
Serie ARTE ROMANICO

40077 ROMANICA 3 (Sant Climent de Coll de Nargó). 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 church of Sant Climent, surrounded by the old cemetery, stands on the side of the road to Isona at the end of the village.

GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

Plan: 34-11 (253)

Placement: 31TCG606704

BRIEF HISTORY OF SANT CLIMENT DE COLL DE NARGÓ

The village of Nargó, as it is named in some documents found at the end of the XVth. century, is presently called Coll de Nargó. It is quoted as being established in 1198 although its landmark exists since 988. It was then when Count Borrell, his wife and son permutated, with the bishop of Urgell and canons of Santa Maria de la Seu, the towns Cuvilare and Montanisell which are placed in the former landmark of Nargó. "*Nargone*" is therefore quoted in the record of consecration of the Cathedral of Urgell (Seo d'Urgell).

Santa Maria de la Seu and the monastery of Sant Serni de Tavèrnolas, as well as Santa Maria d'Organyà and Santa Cecília d'Elins, had vast possessions in the landmark of Nargó as it is quoted in the record of consecration of the latter which dates of year 1080. The Countess Sança, widow of Count Ermengol III, donated in 1065 her possessions in the landmark of Nargó to the collegiate church of Ager. In the year 1097 the jurisdiction of the castles and towns of the county of Abella passed -by donation of Count Ermengol IV d'Urgell- on to the house of Caboet. Later on, in year 1185, the wedding between Arnau de Caboet and Arnau de Castellbó led Nargó to pass onto a shared jurisdiction between the Counts of Urgell and the Viscounts of Castellbó. However, in 1287 the bishop of Urgell renounced to his rights on the landmark in favor of the Viscounty of Castellbó.

While the church of Sant Climent was substituted in modern times by a new one also devoted to Sant Climent, the church of Sant Climent de Coll de Nargó was restored in 1930-1931 by the *Old Art's Friends Association* (Associació d'Amics de l'Art Vell) with the financial collaboration of the Bishopric of Urgell, the Deputation of Lleida and the people of Coll de Nargó. It was the secretary of the association, the architect César Martínez, who led the restoration of the most damaged parts of the construction. The walls were cleaned, the windows of the belfry -as well as those in the upper sides of the walls- were open and a cross-shaped window was constructed in the front façade.

DETAILS OF THE CONSTRUCTION

Although the structure of the construction is very simple, its different volumes and the accurate and strategically placed ornaments make the little church a beautiful one.

Its only nave -orientated north-east- has a major apse on its end with two small protuberances, one on each side, which are joined to the main construction by half-point arches. The nave is covered by a 180° ceiling reinforced by several horseshoe arches and constructed with stone-slabs cut in irregular shapes and placed vertically. The apse has a 90° ceiling made with rows of small stones that get shorter towards the vertex.

The presbytery is placed at the highest point of the pavement which is also higher than ground-level. There is a protuberance along the walls that meets the two other situated in the apse where the belfry is located.

Six windows, three placed in the apse, two in the south wall and one in the western façade, illuminate the interior. The five first are crowned by horseshoe arches.

The temple has two horseshoe crowned entrances, one in the western side and the other in the southern. The latter one, however, is not presently used.

The construction is not completely rectangular because the belfry is annexed to its northern side. The lower part of the belfry is of a square-based pyramid shape rising to form a rectangular shape with a pyramid at top. Both lower and upper parts have windows on every wall. The lower are single horseshoe arch framed windows, while the top has three smaller windows together, separated by narrow columns which are joined by beautiful bracket capitals. On top of them, there is a frieze formed by a row of three false arches. This construction is covered with irregular-shaped stone-slabs.

The lower part of the construction is formed by plain stones joined with big quantities of mortar while the upper part is made of regular-shaped blocks, as were used during the Romanesque period.

DESCRIPTION OF PLANS AND MATERIALS

This box contains two different types of plans: 40077/1 to 40077/8 (printed on cardboard) and 40077/9 to 40077/18 (on normal paper).

The first kind (1 to 8) are figures to be cut out as they will serve as patterns for the placement of the clay pieces. Plans 9 to 18 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 advise 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

Prepare and cut out the figure marked with 1 of cardboard number 40077/1 and place it on top of the cardboard base as shown on plan 40077/9.

Do the same with the figure of cardboard 40077/3 and place it next to 40077/1. Glue the flanges marked with B as indicated on plans 40077/9 and 40077/10.

Cut the figure marked with 2 of cardboard number 40077/2 that corresponds to the lateral walls of the belfry. Notice that these are marked with ref. 1 where the flange of the figure is to be glued on.

Prepare the figure of cardboards 40077/4 (other two walls of the belfry). One of these laterals is marked with ref. 3; it indicates where the flange is to be glued on. See plans number 40077/9, 40077/10 and 40077/11. Install the belfry as shown on plan.

Cut out the figure number 3 of cardboard 40077/3 and place it as shown on plan 40077/11.

Build the first flight of the stair case with a 10x2mm lath and place it inside the belfry.

Prepare and cut the figure number 4 of cardboard 40077/2. Place it as indicated on plan 40077/11. Before doing so, fold the figure's lines a bit so that it acquires the look of an apse.

Begin now to place the clay pieces.

Cover the figure number 1 of the frontal façade with clay pieces. Keep in mind that these pieces are of different thickness. Start by placing the pieces of 7.5mm (blister ref. 40077/7.5). Use the soft pieces (blister ref. 40077/7.5B) on the borders of these of 2.5mm of thickness (indicated on plan with inclined + crossed lines). See that the pieces fit perfectly together and that there is no empty space inbetween them (see plan 40077/1). On the empty -white- spots of the cardboard base, place now the 5mm thick pieces and on top of these the 2.5mm thick ones that form the curve of the arches. With some cutting tool, mark these pieces so that the marks look that the radii of the arch.

Cover the wall inbetween the frontal façade and the belfry with clay pieces, as shown on plan 40077/12. See the different marks on the cardboard in order to use the appropriate pieces.

Cover the other walls of the nave as well as the arch of the frontal side of the apse. It corresponds to figure number 3 of plan 40077/3. Leave uncovered the space where the apse is to be glued on.

Cut and prepare the figure number 4 of cardboard number 40077/22. Fold it properly in an apse-shape before gluing it on. Mark all the flanges a little bit before you glue the apse to the nave. Install it as shown on plan 40077/11. Cover it with clay pieces of different thickness as shown on plan.

Cut and prepare the figure of cardboard 40077/5 and place it onto the first storey of the belfry. Place the floor of that storey and on top of it, install the staircase. See plan 40077/9. Cover the walls of that storey with clay pieces as shown on plan 40077/12.

Cut and prepare the figure corresponding to the third storey of the belfry -cardboard 40077/6). Place it as shown on plans 40077/10 and 40077/11. Make sure that the window frames are perfectly arched, otherwise you will not be able to fit in the window structure afterwards. With 5x5mm lath make the transoms that will support the bells and place them as indicated.

Make the soffits of the four architraves using pieces of different thickness as indicated. Use the cylindrical pieces for the columns. With some cutting tool, make little marks along the arch so that they look like its radii. Place these soffits into their location as shown on plan.

Cut out and place the ceilings of the nave, the apse and the belfry. The limit line of these surfaces is to be glued onto the external line of the bricks of the wall (see plan). The shadowed parts on the cardboard indicate their placement spots. Place them as shown on plans 40077/15 and 40077/16.

Place now the 10x2mm pieces that cover the roofs. Break them a little bit so that they look irregular and therefore more real. Start placing them from the lower part of the slope and install the following rows of pieces some 1 or 2mm on top of these and so on. Cut the pieces that cover the roof of the apse and the belfry in conical shapes and place them as shown on plans 40077/17 and 40077/18.

With 5x2mm laths construct the wing of the door of the same size of its frame and place it. Place the cross and the bell as shown on plan.

Paint some spots of the base cardboard and before it hardens, cover it with moss and plain soil more or less as shown in the photograph of the box.

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

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