger triple window with Mozarab characteristics. On the South of the apse is small blessing cross.</p> <p>See 'Rutas del Románico en Aragón' pages 76 to 78</p>
<p>Monflorite</p> <p>Nuestra Señora de los Dolores</p> <p>Huesca</p>	<p>This church is a ruin with only the rounded apse and rounded side chapels remaining. There are no sculptures. In the apse there are fragments of frescos illustrating the Last Supper; these date from the XIIIc. On the exterior walls there are many tacheron marks; these are in the form of letters, builders' tools and symbols.</p>
<p>Murillo de Gallego</p> <p>San Salvador</p> <p>Zaragoza</p>	<p>This fortress-like church stands on the edge of a rocky outcrop. It was built from the late XIc. Only the tall rounded apse and side chapels and the crypt are Romanesque. The naves and tribune were built later. The crypt has two good capital illustrating harpies and doves. In the choir are</p>

<p>Obarra</p> <p>Santa Maria</p> <p>Huesca</p>	<p>more Romanesque capitals.</p> <p>See ‘Aragon Roman’ pages 52 &amp; 53, Guia del Románico en España’ pages 98 and 99 and ‘Rutas del Románico en Aragon’ pages 120 &amp; 121</p> <p>This former monastery is situated in a valley beside a stream. It was founded in the IXc and was built in the early XIc following incursions by the Muslims from the South. It has a wide nave and two side aisles. The apse and side chapels are rounded. The nave and chapels are decorated with Lombard bands. The apse has a line of deep bays around the top of the wall. The South door has a capital each side that has geometric patterns.</p> <p>See ‘Guia del Románico en España’ pages 99 to 101, ‘Aragon Roman’ pages 129 to 132 and ‘Rutas del Románico en Aragon’ pages 154 and 155</p>
<p>Obarra</p> <p>San Pablo</p> <p>Huesca</p>	<p>Some twenty metres to the South of Santa Maria is the small chapel of San Pablo. It dates from the XIIc. It has a single nave and a short rounded apse. The door at the west end is below a plain arch above which is a stone with a chrism. It would seem that it was built for use by pilgrims and ‘strangers’ who did not have access to the nearby monastery.</p>
<p>Oliván</p> <p>San Martin</p> <p>Huesca</p>	<p>This church dates from the second half of the Xc. There is a rounded apse and a short nave. On the North side of the crossing stands a fine Lombard style tower. On the south of the nave a side aisle and rounded chapel were added in the XVIc. The apse has engaged flat buttresses that rise to form bays. This church has a line of vertical cylinders above these; they are similar to those at Busa and</p>

<p>Orós Bajo Sta Eulália Huesca</p> <p>Peralta de Alcofea Nuestra Señora de la Asunción Huesca</p> <p>Pertusa Sta María Huesca</p>	<p>Lárrede. There is a late South door and a small west door that is also probably not early. However, on the North side there is a small door with coloured stonework over the top forming a small arc.</p> <p>See 'Guia del Románico en España' pages 101 and 102</p> <p>This small church was built as the parish church and dates from in the early XIc by workers having Mozarab influences. The church has a single nave with a recent South door. There are windows high on the South wall. The apse is rounded with flat buttresses. On the North of the crossing is a tall bell tower.</p> <p>See 'Guia del Románico en España' page 102</p> <p>This church, built in the early XIIIc, shows signs of the transition from the Romanesque to the Gothic styles. The interest is in the South door. This is stepped and has a tympanum showing the Adoration of the Magi. The arch over this has a rim of small figures, each representing a different trade or occupation. At the top is a small Christ. There are very weathered capitals each side. It is possible to make out animals and figures.</p> <p>See 'Guia del Románico en España' pages 103 and 104</p> <p>The church is modern. On the North side are the remains of the XIIIc cloisters. These have no sculptures. Below the choir of the church is a large crypt accessed via two modern stairways. The crypt has three naves divided by columns with large capitals.</p>
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<p>Puebla de Roda</p> <p>Huesca</p>	<p>This is the parish church. It dates from the XIc but has been much altered. The nave and South aisle have small windows that date from the XIc. The West door and large porch are of a later date. Above the porch is a later Bell tower.</p>
<p>Roda de Isábena</p> <p>San Vicente</p> <p>Huesca</p>	<p>In the Ribagorza region of Aragon, the present Cathedral replaces an earlier church destroyed by Muslims in 1006. It was reconsecrated in 1125. The church has a wide nave and two side aisles. The entrance is through a South door which retains the XIc metal door handles. To the sides are capitals which include scenes of the Nativity and St George slaying a dragon. The apse and side chapels are rounded. The North side chapel and the choir are raised over two crypts. The altar in the choir has four re-used XIc figures on the front. The main crypt has three aisles divided by slim columns. The capitals are blank. The crypt altar is made from the sarcophagus of St Raymond. It has scenes from the Nativity sculptured on three sides. The small North crypt has frescos in the choir with Christ and symbols of the Tetramorph. To the sides are scenes of Christ's baptism and the weighing of souls by St Michael. On the North side is a square cloister. The capitals are mostly of a simple floral or geometric motif; there is a horse and a cockerel on one. There are numerous funeral stones inscribed on the capitals, arches and walls, some still coloured. The Chapter House is on the East side of the cloister.</p> <p>See 'Aragon Roman' pages 56 to 58, 'Guia del Románico en España' pages 105 to 107 and 'Rutas del Románico en Aragon' pages 150 to 154</p>
<p>Santa Cruz de la Serós</p>	<p>This unusual looking church was formerly an</p>

<p>Sta María</p> <p>Huesca</p>	<p>abbey church. It has a single nave, a rounded apse and flat ended chapels off each transept arm. There is a fine tower over the South transept with, on the West side, an unusual twisted column. The West door is stepped, with a chrisim set between lions on the tympanum. Each side of the door are capitals – foliage and Daniel between two lions. Over the doorway is a line of modillions. There are more modillions round the apse, side chapels and the nave walls. They include images of heads, birds and animals including a snake. There is a small South door with a chrisim above it. The roof is tiled with lauze. Inside there are capitals at the top of engaged columns. These depict the Annunciation, Master of the beasts, a group of figures and foliage.</p> <p>See ‘Guia del Románico en España’ pages 111 to 113 and ‘Aragon Roman’ pages 229 to 239 and ‘Pilgrim Guide’ pages 334 and 335</p>
<p>Santa Cruz</p> <p>San Caprasio</p> <p>Huesca</p>	<p>This church dates from the late Xc. It has a single nave and a rounded apse. Over the crossing is a square tower. On the walls are Lombard bands. The interior is plain with a fine vaulted roof.</p> <p>See ‘Guia del Románico en España’ pages 113 and 114 and ‘Pilgrim Guide’ Page 335</p>
<p>San Juan de la Peña</p> <p>Huesca</p>	<p>High up in the Sierra de la Peña, tucked under a cliff, is this small former monastery. At the lower level is a two naved church or crypt with two rounded choirs; these are tucked into the cliff face. There are the remains of frescos. To the North is a large vaulted Chapter House. On the upper level is a mausoleum with 24</p>

	<p>sculptured plaques that are in two rows on the East wall; these depict crosses, christs, beasts and a tympanum-like scene. To the South is a church with a wide nave and three rounded choirs. These are separated by columns and there are blind arches round each choir. The arches are divided by pilasters topped by foliage capitals. Beyond is another door in Mozarab style. It has an inscription on the wall to the left. There is a damaged cloister that looks north over the valley towards the Pyrenees. There are fine capitals. Some are of birds and beasts, including a horse. Other capitals have scenes from the bible: the creation of Adam, the temptation of Eve. An angel with Joseph, the Massacre of the Innocents, Herod and St John the Baptist, the Magi, the Temptations in the desert, fishing in Lake Tiberius, the marriage at Cana, Forgiving the Adulteress, Lazarus, Palm Sunday, the Last Supper, The arrest of Jesus and angels.</p> <p>See 'Guia del Románico en España' pages 107 to 111 and 'Aragon Roman' pages 69 to 117</p>
<p>Selgua San Salvador Huesca</p>	<p>This small hermitage has been entirely rebuilt in modern times. But inside, on the North wall, is a Romanesque tomb. It comprises a sarcophagus that is set on short columns topped by capitals. Behind the sarcophagus is a line of eight standing figures. The sarcophagus is below an arch that is decorated with an interlace pattern that resembles Lombard bands. Above this arch is a line of modillions with heads and further decoration. This all dates from the early XIIIc.</p>
<p>Sos del Rey Católico San Esteban; Crypt Sta María del Perdón o Cripta</p>	<p>This church is of XIIc origin and it is built over a XIc crypt. The church has a fine stepped West door that is under a Gothic porch. The door has a tympanum and rather worn capitals. The tympanum is of Christ with the symbols of the</p>

Zaragoza	<p>Evangelists. The arches over the doorway have a band with scenes from the life of Christ; another band has monsters and birds. Each side of the doorway are large eroded statues including one of King David that is similar to one at Santiago de Compostella. Each side there is a plaque with images of the Magi and the Annunciation. The interior of the church has been much restored. The choir is rounded and there are two rounded side chapels. These have blind arches. In the choir is a capital of Adam and Eve; others have foliage and beasts. There is a XIIc crucifix and a VIIIc font. Below the church runs a passageway. This has benediction crosses and two small sculptured heads on the walls. On the East side of the passage lies the crypt. This has three aisles divided by squat columns, most of which are plain. In the choirs are XIII/XIVc frescos.</p> <p>See 'Guia del Románico en España' pages 120 to 123 and 'Aragon Roman' pages 245 to 251</p>
<p>Sos del Rey Católico</p> <p>Sta Lucía</p> <p>Zaragoza</p>	<p>This small chapel was a XIIc hermitage. It has a single nave and a rounded apse. There is a Gothic West door and a small door on the south of the nave. The chapel has flat buttresses and some narrow XIIc windows.</p> <p>See 'Guia del Románico en España' page 123</p>
<p>Triste</p> <p>Huesca</p>	<p>This small church has been rebuilt, but it has a fine Lombard tower on the North side. This has large, decorated openings at the top. Half way up the North side is a small opening in the form of a cross. Over the small South door is a re-used XIc chrisim.</p>

