
Serie ARTE ROMANICO

40075 ROMANICA 1 (St. Pere d'Auira). English

Our intention with this model is to provide you some hours of enjoyable entertainment. We also want to thank you for buying one of our products for that purpose.

Before you start assembling this model, read carefully the instructions and follow step by step the indications. Do not hesitate in contacting us if any problems or doubts arise during the assemblage.

LOCATION

The old parish of Sant Pere d'Auira (also written Huire) is placed in the northern tip of the village, on the left side of the Fresser river (1200 m. above sea level) near the col of Casals. There are two paths leading to the parish. We would advice you to take the easiest one, which starts in the town of Campdevàdol. On the way to the old cemetery take the path on the right hand side and walk 7.5 km. along the railway. The other path is situated in the 92km. point of the road from Campdevàdol to La Pobla de l'Illet. It goes through the village of Pruners and the parish is to be found after a 7km. walk.

You can obtain the key from the rectory of Campdevàdol or from the secretaryship of its town hall.

GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

Plan: 255M781

Placement: 31TDG295778

BRIEF HISTORY OF SANT PERE D'AUIRA

The existence of the parish of Sant Pere d'Auira, nowadays under the jurisdiction of the monastery of St. Mary of Ripoll, is known since the year 1150. In the first records of the diocese of Vic, dating from the XIth to the XIIth centuries, it appears both under the names of Sant Pere d'Auira and Auire.

Dedicated on June 6, 1235 by the bishop of Vic, St. Bernat Calbó, the present church was built at the beginning of the XIIIth. century.

Immigration and consequent depopulation were probably the reasons that caused the parish to lose its independence in 1415 leading to its final division in the same year. The part placed on the right side of the Fresser river was joined to the parish of St. Quintí de Puigrodon, while that on the left side was annexed to the parish of St. Martí d'Armancies.

Its history is linked to the house Rotllan, which is documented since 1180. The name Auira derives from the old d'Avira, which is the name of a vast neighbouring property that between 1146 and 1178 belonged to both Guillem d'Avira and his son Pere. Under their dominion was the house Rotllan until 1178 when its former owners, the Rotllan and Espona family which held the title of Citizens of Barcelona, recovered their original possessions. They reinstated the cult which lasted throughout the XIIth. until the XIXth. century.

Between 1637 and 1656 the rector of St. Quintí de Puigrodon, Antoni Rotllan, led the restoration of the old church and the construction of two new chapels on both sides of it. It was during its restoration that the documents concerning its two consecrations as well as many relics were found.

DETAILS OF THE CONSTRUCTION

Like most of the churches of the Ripollès -and the Fresser-river valley- district dating from the same period, the building is a simple construction positioned north-east with only one nave and a semicircular apse on its end. Placed just below the apse and on both sides of the building are two rectangular chapels that give the construction its latin-cross look.

Two windows, one placed in the apse and the other is in the façade where the door -crowned by a horseshoe arch- is also placed, illuminate the interior. Also the chapels are provided with many loops that complete the illumination of the whole construction.

Just where the two chapels meet and on top of an arch is placed a two-windowed belfry.

There are several differences in the materials used in the construction. While the apse and the chapels were constructed with regular-shaped blocks, the main nave was built with plain stones joined with big quantities of mortar. This is probably due to the fact that the church was built, restored and extended in different periods. So, while the eldest part of the nave corresponds to the construction consecrated in 1235, the other structures were annexed subsequently. Possibly, the belfry was added to the nave where its original apse was while the present one was constructed later in time which would also explain why different materials were used and when. However, hypothesis will remain unproved until a archeological exploration is carried out.

Presently, the state of conservation of the building is good and worth a visit since some important restorations were made in 1965.

DESCRIPTION OF PLANS AND MATERIALS

This box contains two different types of plans: 40075/1 to 40075/7 (printed on cardboard) and 40075/8 to 40075/17 (on normal paper).

The first kind (1-7) is to be cut out as it will serve as pattern for the placement of the clay pieces. Plans 8 to 17 are just descriptive; they show all the steps to follow in order to obtain a satisfactory assemblage.

You will see that in plans 1 to 7 there are two different kinds of lines: continuous and discontinuous. The first indicate the perimeter of the figure to be cut out; the latter indicate where the flanges are to be folded.

In order to cut out properly the different cardboard figures, we would advice you to place a ruler on top of the continuous lines and with a sharp cutting tool (cutter or bistoury), mark the lines in first place and cut out the figures afterwards.

Mark also the discontinuous lines with a scissors so that you can easily fold the flanges afterwards.

There are in the box two different sorts of pieces: ref. 40075/B, which are softer and therefore easier to cut or polish when it comes to adjust them into the construction; and ref. 40075/A which, due to the temperature of making, are harder. Use the soft pieces in those parts of the construction where their polishing or cutting is needed such as in the arches of doors and windows. Use a small file or sandpaper and polish them smoothly if they don't fit their placement properly. You can also break them a little bit so that they look old.

Enclosed in the box, you will also find a little pot of glue.

The moss in the plastic bag endorsed is to decorate the surroundings of the church once it has been finished.

ASSEMBLING INSTRUCTIONS

Mark and cut out the figures of plans 40075/1 and 40075/2 as indicated previously. Assemble the structure of plan 40075/8. Glue it on top of the cardboard base by gluing the flanges onto the spots marked. Place the ceramic pieces as shown on plans 40075/12 and 40075/13; do not forget to leave empty space for the placement of the other figures. The spots where the flanges of these structures are to be placed are marked with numbers on the pattern cardboard.

Mark and cut out the figures that form the nave of the church -not-numbered pattern of cardboard 40075/3 and pattern number 1 of cardboard 40075/4. Glue them onto the cardboard base and cover them with clay pieces as shown on plans 40075/12 and 40075/13. Make the frames of both doors and windows of this part on the construction using the pieces with the ref. 40075/A. Place the pattern that forms the apse marked with a 3 (cardboard 40075/3) and cover it with clay pieces as shown on plans 40075/9, 40075/10 and 40075/13.

Cut out the figures 4 and 5 of cardboards number 40075/4 and 40075/5. Cover the walls of the two lateral chapels with clay pieces as shown on plans 40075/10 and 40075/11. Prepare the figures 6,7 and 8 of cardboard number 40075/5 and place them as indicated on plan 40075/11. Cover the walls with clay pieces. The thickness of the walls has to be of 5mm. Cut out the ceiling patterns of cardboards 40075/6 and 40075/7 and place them onto the shadowed spots as indicated on plans number 40075/14 and 40075/15. The flanges of these figures are to be glued on top of the clay pieces of the walls, therefore they jut a bit out of the walls.

Make the roofs with 10x12x1mm rectangular pieces (of a different colour). Break these pieces a little bit so that the look of the building is more real. Break also one of the pieces and place the little pieces irregularly onto the roof. Start placing the pieces of the roof from the lower part of the slope and upwards. The second row of pieces has to be some 1 or 2mm on top of the lower and so on. Cut the pieces that cover the apse in conical shapes and place them as shown on plans 40075/16 and 40075/17.

With 5x2mm laths, make the door wing. Before gluing the laths together, polish them straight so that there are no grooves inbetween. Place the door, the cross and the bell as shown on plan.

Paint the base cardboard with some glue and before it dries up, cover some spots with the moss of the bag enclosed and some others with plain soil and the whole construction will much more beautiful.

We sincerely hope that you have enjoyed much assembling this model.

DOMUS KITS[®], S.L.