





**1 Sant Pere d'Os de Civís:** Temple with Romanesque roots, later highly modified, that with its square-shaped belfry crowns the border town of Os de Civís.



**2 Santa Eulàlia d'Asnurri:** A church documented as far back as 1038. The Romanesque building includes an octagonal belfry from a later period.



**3 Sant Martí d'Ars:** A Romanesque church built in the 11th century, later highly modified. It still conserves the most majestic circular Romanesque belfry in Catalonia.



**4 Ars castle:** First mention of this castle dates back to 1102. It looks out over magnificent views of the Upper Pyrenees Nature Park.



**5 Santa Eugènia d'Argolell:** The earliest word we have of this church dates back to 1008. It had a set of paintings dating from the Romanesque period that is currently in the National Art Museum of Catalonia.



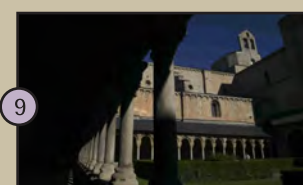
**6 Sant Serni de Tavèrnoles:** A monastery with origins in the remote past, famous for the controversy in which its abbot Félix was emmeshed in defence of the adoptionism heresy. The current temple was consecrated in 1040.



**7 Sant Esteve del Pont:** Mentioned for the first time in 1016, the name of this church located on the outskirts of La Seu came from an ancient bridge (pont) that spanned the Valira river.



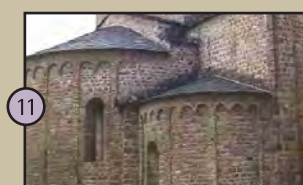
**8 Santa Maria Cathedral in La Seu d'Urgell:** Construction on the current church got underway in 1115. It is the only Romanesque cathedral in Catalonia.



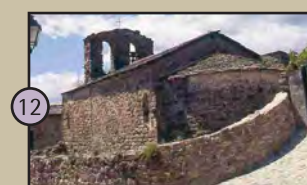
**9 Cloister of the cathedral of La Seu d'Urgell:** This structure dates from the second half of the 12th century and features a fascinating set of Romanesque sculptures.



**10 Diocesan Museum of La Seu d'Urgell:** Opened in 1957, it boasts one of the leading collections of mediaeval art in Catalonia. One outstanding piece is a copy of the Beatus de Liébana text dating from the 10th century.



**11 Sant Miquel de la Seu d'Urgell:** A church in the cathedral complex in La Seu d'Urgell built in the 11th century and heavily restored in the 20th century. It remains the oldest building in the town.



**12 Sant Just and Sant Pastor de Cere:** A church built in the 12th century with several extensions dating from subsequent periods which have given it a cruciform shape.



**13 Santa Maria de les Peces:** A church built in the 12th century with a truncated belfry which looks out over the plain of La Seu d'Urgell as the entryway to the lands of Baridà.



**14 Sant Vicenç d'Estamariu:** Documented since 1019, this is a rather large church ennobled by a magnificent set of Romanesque paintings that are unique in Catalonia.



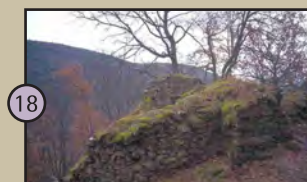
**15 Belfry of Sant Martí de Bescaran:** This is the only structure that remains standing from the former Romanesque church. It has quite similar to the Romanesque belfries found in the Boi valley.



**16 Sant Martí d'Ansovell:** A church mentioned for the first time in 1037, it is currently in ruins but boasts unique views of the Cadí mountain chain.



**17 Sant Andreu d'Aristot:** A church built in the 12th century with subsequent additions. It rises up over a village regarded as a virtual lookout point nestled in the heart of Baridà.



**18 Santa Maria de Costoja:** The earliest mention of this site dates from 1015. Further on it was the location of a hospital landholding where the last viscounts of Castellbò were buried.



**19 Santa Maria de Castellbò:** A large temple built at a late date. Featuring a Gothic façade, it dates from the 15th century.



**20 Castellbò castle:** A fortification documented since 1040. It lent its name to one of the most powerful lines of viscounts in Catalonia.



**21 Sant Andreu de Castellbò:** A church mentioned as far back as the early 10th century, drastically modified in more recent times. It stands out for its round bell gable.



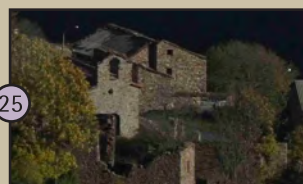
**22 Sant Joan d'Avellanet:** A small Romanesque church built in the late 11th century, it is one of the main examples of this style in the Pallers valley.



**23 Sant Martí de Biscarbó:** A small church documented as far back as the late 11th century. The simplicity and rusticity of its construction harks back to a more ancient building tradition.



**24 Santa Elena de Trejuvell:** A small temple built in the 11th century. The simplicity and rusticity of its construction style link it to ancient architectural traditions.



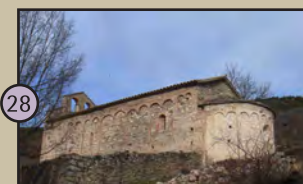
**25 Sant Esteve de la Guàrdia d'Ares:** A church with ancient origins, mentioned as far back as 839. It crowns the village of Guàrdia de Ares and is located on the former site of its castle.



**26 Sant Martí de Taús:** A Romanesque church dating from the 11th century whose chancel features large rectangular ashlars which might have been added in the 12th century.



**27 Sant Martí de Tost:** A large temple with a Romanesque forerunner that can be clearly seen in its side wall. It was consecrated in 1040 in the presence of the mythical Arnau Mir de Tost.



**28 Sant Julià dels Garrics:** A Romanesque church built in the 11th century and reformed in around the 14th century. Its main altar boasts a unique altarpiece in the Gothic style dedicated to Saint Julian and dating from the late 16th century.



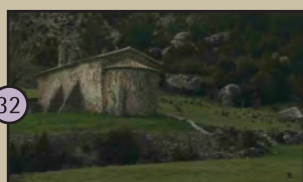
**29 Sant Pere de la Vansa:** A church documented as far back as 1031 whose chancel was later modified. It rises up along in the midst of fields in the lands in the Vansa valley.



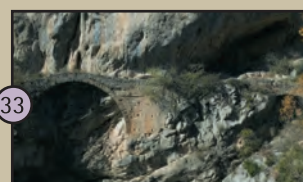
**30 Sant Esteve de Tuixent:** A church dating from the 11th century with a number of subsequent transformations and extensions. It still conserves a Romanesque carving of a virgin.



**31 Sant Jaume de Tuixent:** A small chapel dating from the date 11th or early 12th century that served the nearby Rot estate, which falls within the Tuixent township.



**32 Santa Maria de Josa:** A church built in the 12th century with influences from the previous century. It is located in a magnificent site at the base of the Cadí mountain chain next to the former livestock pathway.



**33 Los Pontarrons:** A roadway infrastructure built in the first half of the 11th century under the sponsorship of Bishop Ermengol de Urgel to travel around the Trespons gap.



**34 Santa Maria d'Organyà:** A building with Romanesque origins that was highly modified in subsequent periods. It was consecrated as a canonical church in 1090 and was the site of the Homilies of Organyà, the oldest literary text in Catalan.



**35 Sant Victor de Figols:** A Romanesque church built in the 12th century. It was set fire in 1834 as part of the struggles between the Carlists and the liberals.



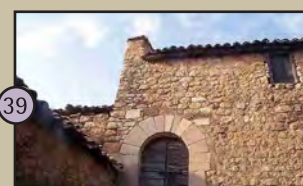
**36 Sant Serni de Cabó:** A highly modified Romanesque church with an original chancel that was initially trefoil and faced west. The temple was built in the 11th century and reformed in the 17th or 18th century.



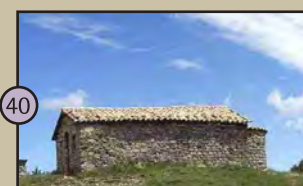
**37 Sant Romà de Perles:** A Romanesque church built in the 12th century with parts added later. The existence of a church in Perles is documented since 1051.



**38 Sant Esteve d'Alinyà:** A church consecrated in 1057 by Bishop Guillem Guifré de Urgel and rebuilt in the early 12th century using large rectangular ashlars.



**39 Sant Bernabé de l'Alzina d'Alinyà:** A highly modified Romanesque church built in the 11th century. Its apse features decoration with Lombard motifs with a frieze of arches between pilaster strips.



**40 Pelaià de Perles:** A small Romanesque hermitage built in the 12th century. On a clear day two other nearby hermitages can be seen: Sant Ponç d'Alinyà and Santa Fe d'Organyà.



**41 Sant Climent de Coll de Nargó:** A church built in the late 11th century with a pre-Romanesque belfry. Due to its size and artistic effects, it is one of the loveliest examples of Lombardian Romanesque.



**42 Sant Maximi de Salient:** A Romanesque church dating from the 12th century with a complex trefoil chancel nestled in an extremely beautiful landscape.



**43 Sant Joan de Montanissell:** A Romanesque church dating from the 12th century with decoration hailing from Lombardian Romanesque. On clear days the views extend as far as Montserrat.



**44 Sant Miquel de les Masies de Nargó:** A simple chapel dating from the late 11th or early 12th century. It is one of the most representative examples of rural mediaeval architecture.



**45 Sant Romà de Valldarques:** A temple built in the first third of the 12th century. It stands out for its belfry, decorated with small arches and Lombardian strips, yielding extremely unique artistic effects.



**46 Sant Serni de Gavarrà:** A church documented since 1046, it partly conserves its ancient Romanesque belfry with a unique circular shape modified with the addition of a bell gable.



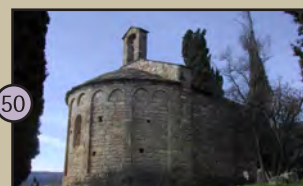
**47 Sant Andreu del castell d'Oliana:** Consecrated by Bishop Eribau de Urgel in around 1040, it remains as testimony of the first location of Oliana, from which it controlled the entire plain.



**48 Santa Maria de Castell-Ilebre:** Documented in 995, the church of Santa Maria de Castell-Ilebre occupies the site of the former castle, with spectacular views over the Oliana plain.



**49 Santa Llúcia de Tragó:** A temple built in the 11th century on the outskirts of the current town of Tragó, which just highlights the architectural complex. It has a unique trefoil chancel.



**50 Sant Miquel de Peramola:** The church of the cemetery of Peramola built in the 11th century. Only the apse is preserved from the original Romanesque building. The rest of the building is the outcome of a curious historicist reform.



**51 Sant Serni de la Salsa:** A church documented since 1094, although the current one was built in the 12th century. It is located in the county of Alt Urgell but belongs to the Solsona diocese.



**52 Sant Sebastià de la Clua:** Documented since 1091, the church crowns the elevated town of Clua. It still conserves two mediaeval sarcophagi in the cemetery area.



**53 Sant Martí de la Clua:** A small temple built in the late 11th or early 12th century which uses building materials from an early building, perhaps dating from the Roman times.

