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**Sabinas del
Arlanza - La Yecla**



Iglesia de San Pedro. Saint Peter's Church

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Español

Iglesia de San Pedro

En el mismo emplazamiento de la iglesia actual, ya existía una pequeña iglesia dedicada a San Pedro en la segunda mitad del siglo XI. Posiblemente se encontraba en el centro de un cementerio, y junto al Hospital de Pobres, donde ahora se levanta el edificio de la Casa Consistorial. En 1187 se la cita como iglesia de San Pedro, y en 1222 figura como parroquia de San Pedro, dependiente de la parroquia mayor de los benedictinos y servida por clérigos diocesanos. El título de parroquia lo conservó hasta 1816. La pequeña iglesia románica de comienzos del siglo XIII fue ampliada notablemente, conservando el ábside sur y aprovechando los canecillos para el nuevo edificio gótico. El ábside central y el luminoso del norte, plenamente góticos, se construyeron a finales del siglo XIII y principios del XIV, entre 1295 y 1325. El central está cubierto con tres tramos de bóveda de crucería y capiteles con decoración vegetal. El del evangelio, al norte, tiene tres grandes ventanales y se cubre con una bóveda angevina de cinco nervios. Estos ábsides se prolongaban con otras tres naves góticas, de 15 metros de longitud, que se derrumbaron a principios de 1580. Once años estuvo la iglesia en ruinas por falta de recursos, hasta en 1591, gracias a los donativos de la comarca, se reedificaron los muros, se levantaron las grandes columnas cilíndricas de piedra y se cubrió con el artesonado de madera que podemos contemplar hoy.

Conserva de la primitiva un museo medieval, donde se guarda el cáliz de Santo Domingo, que data del siglo XI; una patena, adornada con camafeos romanos, y



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algunas piezas interesantísimas de orfebrería, como el báculo del abad Juan II, y la tapa del arca de Santo Domingo, pertenecientes a los siglos XII y XIII.



English

Saint Peter's Church

On the same site as the current church, there was already a small church dedicated to Saint Peter in the second half of the 11th century. It was possibly located at the center of a cemetery and next to the Hospital of the Poor, where the current Town Hall building stands. In 1187, it was referred to as the Church of Saint Peter, and in 1222, it is listed as the Parish of Saint Peter, dependent on the main parish of the Benedictines and served by diocesan clergy. It retained the title of parish until 1816. The small Romanesque church from the early 13th century was notably expanded, preserving the southern apse and reusing the corbels for the new Gothic building. The central apse and the northern one, both fully Gothic, were built between the late 13th and early 14th centuries, from 1295 to 1325. The central apse is covered with three sections of ribbed vaults and capitals with vegetal decoration. The northern apse, known as the "apse of the Gospel," has three large windows and is covered by an Angevin vault with five ribs. These apses extended with three other Gothic naves, 15 meters in length, which collapsed in the early 1580s. The church remained in ruins for eleven years due to lack of resources until 1591, when, thanks to donations from the region, the walls were rebuilt, large cylindrical stone columns were erected, and the wooden coffered ceiling that we see today was installed.



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The church preserves a medieval museum, where the Chalice of Saint Dominic, dating from the 11th century, is kept; along with a paten adorned with Roman cameos, and some very interesting pieces of goldsmithing, such as the crosier of Abbot Juan II and the lid of the chest of Saint Dominic, which belong to the 12th and 13th centuries.