ROMÁNICO NORTE

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Diputación DE PALENCIA

ROMÁNICO NORTE III



Cave of the French

ut what they all ha

PROVINCE

we basic areas with a greater concentral along the Pilgrims' Houte to Santia in the south, around the city of Palen in the north, in a large county with Agu de Campoo at the centre.

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Edificio

In its day, Carrión de los Condes was one of the most important places on the Pelgrims. Route to Santiago, in Palencia and, in the Romanescue comittees, a key town on the northern plateau. This is confirmed by its two churches: Santa Maria and Santiago, together with the remains of the clid monastary of San

Zona A

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Quintana O G

The church of Sanna Maria is a dissisc large pligring: church within had three semi-droular apses. The outstanding feature is its southern door, with a great deald oleonography. Santa Maria is associated with Santa Saturinn in Touldruse, the Platerias door of Santlago de Composelate and San Isidoro in León. The construction of the church may have begun in about 1190. a pointed when Carrión was the permanent court of Altonso VIII.

portentious Pantocrator, Tetramorph and sculptures of the appeales. It dates from the end of the 12th century, a masterpiece of Romanesque sculpture. The capitals on the behrand side represent the just soul and those on the right, the soul of the sinner. Its storated archival represent sviruous inables and features will be sould be sould be sould be archival represents viruous inables and features to the properties of the sinner. The church of Santiago has undergone many modifications. Its splendid front is admirable, with a beautiful doorway and a

Soto Albúrez Floodgates 34, 35, 36

Trigueros del Valle

of the most classical in Western Romaneso The Monastery of San Zoilo is perhaps

Junta de

of the old church in the style remain, along with an 11th-century window in the remains of the tower. The early doorway opened in the Romanesque western gable end was recently

The church of the del Monastery of San Martin de Tous in Fromista was but in the second half of the 11th century and is one of the most important buildings of European Romanesque as well as one of the most beautiful in terms of its proportions: an archetype and synthesis of Romanesque an archetype and synthesis of Romanesque

and nothing is unnecessary, including not only skillful architecture but also all the beauty of its sculptural decoration. This makes San Martin a sculptural decoration to the architecture of the 11th and the properties. an archetype and synthesis of Romanesc culture. García Guinea has considered it "Romanesque Parthenon", as nothing is lack

Villamanna D Balton de D de Abajo la Preta

Michens de Ojeda O Bascones de Ware de Ojeda Berconde de Metados de Matados de Matados de Matados de Ojeda de Matados de

12th centuries.
It was built in those medieval years of the Inthe contury following the death of Sancho III of Navare, a time when the Churiac and European

**PALENCIA** 

**O**F

EOS POBLACIÓN

ollowing a Romanesque route in Pale various attractions beyond merely ar pirit was coalescing in the lands of Castli.
León. It was the time when the Pigrim's Ro.
to Santiago was officially opened and when ma kings began putting up buildings in the Hispanic Romanesque style. San Martin came about at the wish of the Countess Mayor, wife and widow of Sancho III, who founded a Benedictine

> 3.000 habitantes

Autovía



The apses resemble those of ulanat the lantern is an outstanding place that cowns it to church, with vary varied coroles of characters, plants, animals, etc.; the interior balances all proportions perfectly, and all the arches discharge on to thirt quapitals, all of them with act looping place of them with a chorography and notatile, varied decoration. Overall, a rip to Sea, Martin is a visit not to be

You can also take the opportunity up ot to Nogal de las Huertas, Bar from Carrion, and visit the remains of the old monastery of San Sahrador, and see the Piliprin's Route to Santiago riself while travelling from Carrion to Fromeste, as well as the chapted of San Miguel at Politación de Campos and otheris.

### SOUTHERN ROMANESQUE

The Romanesque buildings of Palencia, although largely concentrated in the north of the province, include some unusual monuments in the lands to the south.

The essential starting point is the orgyl of Pahencia Controcal the last building in the region of Castille to use Romanesqua constitution techniques when the last building and 1005. It was build in accordance of 1005, the was originally alongside and Villegothic utility which was ordered to be controlled when the disease of Pahencia was restored under Blackpurche was ordered to be controlled when the forease of Pahencia was restored under Blackpurche Pahencia in the sines of drigs Sanche has Grand for the period of the pahencia in the sines of drigs Sanche to the Grand the form the buy you come so villamaned de Control has builded to subtract the former supplied to the period of the pahencia its particular of the pahencia in the control will be a sufficient supplied in the control will have the sufficient supplied in the control will be painted and the sufficient supplied in the century.



be called the monastery route as, starting San Andrés de Arroyo – a typical Ciste monastery founded at the end of the 11th ce and a real treasure of the



Andrés del Arroyo.

At Vallespinoso de Aguilar we will see the hemitage of Santa Cecila and, skriting the Aguilar reservoir, we will reach Barrio de Santa Maria.

pase. And on the outskins, is the channel of Samapase. And on the outskins, is the channel of Samabullin, a timy jewel of Palencial Romanesque.

In Aguilat, in whole bown tells us on its instrucpast, As for its Promanesque moruments, the
church of San Andress and their of Santa Coedia,
at the loot of the castle, are the preducte to the
morumental monesaney of Santa Maria la Real.
Founded in the 9th century, the
Promonstratenisms lood there from 1420 until
they were excluded in the self-country. From here,
the culture radiation and the promote of the
remail humbers of the country.

# Palencia Romanesque

of San Isidfo, known as La Trapa. It was founded by the Bendedicines in the 9th century and preserves its Romanesque droway, while its design also corresponds to the period, both in terms of 10 por plan and volumes. Leaving the main road behind, we move into the Cerrato volleys, At Ceviro Navero, the parish church of Nuestra Señora de la Paz parish church of Nuestra Señora de la Paz century. At Villaconancio, the traveller ca reminders of what is known as Ca 12th centur ways. Very r ch of San Mig



Other routes will complete our view of the Cerate in Peleonate. From Peleonate we will point to see the second of the Cerate in Peleonate of the Sea Frustausch in National edd Apor. With its secondlend of the 12th century, he pean built at the end of the 12th century, when the whole of the Church of Torremormolyin, below the ulms of its castle, will round of our pourrey.

### NORTHERN ROMANESQUE I

Road to Santiago. It was thoroughly restored at the beginning of the 20th century.

It would be impossible to try to visit in Romanesque of the north of the province in single fip, The upper course of the Possega and Aquible the counties of Cenvera de Pusega and Aquible de Campoo as let as the borders with Scharanch and Burgos offer such a concentration or Romanesque buildings and remains that we with have to divide them into two routes just to see the name to divide them into two routes just to see the have to divide them into two routes. most outstanding examples

Ojeda to contemplate the beautiful doorway of its small church with a very well preserved frieze that will show us the standards of elegance that could be achieved by popular Romanesque. and chapter house – we will visit another But before that we will stop at Moarve



Very near to Olmos de Ojeda, on private property, the former numery of Santa Eufernia de Cozuelsa is preserved.

From the Pomanesque period, it maintains its 12th-century church intact, showing the influence of Fromista and the workshops of San

Surrounded by emblazoned houses stands parish church, which preserves its Romanes

Carpio and Santa Maria de Mave stand in pleasant countryside watered by the Pisuerga. The latter's church, built at the beginning of the 13th century, is one of the most complete Romanesque buildings of the region.

## NORTHERN ROMANESQUE II

The first point on our itinerary will be Matalbaniega. The church of San Martin dominates the village from a hill. It must have belonged to a monastic site and it also has an interesting collection of corbels.

to an old convent. Built at the end of the century, its collection of corbels is In Cillamayor, the parish church, dedicated to Santa María la Real, possibly used to belong

landscape. In popular style, it has a tower, unlike other northern The church of Villanueva de la Torre was built in pleasant which have

the beautiful doorway of Revilla de Santullán, which is

a bell wall.
You are also recommended to see

very well preserved; the remains of Brañosera, and the picturesque houses of Salcedillo, with a church that has a rich popular flavour.

## NORTHERN ROMANESQUE III

We will begin this third route by giring down towards Centeria discovering narmy small willingsis where we can always find some Bornaseque mementa. Always find some The first step or our route will be the church of San Comello and San Cipitano in San Ceorbin de Mudit, with Gothe alterations and Ceorbin de Mudit, with Gothe alterations and Ceorbin de Mudit, with Gothe alterations and mportant works of an It has a typical levil wall, a linequent element of the northern churches.

Perszancas is one of the most representative villeges of the floranesque of Palencia. The parish church began to be built in sumptious syle and tip preserves a beautiful floranesque door and apse, but if the highlight of this village is the chapel of San Pelayo, a treasure of Lombard Romanesque, with its 12th-pentury murals.

Cenera de Pauega – a northem village surrounded by reservoirs. Requejada in the north and huesga in the west – self maintains the imprint of its noble origins in its laçades of white stree, the priorit of the shrelds on tig great thouses, the ancestral dram in its carved eaves and the stone columns of its portocod square, and all the imagic of its landscape. Taking the road affiling here with Potes, we come to San Salvador de Cantamuda cereita of the sorboot of La Pareita with nobles.

Its church belonged to a former monastery and was built in capital of the region of La Pemía, with houses and 16th-century atmospl

period. Its bell bell wall the best and most complete in this

is perhaps the best and most completion in this size in Palancia. Travelers heading for Guardoc can visit Pison de Castrejon, where, aborgside the road, there is a beautiful Romanesque church from the 13th-century transition period. Stellered by a 15th-century transition period. Stellered by a 15th-century portion, there is an extraordrary group of Goritos cauchiures of the apostless, with ainstakingly carved garments, under canopies, fravellers can complete their idea of the area's art by stopping at one of the many villages they pass through. They will always find something o attract their attention.