

| ANGOUMOIS (Charente) CHURCHES | |
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| <p>Agris</p> <p>St Capraise</p> <p>East of Angoulême</p> | <p>This church is of Vc origin, but the choir has been rebuilt in Gothic style and a side chapel added. The nave has four bays and is barrel vaulted. The bays are marked by partial columns. The West door is simple with two pairs of columns below a central window. The walls were raised in the XIVc to provide a fortified roof space.</p> |
| <p>Aisnières sur Nouère</p> <p>North-west of Angoulême</p> | <p>This church has a rounded apse with three windows one of which retains its XIIc character. There is a single nave that has probably been rebuilt but which has elements of two late XIIc arches on the interior North wall. To the left of the West door is a stone with an inscription.</p> |
| <p>Amberac</p> <p>North-west Charente</p> | <p>This single naved church is from the XIIc. It has a rounded apse. The church has been heavily restored and a tympanum has been re-employed high on the West façade. It depicts the Annunciation (left), the Nativity, the Visitation and the Presentation at the Temple. A second section, to the right, has possibly sheep (the Shepherds?) and three horses (from the Magi?). The North wall of the nave which has three windows is distorted. There is a XIc foliage capital on the apse.</p> <p>See 'Les églises romanes de l'ancien diocèse d'Angoulême' page 243</p> |
| <p>Aloue</p> <p>North-east of Angoulême</p> | <p>This has a long, high single nave and a rounded apse. The nave has been heavily restored and the stepped North door has been retouched. It has small foliage capitals and arches decorated with flowers and stylized foliage. Over the crossing is a low, square tower with windows in pairs.</p> |

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| | <p>part of the bishop's palace.</p> <p>See special leaflet, 'Romanesque Sculpture' by MF Hearn pages 181 to 185, 'Les églises romanes de l'ancien diocèse d'Angoulême' 298 to 301, 'Angoumois Roman' pages 69 to 90, 'Les cahiers de Saint-Michel-de-Cuxa' Vol XLIV of 2013 pages 39-53 and 'Congrès Archéologique de France – Charante' pages 27 to 68</p> |
| <p>Angoulême</p> <p>St André</p> | <p>The first church was a parish church; a priory, dependant on St Amand de Boixe, was added sometime after 1020. It was rebuilt in the XIIc with a single nave. Much was burnt and rebuilt as a result of the 100 Years War. The choir, crossing and Eastern part of the nave were rebuilt again in the XVc and again in the XVIc when side aisles were added. One XIIc bay remains as a narthex. The West façade is modern, another victim of Abadie. The tower looks XIIc in style.</p> |
| <p>Anville</p> <p>North-west Charente</p> | <p>This is a small, rectangular church with a bell wall. XVI/XVIIc side chapels have been added each side of the crossing. The door is stepped with simple foliage capitals. There is a large, octagonal font, the facets of which are incised with a large cross.</p> |
| <p>Aubeterre</p> | <p>Initially built in 1150/1160 it was largely</p> |

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| <p>St Jacques</p> <p>South</p> | <p>destroyed by protestants in 1562. Only the West façade of the original church survives. The remainder of the church was rebuilt in 1710 and the bell tower added in 1860.</p> <p>The West façade is Saintonge in style. The main door is stepped and between two blind arches. The door shows both Saintonge and Angoumois influences in the decoration. To the left are signs of the Zodiac – May a bull and a man on horseback, Spring a ram with a man and a tree, Winter a fish and a man rolling bread, Dec a goat and a man by a fire heating water, Aquarius the water bearer, two men one with a book the other pouring water, Sagitarius the archer the wild boar. There are 12 blind arches that probably had an apostle each. To the left are the remains of a horseman – Constantine? Or St James.</p> <p>See leaflet</p> |
| <p>Aubeterre</p> <p>St Jean</p> | <p>This is a monolithic church. The origin of it starts with the baptismal font that was fed by a stream. It dates from the V/VIIcs and then it was abandoned. In the XIIc the Benedictines constructed the huge nave with two large pillars that once had capitals. There was access to the chateau from the SE corner. The altar once held a reliquary and it was modeled on Emp. Constantine's Temple of Jerusalem. There are lots of scaffold holes and tombs. The choir was where the present entrance is. In 1789 it was a saltpeter store. It was restored from 1958. In 1961 a lorry accident revealed a IIIc 'crypt' on a former pagan site – possible used for the worship of Mithras.</p> <p>See 'Congrès Archéologique de France – Charente' pages 83 to 92 and two leaflets</p> |

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| <p>Auge North-west Charente</p> | <p>This XIIc church has a single nave and a flat ended apse. There is a bell wall over the West façade. The door is stepped with four capitals with rather primitive foliage designs. There are three small windows on the apse above a blocked door (to a crypt?). There is another niche/door low on the wall of the nave.</p> |
| <p>Banzac East of Angoulême</p> | <p>This is a single naved church with a transept below a square, squat tower and with a rounded apse. The West door was remade in the XXc. On the North-west corner of the façade there are several stones with an interesting zig-zag pattern. The nave has two bays with flat buttresses and small windows.</p> |
| <p>Bardenac South-west Charente</p> | <p>Though of XIIc origin this church has been almost entirely rebuilt and is of little interest.</p> |
| <p>Bassac West of Angoulême</p> | <p>The first church was consecrated in 1002. The present church was part of a XIIIc priory. It has been extensively rebuilt. The West façade shows a transition from Romanesque to Gothic. The door has a cusped arch and is within stepped columns and capitals. The capitals depict foliage. On each side of the door are two tall, narrow, rounded blind arches. Above are four more rounded arches with a large central window. There are capitals below the cupola that are XIIc. The tower has two foliage capitals from the XIc.</p> <p>See leaflet and ‘Congrès Archéologique de France – Charente’ pages 93 to 98</p> |

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| <p>Beaulieu East of Angoulême</p> | <p>This is a small, rectangular church with three slim windows in the apse. The nave has possibly been rebuilt. The West façade is plain but has four tacherons on smallish stones depicting arrow-heads. There was some restoration mostly to the nave in the XVIIc.</p> |
| <p>Bécheresse South of the Charente</p> | <p>This church is early XIc and it is in a small village. It is in a poor state of repair (2000). The West façade is typically Angoumois with a plain door and blind arches and a line of modillons. It resembles that of La Couronne parish church. The tower which has been restored has fine windows. On the apse are arches with XIc sculptures that have influences from Charroux. At the crossing is a cupola on pendatives.</p> |
| <p>Benest North-west Charente</p> | <p>This small, single naved church dates from the XIIc. It has a flat ended apse and has been heavily restored.</p> |
| <p>Berneuil Notre Dame South Charente</p> | <p>Built in the XIIc it has under gone much alteration since. The West façade is in Saintonge style. The door is between two blind arches, each with a small tympanum. Both tympana have a small frieze of animals; the right one has a larger panel with two animals – lions? To the sides are large XVc buttresses that partially obscure the blind arches. Above are five smaller blind arches divided by groups of small columns; the capitals are blank.</p> <p>See ‘La Sculpture Romane en Saintonge’ pages 92 to 94</p> |
| <p>Blanzac St Antoine</p> | <p>Originally a XIIc church, it has been much altered. On the West façade, a XVIc door has been inserted over the Romanesque</p> |

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| <p>South of Angoulême</p> | <p>one. There is a small XIVc? South door. The frescoed nave is Gothic. The transept, also frescoed, is XIIc. It has fine capitals and, over the crossing, a good 'lantern'. The choir has fine windows and small blind arches with large and short pillars. The tower was built in 1130, but the top of the tower is XIXc; it was restored after a storm.</p> |
| <p>Blanzaquet</p> | <p>There is a fine XIIc rounded apse with attractive blind arches. The single nave has been rebuilt. There is a cupola over the transept. The stepped West door has three original capitals.</p> |
| <p>South of the Charente</p> | <p></p> |
| <p>Bonneville</p> | <p>This is a small, rectangular chapel of XIIc origin. There is a bell wall over the West end and an almost plain South door. There are small XIIc windows on the North wall. The apse appears to have been rebuilt.</p> |
| <p>North-west Charente</p> | <p></p> |
| <p>Bouex</p> | <p>This is a large church of XIIc origin that was fortified later. There is a single nave with windows on two levels, a flat ended apse with three tall windows and a stepped west door that has modern columns and capitals.</p> |
| <p>East of Angoulême</p> | <p></p> |
| <p>Bourg Charente</p> | <p>This is a former priory church and dependency of Abbaye de Savigny. The façade is a fine example of Angoumois style. To the sides of the West door and on two levels above are blind arches. The lowest level has a little sober decoration. Above is a line of worn modillions and then 14 blind arches astride a window. The arches are separated by small columns. Each arch has a different geometric pattern for decoration. Above are six larger arches with repeated patterns. There is a single</p> |
| <p>St Jean</p> | <p></p> |
| <p>West of Angoulême</p> | <p></p> |

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| <p>South of Chalais</p> | <p>area over the nave was added later. It has had major rebuilding and lacks any character of interest.</p> |
| <p>Brigueuil St Martial South of Conflens</p> | <p>Built on a VIc structure, this granite church was first built in the XIIc with a rounded apse and a single nave. Side aisles were added in the XVc and the South door was remade. The nave has large but simple capitals on large columns that had decorated bases. There is a large round but plain font. In the nearby cemetery is a small Lanterne des Morts.</p> <p>See leaflet</p> |
| <p>Brossac South-west Charente</p> | <p>This XIIc church retains a fine rounded apse with tall arches, a rounded side chapel on the South side and part of the nave with three bays visible on the South side. The West end of the nave has been extended or rebuilt at a later date. A tower was added by the North transept and a fortified area was constructed in the XIVc(?) over the church. There is a low arch on the apse that suggests that there was once a crypt. There are two damaged, low arches on the North side of the West bay of the nave. The interior has been heavily restored but the choir has seven fine blind arches round it.</p> |
| <p>Cellefrouin St Pierre North-east of Angoulême</p> | <p>Founded in 1025 by the Bishop of Périgueux as a church (cella) the building remains more or less unchanged. It was an Augustine monastery. There was some damage during the Wars of Religion; as a result the tower was shortened and the nave re-roofed in 1630. It was damaged again in 1769. It was fully restored in 1865. The oldest part is found on the wall on the</p> |

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| | <p>North of the crossing which is XIc. The severe West façade is one of the earliest of the region. There is only a hint of decoration on one capital but the façade has fine harmony and proportions. There are high arches, flat buttresses that predict the façade of Angoulême Cathedral. The door was rebuilt in the XVc. Inside, the columns appear to be short because the floor has been raised about 11/2 metres in 1789. The nave has four bays with side aisles and simple foliage capitals that date from the 3rd quarter of the XIc. At the crossing and in the side chapels are more detailed capitals depicting foliage and interlacings. Over the crossing is a cupola on trompes with two small round windows on the east face. On the apse is a reused sculpture of the Lamb of God and there are two tacherons: Vs. There is a Lanterne des Morts on the hill to the South in the cemetery. It has eight columns and bears some resemblance to the one at Fenioux(17).</p> <p>See ‘Les églises romanes de Poitou-Charente’ and ‘Congrès Archéologique de France – Charente’ pages 125 to 134 and ‘Angoumois Roman’ pages 29 to 55</p> |
| Chabanais | All that remains of this XIIc church is a tall tower with a number of arches. |
| Confolens area | |
| Chabrac | |
| Confolens area | This fortified, single naved church has been largely rebuilt; but it retains a XIIc doorway with worn columns and capitals below an arch with small lobes. |
| Chadurie | This church is in a poor state of repair (2003). It has a stepped West door with |

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| <p>South of Angoulême</p> | <p>blind arches each side; these are slightly obscured by later buttresses. There are three more arches above the central one of which has a small window. There is no other external decoration.</p> |
| <p>Chalignac South-west of Angoulême</p> | <p>This church has been extensively rebuilt since its origin in the XIIc. The lower part of the apse is XIIc but the walls were raised in the XIVc and buttresses added. The south wall has a group of tall blind arches (similar to those at Porcheresse and La Couronne Abbey). The remainder of the church is of little interest.</p> |
| <p>Champagne Mouton North-east of Angoulême</p> | <p>This XIIc church has been much altered leaving it with a XIXc West door and most of the rest being XIVc probably.</p> |
| <p>Champagne Vigny St Christophe South-west of Angoulême</p> | <p>This is a XIIc church with a West door between two blind arches. The door has been recently restored. Above are three blind arches with small columns and capitals. The choir is rounded and has arches and windows. There is a cupola on pendentives over the crossing. The nave has been much rebuilt. There is a squat, square tower over the crossing.</p> |
| <p>Charmant South of Angoulême</p> | <p>The apse of this church dates from the XIIc. It is rounded with columns and capitals, which are mostly plain with small heads at the corners. The windows are small and narrow. There are some modillions of heads and a female exhibitionist. The walls to the sides of the</p> |

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| <p>Charras</p> <p>St Vivien</p> <p>South east of Angoulême</p> | <p>nave date from the XIc. At the entrance to the crossing are two columns topped by finely sculptured capitals depicting foliage. To the right of the South one is a reused stone depicting two men fighting.</p> <p>This is a drab, fortress-like building. The West façade is plain with an undecorated door as the only feature. There are two XIVc look-outs at the upper corners; from these there is access into the upper fortified gallery. There is no tower. The apse is rounded but almost plain; it has XIVc raised walls. In character it is more like the fortified churches of the Périgord.</p> <p>See ‘Angoumois Roman’ page 21</p> |
| <p>Chassenon</p> <p>East of Angoulême</p> | <p>This single naved church has a flat ended apse (XIVc?) with a Gothic vaulted choir, a Romanesque transept with two rounded side chapels and a square tower over the crossing. The South wall of the nave has three small windows high up; these have been blocked; there are larger, more recent ones below them. There are also two large arches. There are worn granite modillions over the side chapels. The west door is plain, but above are two sculptured plaques both with scenes from the crucifixion. These are of limestone. The remainder of the stone is of ‘meteorite’.</p> |
| <p>Châteauneuf sur Charente</p> <p>St Pierre</p> <p>West of Angoulême</p> | <p>This was a priory church that belonged to the Abbaye de Bassac and built in the mid XIIc. The nave has six bays and no side aisles. The East end was rebuilt after the Hundred Years War. The transept is Romanesque but it has been re-vaulted in the late XVc. The bell tower is also XVc. The nave is Romanesque. The West façade has three levels. There is a central door with three decorated arches and there are</p> |

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| | <p>two blind arches each side; these have columns and capitals and they rise to a decorated arch. The door arch has a Lamb of God with the symbols of the Evangelists below an arch of interlaced patterns and one of fabulous animals and birds. Above this level is a line of modillions above which is Emp. Constantine mounted on a horse (left) and statues of the apostles. Above, at the centre, is a narrow window and another line of modillions. It is all influenced by St Pierre, Angoulême and was originally sculptured from 1130 to 1150 by two distinct workshops. Abadie remodelled the church and mutilated the some of the sculptures in the XIXc. 68 capitals in the choir, nave and side aisles were replaced.</p> <p>See ‘Les églises romanes en Poitou-Charente’, ‘Congrès Archéologique de France’ pages 135 to 142, ‘Angoumois Roman’ pages 159 to 167 and leaflet</p> |
| <p>Châteauneuf sur Charente</p> <p>St Surnin</p> | <p>This little chapel dates from the IXc. It has a single nave that is timber vaulted, a rounded apse and a bell wall over the crossing. The small West door is plain and may have been remade. There is a small niche on the South side of the choir. There are no sculptures.</p> |
| <p>Chatignac</p> <p>North of Chalais</p> | <p>This church has the form of a XIIc church with a single nave, short transepts with a tower over the crossing and a rounded apse; but it has been extensively rebuilt. The apse has a couple of re-used columns on the South side. The North wall of the nave is largely original with small even stones. The West façade is modern.</p> |

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| <p>Chavenat South of Angoulême</p> | <p>This church from the XIIc has a single nave with the outlines of the original windows high on the wall. They were probably blocked when the nave was vaulted. The west façade has a line of modillions. The narrow apse has narrow windows, the central one being probably original.</p> |
| <p>Chazelles East of Angoulême</p> | <p>This is a single naved church with a rounded apse, transept and a cupola on pendentives; all of it has been much restored or even rebuilt, but it is of XIIc origin. There is an attractive squat square tower which has pairs of double windows over blind arches.</p> |
| <p>Chèvres-Chatelars Notre Dame East of Angoulême</p> | <p>This church was built in the late XIIc. It has a stepped West door that is between two plain blind arches and below a large window that has worn capitals to the sides. Each side of the door are two capitals of foliage and a man. The apse is flat ended and is probably XVc.</p> |
| <p>Claix South-west of Angoulême</p> | <p>This church, apart from the west door has hardly been altered since it was built in the XIIc. It has a short, rounded apse with three windows. These are between pilasters with small capitals which have very simple foliage patterns. Above are some modern-looking modillions with heads. There is a low, square tower over the crossing with two windows near the base. These have a thin decorated arch over them. The nave has flat buttresses and three very small, high windows. The West façade is plain</p> |

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| | <p>with two more flat buttresses. The West door has been rebuilt. The nave is single with four bays separated by incorporated columns and capitals, four of which have attractive foliage patterns. At the crossing is a cupola on pendentives that drop onto plain capitals. The nave has a barrel vault that looks as if it was rebuilt in the XIXc. There are benediction crosses on all the pillars of the nave by at least three hands. There is a stairway (also XIIc) to a tower at the Eastern extremity of the South side of the nave.</p> |
| <p>Cloulas East of Angoulême</p> | <p>This is a small XIIc chapel. It has a simple stepped West door with a little decoration. There is a small bell wall above it. The single nave has two bays and very small windows. The apse is rounded and also has small windows. There is an engraved sundial on the South side of the crossing.</p> |
| <p>Combiers South of the Charente</p> | <p>This church was originally XIIc but it has been extensively rebuilt. The West façade shows traces of two XIIc arches each side of a modified stepped door.</p> |
| <p>Condéon St Marien South-west of Angoulême</p> | <p>This is a large church with a fine cusped West door and a double line of sculptured rosettes each side. The capitals have fantastic animals (possibly inspired by Aulnay).</p> |
| <p>Conzac St Jacques South-west of Angoulême</p> | <p>This was a pilgrim church on the route from Blanzac to Creyssac and Puypéroux. It is of XIc origin. The church is in the form of a Latin cross. There is an attractive rounded apse and North transept that result</p> |

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| <p>Coulgens</p> <p>St Jean Baptiste</p> <p>North-east of Charente</p> | <p>from a reconstruction in the XIIc; the South transept has been destroyed exposing the pilgrims' door. The apse has attractive windows and a line of modillions. The nave was rebuilt in the XVIIc. In side the chancel has a fine lantern with 'windows' with good pilasters and plain capitals. The ring of the lantern drops onto pendentives which fall onto splendidly carved capitals, one showing a trace of ochre colour. The choir has two levels. The lower has narrow blind arches in pairs with capitals, mostly of foliage and interlacing patterns. These include a green man and several with animal heads uttering foliage. The upper windows with blind arches have more detailed capitals with figures. These sculptures date from around 1130-1140. There is a band of black stone round the choir with traces of decoration (coats of arms?).</p> <p>See 'La Sculpture Romane en Saintonge' page 149, 'Les églises du Poitou-Charente' page 11 and 'Congrès Archéologique de France - Charente' pages 159 to 166</p> <p>This church was initially built in the XIc and was refashioned in the XIIc. There is a large, ponderous tower with unornamented windows. The single nave has two rows of windows; the upper ones were blocked on the construction of the roof vaults. Inside are XVc frescos of the crucifixion and XVIc frescos of St Barbara with a tower. There are capitals at the transept with an early attempt to depict figures. They include a beard-puller which resembles one at Colombiers, near Pons (17) the porch is one of only two of the period in the Charente; the other is at Fontenville.</p> <p>See 'Angoumois Roman' pages 21 and 22</p> |
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| <p>Courcôme</p> <p>North of Angoulême</p> | <p>The church was recorded in 890. Of XI/XIIc origin, the North wall of the nave dates from the XIc; the South wall was destroyed to create the South aisle in the XVc. The South transept was restored in the XIXc as part of the general restoration by Formigé carried out in 1885. The West facade has a stepped doorway with sculptured capitals and blind arches each side. The apse is rounded and there are two rounded side chapels and decorated windows. The single nave has heavily buttressed walls. The South wall has a XVIc door and a XIIc style door. There is a line of modillions over the West door that have Poitevin style.</p> <p>See 'Les églises romanes du Poitou-Charente' page 12 and 'Congrès Archéologique de France- Charente' pages 167 to 170</p> |
| <p>Courgéac</p> <p>St Etienne</p> <p>South of the Charente</p> | <p>This XIIc church has a single nave and a rounded apse, but no transept. There is a squat, square tower over the crossing. The nave has been rebuilt and extended West. The inside of the choir has seven blind arches.</p> |
| <p>La Couronne Abbey</p> <p>Just South-west of Angoulême</p> | <p>The abbey was founded in 1118 by Abbé Lambert with the first stone being laid on 12 May of that year; building was begun in 1165 and it was mostly finished by 1192 and was consecrated in september 1201. It therefore represents the transition from Romanesque to Gothic. The old church was pulled down in 1194. There was a four bay nave, of which two were built in the XVc. It was an Augustine monastery but was built to a Cistercian plan. It was destroyed in the Revolution. The church was built from East to West with the choir, transepts</p> |

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| <p>La Couronne parish church</p> <p>St Jean Baptiste</p> | <p>and two side chapels each side modelled on the church at Fontenay. The remains of the church comprise elements of the apse and side chapels. The columns and capitals are Romanesque and show influences from Aulnay, St Amande de Boixe, Rioux, Matha and Fenioux; the sculptures date from around 1170-1180. The arches are Gothic.</p> <p>See leaflet, 'Angoumois Roman' page 91 and 'Congrès archéologique de France – Charente' pages 189 to 216</p> <p>This church was built prior to 1097 and at the same time as St Hilaire, Mouthiers (16). It was built in two phases; phase 1: the eastern three bays of the nave; phase 2: the choir, transept and three Western bays of the nave. The choir has seven arched bays, three of which have windows. The arches are separated by fine, short columns and good capitals that depict birds and foliage. The bays have XVIIIc? frescos of the apostles. There is a cupola over the chancel and a small chapel off each transept arm. The single nave has ribbed vaults. The Eastern bays have two higher (older?) and three lower windows. At the transepts are fine capitals depicting animals and foliage. The west façade is similar to that at Bécheresse and is one of the earliest in the style. It has a door with three plain arches and it is between columns topped by fine capitals; there are large blind arches each side and a line of seven blind arches above them with a single arch above at the apex. The tower is short with pairs of slim windows; it is topped by a pine-apple cone. The apse is rounded and plain except for a line of modillions depicting heads of men and monsters.</p> <p>See 'Angoumois Roman' pages 91 to 99</p> |
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| <p>Cressac Chapel</p> <p>South-west of Angoulême</p> | <p>This was a Knights Templar chapel. It was built in the XIIc and is rectangular in shape, with a small single nave and short flat ended apse. The West door is stepped with a central window in an arch above. The apse has three tall, slim windows and a small, circular window above. The South wall was destroyed after the Revolution and it has been rebuilt. On the remaining walls of the interior are fine XIIc frescos that show local lords departing for the crusades and pictures of events of those crusades.</p> <p>See 'Les églises romanes du Poitou-Charente' page 14, 'Angoumois Roman' page 22, 'Congrès archéologique de France – Charente' pages 171 to 178 and 'La sculpture romane en Saintonge' pages 159 and 160</p> |
| <p>Cressac</p> <p>Notre Dame</p> | <p>This single naved church dates from the XIc. The nave, of two bays, has the original three windows blocked and, lower, newer ones inserted. It is built using small, fairly even stones. The West façade has a door between two blind arches. Each side of the door is a column topped by an unusual capital, to the left, a goat or a deer with a dog holding each horn and a small human head below each dog; to the right is a band of interlacing with a human head on the corner above which and to each side is a lion. The choir is rounded with some very worn modillions. Inside, in the choir are six large, old columns and capitals and two by a large window. The larger capitals have three or more heads – human and mythical animals, except one on the south side which has interlacings. A small one has dogs and a small round head above and</p> |

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| | <p>between them. The sculptures date from the end of the XIIc.</p> <p>See 'La sculpture romane en Saintonge' pages 159 and 160</p> |
| <p>Curac Extreme South of Charente</p> | <p>Originally XIIc, it has a single nave, a rounded apse. A square tower with a modern spire over the crossing and a single nave. There is a cupola on pendentives. Only the apse retains any feel of being Romanesque, the remainder having been extensively restored.</p> |
| <p>Dignac South-east Charente</p> | <p>This church has a plain west façade with a stepped door and a window above it. The apse has a lauze roof. There is a squat, two storeyed square tower over the crossing. The lower storey has three blind arches, whilst above are three windows each with a central column.</p> |
| <p>Dirac St Martial South-east of Angoulême</p> | <p>This church has a typical Angoumois style West façade. There is a tall stepped west door between two blind arches; each has columns and capitals. Above are five more arches, the central one having a small window. The door is decorated with patterns of flowers. The capitals are sculptured with foliage and birds. The church was rebuilt in the third quarter of the XIIc. The style resembles that of the parish church at La Couronne and Bécheresse.</p> <p>See 'Angoumois Roman' page 22</p> |
| <p>Edom</p> | <p>This church that was founded in the XIc</p> |

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| <p>St Pierre</p> <p>South of Angoulême</p> | <p>has a very short apse, a cupola over the crossing and a XIIc nave with a XVc side aisle to the South. The nave has two bays and one very narrow window. The stepped West door is late XIIc. The tower was rebuilt in XIIc style. The rounded apse has a line of modillions.</p> |
| <p>Empuré</p> <p>St Maixent</p> <p>North of Angoulême</p> | <p>This church was formerly in the diocese of Poitiers. It is from the late XIIc. The West door is stepped and is between columns topped by simply carved capitals depicting foliage. Above is a line of modillions that depict heads and a siren. There is a single nave, the North wall of which has been rebuilt. The apse is rounded and has very small windows set between pilasters topped by capitals with foliage patterns. The tower has been destroyed; there is a small modern bell wall over the West door.</p> |
| <p>Etagnac</p> <p>Confolens area</p> | <p>This XIIc fortified church has been much rebuilt. It has a stepped South door with vestiges of capitals each side; these have interlacings. There is a defensive area above that may date from the XVc. The choir has also been rebuilt with a XIXc Eastern extension. The tower and its base are XIIc and are constructed using large granite blocks. Near the base there is evidence of a large blocked arch.</p> |
| <p>Etriac</p> <p>South-west of Angoulême</p> | <p>This XIIc church has a single nave of three bays. The West door has been restored; it is stepped. Above is a line of seven modillions. The nave has three slim, narrow windows each side. The original XIIc apse is narrow with a slim window in a flat buttress each side. The choir was extended East in the XVIc (?). There are scaffold</p> |

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| | <p>holes on the North side and a small bell wall over the apse. Inside are some capitals including one of a man on horseback.</p> |
| <p>Exideuil St Andre South of Conflens</p> | <p>This church has a flat ended apse with three slim windows, a single nave and a stepped South door that was remade in the XVc. The nave has engaged columns; two have capitals depicting cockle shells. There are two fonts that appear to be XIIc; one is circular and plain; the other is octagonal. There is also a very early tomb.</p> |
| <p>Fléac Notre Dame West of Angoulême</p> | <p>This church dates from the XIIc and it has a single nave with a typical Angoumois façade. There is a fine stepped door and arches on two levels. Inside there are three cupolas on pendatives and sculptured capitals on columns. The nave has XIV/XVc frescos.</p> <p>See booklet</p> |
| <p>Fouquebrune South of Angoulême</p> | <p>The church has a single nave with a tower that has been rebuilt over the West end. The door is of XVIIc origin. The apse is rounded and is without decoration; above it is a fortified are that probably dates from the XIVc.</p> |
| <p>Gardes Le Pontaroux South of Angoulême</p> | <p>This is an attractive XIIc former priory church in a tiny hamlet. There is an additional South side aisle that dates from the XVc. The main aisle has a plain stepped door; the South aisle has a Renaissance style door. The North wall of</p> |

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| | <p>the nave has four bays and four narrow windows, two of which have been blocked. The apse is rounded and has a lauze roof. There is a very fine three storey tower. It has triple blind arches surmounted by double windows each with double arches; above is a further single arch also with a double window.</p> |
| <p>Genouille Notre Dame North-east of Angoulême</p> | <p>This XIIc church has a fine West façade comprising a stepped door with decorated arches and, each side of the door, a small false tympanum depicting lions. There are also the remains of a frieze. Above is a line of modillons. The octagonal tower is probably modeled on that of nearby Charroux or Civray.</p> <p>See 'Les églises romanes du Poitou-Charente' page 72</p> |
| <p>Gourville North-west Charente</p> | <p>This XIIc church has a rounded apse with a fortified area that was probably added in the XIVc above it. The nave is long and may have been extended. There is a tower over the West door and another on the South side of the apse. There is a XIIc window over the West door and another on the South of the apse. The remainder appears to have been rebuilt.</p> |
| <p>Grand Madieu St Jean North-east of Angoulême</p> | <p>This was formerly a church of a Knights Templar commandery. It dates from the late XIIc. The apse, which is flat ended, may be from the early XIIIc as are the interior vaults. The door is stepped between capitals with sculptured foliage. The apse has three tall slim windows. There are flat</p> |

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| <p>Grassac</p> <p>St Jean Baptiste</p> <p>South-east of the Charente</p> | <p>but wide buttresses. There is a fortified area above the nave.</p> <p>This church was built in the XIc. Today it retains a very short nave that is obscured to the South-east by a large, ugly buttress. There is an attractive low square tower over the crossing. It has four blind arches on the sides and resembles that at St Germain de Marthon, Dirac and Marthon. The upper storey is recent. The nave has three small windows and flat buttresses. A North side aisle was added in the XVIc. The main nave has six bays and, on the South wall, has shortish columns topped by plain capitals. The roof is of timber. At the crossing is a cupola on trompes. This and the choir were over restored in the XXc. Grassac was a dependency of Brigueuil.</p> |
| <p>Grénord</p> <p>Confolens area</p> | <p>This is a very basic little church of XIIc origin. It is built from granite. It has a plain façade and a square tower on the South-west corner.</p> |
| <p>Gurat</p> <p>Notre Dame</p> <p>Southern edge of Charente</p> | <p>This church is of XIc origin. The interior has been heavily restored and retains little of its original character. The West façade has a plain stepped door between two blind arches. The single nave has four bays. There is a cupola over the crossing and a cul de four vault over the choir. The exterior is plain except for two blind arches by the transept (possibly rebuilt in the XIXc). The square tower was rebuilt in 1854. The South wall has four narrow windows and a larger one that has been</p> |

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| <p>Gurat St Georges</p> | <p>blocked that has a cruciform design by the transept.</p> <p>This is a small monolithic church built into the stone banks on the West of the Nizonne stream. There is a simple nave within the cliff with a small side aisle separated by two pillars. Access to the nave is via a passage carved into the rock side from the North. The choir used to protrude out of the rock face onto a rocky shelf. Beyond are outlines of burial pits in the rock. It was at its apogee in the XII and XIIIcs before it was abandoned.</p> |
| <p>Haute Faye South-east of the Charente</p> | <p>This is a very small church. It has a single nave, no transept but a fine tower with blind arches similar to nearby Chapelle Saint Robert (24). There is no other decoration or significant artistic feature.</p> |
| <p>Juignac le Coq South-west Charente.</p> | <p>This church has a nave with two side aisles, a rounded apse and rounded side chapels off the transepts. There is a square tower over the crossing. It was later fortified and has undergone extensive rebuilding.</p> |
| <p>Juillanguet St Hilaire South of the Charente</p> | <p>The church was initially built in the XIIc but was largely rebuilt in the XVc and restored from 1656 to 1668 and again in 1830 when the side chapels were added. Of the original church little remains except the narrow windows high on the walls: three on the South wall and two on the North wall, and the large exterior arches by the crossing.</p> |

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| <p>Jurignac South-west of Angoulême</p> | <p>This XIIc church has a single nave with three bays. The door, late XIIc in style, is on the South side; it is stepped with very eroded columns and capitals. There are two high windows on the nave which has a XIVc fortified area above it. There is a small South transept with a couple of modillions. There are three more modillions on the South wall of the nave. One on the transept depicts a pig's head. There is a square tower over the crossing. The choir is Gothic.</p> |
| <p>Lagarde sur Né North-west of Barbezieux</p> | <p>This XIIc church has a single nave with a stepped West door. The apse dates from the XVIc. Over the crossing is a square tower. Inside, at the crossing, there are four capitals. The two at the West side depict hands holding up the 'world'; those to the East depict circular patterns.</p> |
| <p>Lanville de Marciillac North-west of Angoulême</p> | <p>This former priory church was an Augustine foundation. The nave and West façade have been totally rebuilt following their destruction. There is a large rounded apse which has well-decorated windows and some modillions; There are capitals on the windows depicting Daniel, foliage, and animals. The modillions include a thorn-puller and heads. On the lower part of the apse walls are at least 15 inscribed stones. There is a single storey bell tower below which is a cupola on pendatives. These fall onto fine capitals that depict foliage. There are some with figures. The choir also has capitals; these are simpler.</p> |

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| <p>Lessac</p> <p>South-east of the Charente</p> | <p>This church has a wide single nave with the outlines of two XIIc windows on the exterior. The apse is polygonal and has scaffold holes. There is a modern tower over the crossing. The West façade was rebuilt in 1776.</p> |
| <p>Lesterps</p> <p>Ste Madeleine</p> <p>East of Angoulême on the East edge of the Charente</p> | <p>The original abbey church was built in the XIc and XIIc. It was consecrated in 1091. The abbey was ruined during the Wars of Religion. The nave, narthex and the large tower over it remain from the early church. The nave was built from 1050-1091 and the narthex fro 1070-1091. The apse was XIIIc. A major restoration was carried out by Abadie between 1851 and 1884. At the base of the tower are short, thick granite pillars; these have simply carved capitals. Above, the tower rises through a storey of very tall arches to a top storey that has shorter arches. Beyond the present apse, to the East are a number of columns topped by capitals from the old apse. Inside are a number of salvaged capitals including one depicting the Women at the Tomb. One is used as a font. These, unlike the rest of the church, are of limestone and date from the mid XIIc, whilst two re-used key-stones date from the early XIIIc.</p> <p>See 'Les églises romanes de Poitou-Charente' page 16, 'Limousin Roman' page 30 and 'Congrès archéologique de France - Charente' pages 253 to 266</p> |
| <p>Lichères</p> | <p>This church once was part of a Benedictine</p> |

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| <p>St Denis</p> <p>North of Angoulême</p> | <p>priory and a dependency of Charroux. It has a nave with two side aisles, divided by large pillars. The present floor level has risen markedly over the centuries giving the pillars rather a stubby appearance. The apse is rounded and has blind arches. The transept window is unique to the Poitou but is to be found in the Saintonge (Fenioux, Petit Niort). The tower collapsed in 1750, as did the North transept and north wall of the nave. The tower was further restored in 1905. Over the West door is a small tympanum. The priory buildings were destroyed at the time of the Revolution. The church is in the Poitevin style and is, thus, unique to the Angoumois.</p> <p>See 'Les églises de Poitou Charente' page 17, 'Congrès archéologique de France - Charente' pages 267 to 278 and 'Angoumois Roman' pages 201 to 208</p> |
| <p>Linars</p> <p>St Pierre</p> <p>West of Angoulême</p> | <p>This church was extensively rebuilt in the XIXc. It has a single nave and a rounded apse. There is a small tower on the north side of the crossing that used to be a stairway to the original tower which was destroyed in the XVIIc. The West façade retains the authentic Angoumois style with a remade stepped door between two blind arches. Above is a further line of smaller blind arches, in the middle of which is a large window. Above again is a line of modern modillions of heads. Over the door is a weathered tympanum of Christ on a throne between two angels.</p> |

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| <p>Lussac East of Angoulême</p> | <p>The original church was XIIc but the apse was destroyed and the nave has been rebuilt. There are interesting XVc capitals each side of the door and a reused XIIc sculpture of a lion is above the door.</p> |
| <p>Luxe St Aignan North-west of Angoulême</p> | <p>The nave of this church dates from the XIIc. The apse and North chapel are XVIc. There is a square tower over the crossing below which is a cupola on pendentives. The South door is nondescript. The wooden ceiling was painted in 2004. There are huge buttresses to support the tower.</p> |
| <p>La Magdelaine St Madeleine West of Ruffec</p> | <p>This church was once a dependency of the abbey at Nanteuil en Vallee. It has a single nave and a narrower flat ended apse. The South wall of the nave was rebuilt in the XV and XVIIcs. There are three very small windows on the north wall of the nave. The façade is unusual, with a narrow central door within a shallow porch, Above is a window between two tall blind arches. There are some graffiti by the door.</p> |
| <p>Magnac Lavalette St Etienne South of the Charente</p> | <p>This is a plain church that has a heavily restored stepped door on the North side. There is a single nave, a cupola on pendentives over the crossing. The tower above is Gothic but the base is XIIc with part of a blind arch showing. The apse has been rebuilt. There are a few modillions on the North wall of the nave.</p> |
| <p>Magnac sur Touvre</p> | <p>This church is on the banks of the Touvre. The church has been much restored but it</p> |

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| <p>St Cybard</p> <p>South-east of Angoulême</p> | <p>retains an authentic Romanesque feel. It is in the form of a Greek cross, with a short nave and transepts similar in size to the short flat ended apse. The nave is vaulted and falls onto plain capitals on columns. There is a cupola on pendatives over the choir where there are similar columns and capitals though two capitals have simple sculptured foliage. There are three windows in the South transept and one in the choir. Outside, the façade is plain and the frames of the windows have a simple diamond pattern as decoration. There is a square two storey tower that, like the vaults and cupola, has been remade.</p> <p>See ‘Angoumois Roman’ page 22</p> |
| <p>Maine en Boixe</p> <p>North-west of Angoulême</p> | <p>This is a rectangular chapel with a single nave. The West façade was rebuilt in the XIXc and the flat ended apse probably at the same time. The remainder was rebuilt probably in the XIVc on the XIIc base. There is a bell wall at the West end.</p> |
| <p>Mainfonds</p> <p>South of the Charente.</p> | <p>This XIIc church is in the form of a Greek cross with a very short single nave, a cupola on pendatives that fall onto bare capitals on columns at the crossing, transepts and a long rounded choir. The choir has a XIVc fortified arch above it and a line of modillions on the exterior that includes a head of a pig that is very similar to one at Jurignac. The roof of the north transept is much higher than the one to the south. Over the crossing is a square tower that is on a circular base; the upper parts of the tower post-date the rest of the church. The windows of the apse and the South transept have a diamond pattern around the upper frame. There is a blocked door in the North wall of the nave. It is probable that</p> |

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| <p>Mainzac</p> <p>South of the Charente</p> | <p>there was a rounded chapel on each transept arm; these have been destroyed. Amongst the modillions is one of an oyster and another of a man (left) and woman (right).</p> <p>This was formerly a dependency of Chapelle Saint Robert. The church has a single nave, a rounded apse, a tower and a crypt. The apse, which has very small windows, is XIIc. The cupola below the tower has been rebuilt but retains XIc carved capitals. The lower part of the tower is also XIc. The North wall of the nave is XIc and has three bays. The original windows are now blocked. The South wall has been rebuilt. The West door was remade in the XIXc but it retains some minor touches of the earlier façade above the door. The crypt, which is slightly offset to the ENE is of Xc origin but it was later extended to both the East and West in the XIc and XIIc. It has four short, thick pillars with fine but simply carved capitals.</p> |
| <p>Manot</p> <p>Confolens area</p> | <p>This is a fortified church that is built from granite. It dates from the XIIc and has a stepped West door with columns each side. There is a blank tympanum over the door and above is a second tympanum; this depicts Christ in Majesty between two angels. Below are six apostles, divided by three narrow windows. All the figures are badly defaced. There is a single nave, a cupola on trompes over the crossing and a cul de four vault over the choir. There is a large granite font of XIIc (or earlier) origin. The capitals by the door are of men with lions, winged griffons and other beasts.</p> |

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| <p>Marcillac le Franc St Didier East of Angoulême</p> | <p>Of XIIc origin this church has a single nave with transepts that were probably rebuilt during the XIXc. The apse is rounded. The West door has almost plain arches each side and it is below a window that has small columns. There is a cupola on pendentives with an unusual side passages each side of the central arch to the transept. The nave has a timber vault. In the choir are capitals with geometric patterns, a bird, a green man (two) and foliage.</p> <p>See leaflet</p> |
| <p>Marsac North-west of Angoulême</p> | <p>This church was built in the XIIc. It has a single nave with a stepped West door between plain capitals. There is a square tower over the crossing; it has been rebuilt. The flat ended apse is Gothic.</p> |
| <p>Marthon South-east of Angoulême</p> | <p>This church is of XIIc origin The nave has three bays each bay having, in the centre, a low closed arch. The West façade has not got a door, but there are three arches in a line with two more above them. The door is at the South and it is stepped. The columns and capitals that were each side have gone. The apse and side chapels are later in date. There is a fine, squat tower over the crossing; it has three storeys.</p> |
| <p>Mérignac West of Angoulême</p> | <p>This is a large church that was fortified probably in the XIVc. It has a single nave and has been extensively restored.</p> |
| <p>Mons</p> | <p>This is a large XIIc church with a single</p> |

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| <p>North-west of Angoulême</p> | <p>nave and a flat ended apse. The West door is stepped and between capitals depicting Daniel with Habakuk and two lions (right) and winged griffons, two lions mounted by large birds and a pair of lions (left). Inside are further capitals depicting a human head with monsters, St Michael with scales and a figure representing Abraham. (See 'Les Eglises Romanes de l'Ancien Diocèse d'Angoulême' page 297). One of the columns to the left of the door has a strange creature under the base. To the right of the door is a stone with inscriptions (benedictions?). There are several small crosses (+) and one of a star (*). On the North of the nave are several burn marks where an attempt was made to destroy the church by fire (possibly during the Wars of Religion).</p> |
| <p>Montbron St Maurice</p> | <p>Whilst the general appearance of the church is Romanesque, in fact most of it is of a later date. The choir and rounded side chapels were rebuilt in the 1860s by Abadie; the tower was rebuilt in 1883. The nave is mostly XIIIc. The area of the crossing with a cupola on trompes is XIIc.</p> |
| <p>South-east of Angoulême</p> | <p>There is a fine arch at the entrance to the chancel with two narrow passages each side and a blind arch above each. The West façade has a cusped door and an arch with a lot of circular disks, each with a motif. There is also a blessing cross on the wall. On the South wall are two long inscriptions; these record deaths.</p> <p>See leaflet</p> |
| <p>Mouthiers St Hilaire</p> | <p>This was a Benedictine priory and a dependency of St Martial de Limoges. The West façade was altered in the XVc; the door is Romanesque but the window above</p> |

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| <p>South-west of Angoulême</p> | <p>and the two niches to the sides are XVc. The door is decorated with geometric patterns and with capitals that have sculptured foliage, animals and birds that have inter-twined necks. There is the sculpture of a lion to the side that was perhaps once part of a tympanum for a blind arch. The apse is rounded and has two rounded side chapels. This resembles those at Voulgézac, Charment and Pérignac. The apse windows are decorated and have good capitals to the sides. Above is a line of interesting modillions that include human heads (including a woman's) and those of beasts. There is a single storey tower with tall windows which replaces the tower that collapsed in 1735. Inside the choir has arched bays. There are many capitals, mostly depicting foliage. This church is one of the earliest in the region and dates from the XIc.</p> |
| <p>Mouton St Martial</p> | <p>This is of XIIc origin but it has undergone a lot of rebuilding. The apse is flat ended; there is a square bell tower, the top part of which is XVc and a single nave. There is a cupola on oculi over the crossing. The West door is plain with a small window between two columns above it. There are blind arches to the sides with a lamb in the left one and a lion protecting Christ(?).</p> |
| <p>North of Angoulême</p> | |
| <p>Nanclars St Michel</p> | <p>This is of XIc origin. It has a flat apse and very high walls that are pierced by small windows high up. There is a plain West door between flat buttresses. The door arch has inter-locking stones that are of a style seen in the Loire valley. The square tower over the transept is XIIc; the North transept was never built. The tower has arches on two storeys; trios on the lower one and in</p> |
| <p>South of Ruffec</p> | |

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| <p>Nanteuil en Vallée</p> <p>Notre dame and St Benoît</p> <p>South of Ruffec</p> | <p>pairs above. The line of the original nave vaults is visible on the West wall of the tower.</p> <p>This ruined abbey dates from the XIc. It is oriented unusually on a north- south line because of the lie of the land. It was ruined during the Hundred Years War and again in the Wars of Religion. The extant buildings are private. They have narrow windows and tall, slim columns. Originally there was a rounded choir with an ambulatory.</p> <p>See ‘Congrès archéologique de France – Charente’ pages 279 to 292</p> |
| <p>Nersac</p> <p>West of Angoulême</p> | <p>This single naved church has had major alterations since it was built in the XIIc. The West door is stepped and is between foliage capitals. The North wall of the nave has XIIc windows. The apse and tower are of a later date.</p> |
| <p>Nonac</p> <p>South of the Charente</p> | <p>This is a single naved church with a rounded apse and side chapels of the transepts. There is a square tower over the crossing. The apse has tall incorporated columns and a line of modillions. The nave has small windows and there are two blocked arches that indicate that there may have been a crypt once. The upper parts of the nave walls have been rebuilt and a fortified area added.</p> |
| <p>Olérat</p> | <p>This church dates from the XIIc but is now abandoned. It is small and rectangular with</p> |

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| <p>East of Angoulême</p> | <p>a lovely West façade. The West door is late XIIc in style. It has two arches and an inscription: PAX ICXOVX VSS ETMPVIRANREVS SC VCAS OMNI ETL.....SUN PTISLAVA Above are three sculptured tablets: an ass in a scalloped niche, a lamp in a diamond inscription and a lion in a plain niche. Above are two more sculptured tablets depicting an angel and an eagle (?). The nave has three bays with small windows.</p> |
| <p>Passirac North-west of Chalais</p> | <p>This XIIc church was dedicated in 1077 but it was rebuilt in the early XIIc; it has a rounded apse and a single nave. The upper parts of the apse have an arcade that was replaced in the XIX/XXc as part of a major restoration. The square tower over the crossing is neo-Romanesque built 1899. The South wall of the nave has a blocked door below a short line of blind arches. The West door is plain. Inside there are fine capitals at the crossing and round the choir windows. These depict interlacings, foliage, lions and birds. These are from 1130-1140. The capitals in the nave are plain.</p> |
| <p>Péreuil South-west of Angoulême</p> | <p>This church has a single nave and a short, rounded apse with a line of modillions along the top of the wall. The two West bays of the nave have been rebuilt to half their original height. The Eastern bay is at full height and is next to a square tower. There is a modillon of a man with long hair and carrying a bishop's staff on the South side of the apse.</p> |
| <p>Pérignac</p> | <p>Of this XIIc church only the apse is</p> |

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| <p>South-west of Angoulême</p> | <p>Romanesque. The nave and West façade were rebuilt in the XVIc(?). The rounded apse has fine decorated windows, with two having groups of sculptured figures on capitals. There are also fine modillions depicting a goat, a man reading a book (?), a boar's head and two people playing a musical instrument. On the West side of the North transept is a re-used bas-relief of a lion and there are two bas-relief modillions of 'moon-faced men'. There are two more on the South wall of the nave – one of a large cat or lion and the other of a person. In the choir are capitals depicting foliage (XIIc) and two free-standing ones that look late XIc; there are more around the base of the nearby war memorial. Between the side chapels and the choir are unusual, narrow passages. Over the crossing is a cupola.</p> |
| <p>La Péruse</p> | |
| <p>St Pierre aux Liens</p> | |
| <p>South of Conflens and East of Angoulême</p> | <p>This church has a short, polygonal XIc apse, a single nave that was built in the mid XIIc and a stepped West door. The nave has flat buttresses and small windows. The West door is between blind arches; the doorway has no sculptures. Inside the nave has engaged columns with plain capitals. The choir is rounded with simple capitals by the windows. Over the crossing is cupola. There is a fresco to the right of the entrance to the nave and there are XIc frescos around the choir windows. The church is built of granite.</p> |
| <p>Pillac</p> | |
| <p>South-west Charente</p> | <p>Originally a single naved church with a rounded apse and a squat tower over the crossing, the nave was rebuilt with two side aisles. The West door is between blind arches and has been rebuilt. The choir has a fortified area above it (XIVc?).</p> |

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| <p>Les Pins</p> <p>North-east of the Charente.</p> | <p>This church has a single nave, parts of which have been rebuilt. The flat ended apse has been rebuilt. There is a rounded side chapel off the South transept which has a very small early XIIc window on the west face. The West door is stepped with small capitals, one of which is a modern replacement. Over the side chapel is a very odd roof. Inside, the choir is raised and there are four incorporated columns supporting two arches of the crossing. These have simple but large capitals. The entrance to the transept from the crossing is through a low arch. There is also an unusual passage running diagonally from the nave to the transept. There is a large font on an unusual base at the rear of the church.</p> |
| <p>Plassac</p> <p>St Cybard</p> <p>South-west of Angoulême</p> | <p>This is an attractive church built after most of the other Romanesque ones of the region; so the builders were able to use earlier experiences. It was built at the beginning of the second half of the XIIc. It resembles the parish church at La Couronne. It is built on a slope with a plain, pillarless crypt below the choir. Access to the crypt is by two narrow stairways each side of the crossing. The church has a single nave and a rounded apse. The West façade is in Angoumois style and is highly developed. It comprises a stepped door between two blind arches. Above are five more blind arches with a further three above them and a line of modillions. The apse has a line of modillions above large arches within which are smaller arches and even smaller windows. There is an oculus that allows the rising</p> |

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| | <p>sun to shine through into the church on St Cybard's day. The South wall of the nave is XVc. There is a cupola on pendentives over the crossing. The choir is rounded with a cul-de-four vault in which there is the oculus. Round the walls are a number of blind arches separated by small columns topped by finely sculptured capitals. Above them is a frieze of modillions and small sculptures. The pillars supporting the cupola also have excellent sculptures. The frieze may have been influenced by the one at Marnay (17). It includes the depiction of an Owl. The tower has 'windows' with light columns topped by a cone.</p> <p>See 'Les églises en Poitou-Charente' and 'Angoumois Roman' pages 135 to 142 and 'Congrès archéologique de France – Charente' pages 299 to 310</p> |
| <p>Pleuville North-west of the Charente</p> | <p>Of XIIc origin, it has a single nave and a rounded apse; but it has been mostly rebuilt and lacks interest.</p> |
| <p>Porcheresse St Cybard South-west of Angoulême</p> | <p>This small church is situated away from the present village. It was built in 1088. It lacks decoration, but there are unusual buttresses on the south wall similar to those at Cellefrouin. One has a very small, narrow window in it. There is a cupola on pendentives, thought to be one of the earliest in the Angoumois. Its shape is very irregular, suggesting a lack of experience and expertise. The church was probably built on the instructions of Adémar, Bishop of Angoulême.</p> <p>See 'Angoumois Roman' page 23.</p> |

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| <p>Poullignac</p> <p>South-west of Angoulême and north of Chalais</p> | <p>This church was originally built at the end of the XIc or early XIIc. It has been extensively rebuilt since then particularly following the Hundred Years War. There is no external decoration, but inside there are fine vaults to the roof and, at the crossing two good Carolingian friezes with interlacings below faint lines of foliage. In the flat ended choir are two slim windows and four very simple XIc capitals. There are also some XVc frescos. At the chancel there are two arcs and each side two small arched bays. These are XIc. On the outside on the North wall are arched buttresses.</p> |
| <p>Poursac</p> <p>North of Angoulême near Ruffec</p> | <p>This XIIc church had a single nave to which a South aisle has been added. There is a little sober decoration around the doorway and there are modillions above. The porch is modern. The apse is rounded and over the crossing is a modern tower.</p> |
| <p>Pranzac</p> <p>East of Angoulême</p> | <p>This church originally had a single nave and a flat ended apse. It has been over restored and is of little interest. There is a Lanterne des Morts nearby.</p> |
| <p>Puypéroux</p> <p>St Gilles</p> <p>South of Angoulême</p> | <p>This former priory church is now occupied by nuns of 'The Holy Family' (Notre Dames des Anges, whose object was to educate poor children). The church was restored in 1895 to its original state. It was when first built a model for what became the Angoumois style. It has a single five bay nave. The façade is fairly plain with capitals each side of the door being the only decoration. They depict two winged dragons and two with foliage, one of which</p> |

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| | <p>also has a head. Inside are more capitals depicting foliage, interlacings, monsters, lions, a siren holding a fish, a lions head and Christ in Glory(?).The choir is rectangular and there are seven radiating chapels, as this was on a pilgrim route to Santiago de Compostela. There was special access for them. The blind arches and windows have foliage capitals; there is one with interlacings. These date from 1130-1140. There is an octagonal cupola at the crossing; it dates from 1130. There are fine capitals of interlacings, lions, a saint in a mandorla and images of 'good vv evil'. The nave has trilobed arches, the earliest Moorish influence in the Angoumois. There are some capitals. In the second bay on the North of the nave is the tomb of St Gilles (rebuilt) with two sculptured lions. The transept was never completed. The West façade collapsed in 1836 and was rebuilt.</p> <p>See 'Angoumois Roman' pages 59 to 66 and 'Congrès archéologique de France – Charente' pages 311 to 320</p> |
| <p>Raix St Barthelemy Near Ruffec</p> | <p>This is a late XIIc church, probably built by the team who built the church at Empuré. There is a single nave with three bays and a South transept. The West door is stepped and is between columns topped by simply carved capitals with bas-relief foliage patterns. There is a line of modillions around the apse; Those over the West door have disappeared. There is a squat square tower</p> |
| <p>Rauzet</p> | <p>This was a Grandmont priory, founded in the XIIc. It became ruined after the death</p> |

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| <p>South-east of Angoulême</p> | <p>of the last abbot in 1787. There is a single nave with a fine barrel roof. There is a plain doorway at the West end of the North wall of the nave which was the entrance for the 'faithful'; a door at the East end of the south wall of the nave leads in from the ruins of the Chapter House and cloisters. The flat ended choir has three large windows and it is slightly wider than the nave. There is no decoration but there are benediction crosses on the nave walls; some are engraved, others are embossed. The church is being restored.</p> |
| <p>Rivières North-east of Angoulême</p> | <p>Little of the XIIc church remains. The West façade has a XVIc door. The apse and transepts are XIIc.</p> |
| <p>Rochette St Sébastien North-east of Angoulême</p> | <p>This small church has a single nave and lauze tiles on the apse and nave. The main interest is in the West façade and the internal sculptures. The West façade has a stepped door between false tympanums, one of which depicts a horseman (Constantine(?)); the other has a mythical monster (a vice(?)). Above are fine modillions, including 'images of lust'.</p> <p>See 'Angoumois Roman' page 22</p> |
| <p>Ronsenac St Jean Baptiste South of Angoulême</p> | <p>This is a former priory church; the monastic buildings to the South are private but they contain XIIIc frescos. It was a Benedictine foundation, and it was taken over in 1684 by Benedictine English exiles. The nave has two side aisles; the roof is barrel vaulted; the chancel is plain. It has all been heavily restored or rebuilt up from the 1.5 metre point. The West door has been rebuilt but retains three original well</p> |

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| | <p>carved capitals that depict monsters, foliage and the like. On the South wall are the remains of a tympanum depicting a Plantagenet leopard.</p> |
| <p>Rouffiac South-west of Angoulême</p> | <p>This is a very small church with a rounded apse that is cluttered by other buildings, but which shows some geometric decoration and modillions. The single nave has been rebuilt; the West door is sealed and a small door has been inserted in the North wall. There is a bell wall over the West end.</p> |
| <p>Rouffignac</p> | <p>This church has a single nave and a rounded apse from the XIIc. A North side aisle was added in the XVIIc. The South door has been remade in the XVc(?). There are no sculptures.</p> |
| <p>Rouillet St Cybard South-west of Angoulême</p> | <p>This XIc church was rebuilt in the XIIc; it has a single nave and a long rounded apse. The West façade has a central door between pairs of capitals; these depict beasts in foliage. The tympanum above is blank. To the sides of the door are large blind arches each with a single capital each side. Above the door and arches is a further line of three arches. The central one has a window, probably from the XIXc. The two side arches each have a pair of smaller arches with columns and capitals. There is a line of modillions which extends down each side of the nave. There is a square tower with a spire over the crossing. In 1872 the tower was destroyed by lightning to the level of the cupola which survived. It was subsequently rebuilt. The rounded apse has seven large windows with small</p> |

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| | <p>columns and capitals and it is similar in form to those at Blanzac, Chadarie and Dirac. There are more modillions round the top of the wall. Inside the nave is plain. It is vaulted by three cupolas on pendantives. There are capitals at the crossing. Many are of foliage; some have birds, animals and strange human heads. The choir has large arches around the sides; these are divided by columns with capitals; one of harpies resembles one in the La Couronne parish church apse. The sculptures date from the third quarter of the XIIc. The appearance of many of the columns, capitals and the modillions would suggest that some are modern (XIXc) replacements. There is a dedication cross and an inscription: In festivitate sic Geraldii de dictate œcles.</p> <p>See 'Les Eglises Romanes de l'Ancien Diocèse d'Angoulême'</p> |
| <p>Rougnac St Pierre South-west of Angoulême</p> | <p>A church was first built here in the VIIIc. Today there is a Xc crypt and the church above dates from the XIIc. The single nave has four narrow windows high up. The South door is late XIIc. The tower has been rebuilt. At the chancel are two columns that slope outwards. The crypt is large and is reached via triple arches. There are small windows in the choir of the crypt.</p> |
| <p>Rouillac St Pierre</p> | <p>This was first built in the XIIc but it has been much rebuilt since then. The apse has five large arches and narrow windows separated by flat buttresses. There are small capitals on the apse windows, one of an</p> |

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| <p>North-west of Angoulême</p> | <p>animal uttering foliage. There is an octagonal bell tower with two storeys, the lower having blind arches in pairs, while the upper storey has single windows. On the West façade are three arches with a large window above; this latter is XVIc or later. The door has foliage capitals. The interior of the nave has large capitals each side. Some of those on the South side appear to be modern replacements. The choir is long and rounded with capitals of birds, foliage and animals. At the crossing there is a line of capitals each side.</p> |
| <p>Ruffec St André North of Angoulême</p> | <p>Now in the Charente, this church was part of the diocese of Poitiers. The church was built in the XIIc and enlarged in the XVc. The main interest lies in the West façade which has a stepped door between two blind arches. The arches over the door are highly decorated and include a small owl. The left blind arch has a small tympanum. Above, each side of a window six small arches, each with a small statue of an apostle. Above the central window is the Christ in a mandorla and between two angels.</p> <p>See 'Les églises romanes en Poitou-Charente' page 25</p> |
| <p>St Agneau South of Ruffec</p> | <p>A small church, it has a single nave with a rounded apse. The apse has flat buttresses. There is a square tower with pairs of windows with a central and two side columns each with a simply sculptured capital. The nave has three bays and also has flat buttresses and a line of modillions on the south wall. The West end has been rebuilt in the XIXc. Inside the choir was restored recently. The nave has incorporated columns with capitals with</p> |

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| <p>St Amand South-west Charente</p> | <p>simple carvings.</p> <p>This XIIc church is dedicated to a Vc Bishop of Bordeaux. Of the original church the nave was rebuilt in the XVc with a Renaissance style North door. The flat ended choir has a barrel vault. The tower over the crossing is over a cupola on pendentives. There are some tall columns by the West end of the choir. They have plain capitals.</p> |
| <p>St Amand de Boixe North of Angoulême</p> | <p>This was a major abbey. The apse is Gothic and is off-line with the nave which is XIIc. The transepts are Romanesque. At the crossing is a cupola. The nave has two side aisles. In the transept are XIVc frescos that were formerly in the crypt. The West façade is very fine. It has a well decorated door with four arches. It is between two blind arches. Above there are three large and two smaller arches. The outer arches have decorated arcs over them. On the North transept are two more fine blind arches with decorated tympanums with apostles. There are elements of the cloisters to the South.</p> <p>See special booklet and ‘Angoumois Roman’ pages 211 to 250 and ‘Congrès Archéologique de France – Charente’ pages 321 to 328</p> |
| <p>St Amand de Bonnière North-east of the Charente</p> | <p>This church has a single nave that has elements from the XIc but it was much rebuilt in the XVc when the present façade was built. There is a very fine three storey tower with large blind buttress arches at</p> |

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| | <p>the base, pairs of wide window arches topped by pairs of slim double windows. Inside there are large incorporated columns which have simple capitals.</p> |
| <p>St Aunis South of the Charente</p> | <p>Though Romanesque in origin it is of little interest. There are very tall slim windows and a line of modillions each side of the flat apse.</p> |
| <p>St Claud North-west Charente</p> | <p>This church was built in the XIIc on an earlier crypt. Subsequently the church was almost entirely rebuilt in the Gothic style.</p> |
| <p>St Colombe North-east of Angoulême</p> | <p>This church was built in the XIIc. It has a fine West façade that records the life of St Colombe, a IIIc martyr who fled Spain for Sens. He was converted at Vienne and was decapitated in AD 274 on the orders of Emperor Aurelian. No other church in South-west France has such a finely illustrated life of a saint. The depiction is full of piety and faithfully recorded. St Colombe and St Peter are each side and a griffon with books (the same symbols are at St Trophine, Arles), each side of Christ in Majesty. A Pascal Lamb in a niche is near the pignion. There are doves which may be short-hand for St Colombe. The nave has large blind arches that serve as buttresses, narrow windows and a line of modillions.</p> <p>See 'Les églises romanes en Poitou-Charente' page 28 and Angoumois roman' pages 171 to 179</p> |

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| <p>St Coustant</p> <p>North-east of Angoulême</p> | <p>This is a small rectangular chapel some way from the village. The nave appears to have been rebuilt. On the apse is a line of modillions that are plain. These are on both the North and South walls. Inside, at the entrance to the choir are two large columns topped by almost plain capitals. The columns slope outwards. There is a small bell wall over the plain West door.</p> |
| <p>St Cybard, near Montmoreau</p> <p>South of Angoulême</p> | <p>This is a small church with a single nave and a flat ended apse. It has been extensively rebuilt in the XVc and again recently; it is without interest.</p> |
| <p>St Cybard, near Villebois-Lavalette</p> <p>South of Angoulême</p> | <p>This single naved church is in a small hamlet. The apse is flat ended and there are two narrow windows on the South wall of the nave, with one and perhaps two former doorways. There is a rectangular tower over the plain stepped West door that is between two blind arches; these are partly obscured by large XVc (?) buttresses. The tower has central windows placed below two arches that have been recently blocked. The base of the tower was rebuilt in the XIXc. Inside, there is a small narthex below the tower. There is one large column with a capital on the South wall.</p> |
| <p>St Estèphe</p> <p>South-west of Angoulême</p> | <p>This XIIc has been largely rebuilt. The apse is in Gothic style. There are the outlines of the XIIc windows on the North wall of the nave. The West façade is plain apart from a sculptured head on the top of the upper corners of the wall.</p> |

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| <p>St Eutrope</p> <p>South of the Charente</p> | <p>This church is of late XIc origin. It has a single nave and a rounded apse. There is a rebuilt tower over the crossing. It has blind arches (copied from an earlier tower(?)). There are vestiges of carved capitals on the column of the blind arches each side of the door. The church was heavily restored by Abadie in the XIXc.</p> |
| <p>St Front</p> <p>North-east of the Charente</p> | <p>This is a large church with a single nave with a tower over the West end. There transepts and a flat ended apse. It all appears to be post-XIIIc. Below the North transept is a stairway leading to a 'cluzeau' that runs North-South.</p> |
| <p>St Gènis de Blanzac</p> <p>South-west of Angoulême</p> | <p>This very small, rectangular chapel was formerly a convent and was sited in a small village with a substantial tannery. All except the chapel have disappeared. The West façade has been rebuilt with a small bell wall above. The apse was destroyed, leaving two large blind arches, one within the other. The nave has two small, narrow windows on the North side and one on the South.</p> |
| <p>St Georges</p> <p>Near Ruffec</p> | <p>This is a small village church with a XIIc rounded apse, two small side chapels with long slim windows and a small transept below a square tower that has been rebuilt. The single nave has also been rebuilt; it has small, narrow windows.</p> |

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| <p>St Germain de Confolens</p> <p>St Vincent</p> <p>Confolens area</p> | <p>This XIIc church is on a hill above the village and river beside the XII/XIIIc ruined chateau. It is in the form of a Greek cross with a crypt below the rounded apse. There are two rounded side chapels off the transepts and a squat, square tower over the crossing.</p> |
| <p>St Goursan</p> <p>North-east Charente</p> | <p>This former XIIc church has been much rebuilt. It had a single nave with a late XIIc style door; a South aisle has been added. There is a square, plain tower over the crossing that has been rebuilt and a Gothic flat ended apse.</p> |
| <p>St Groux</p> <p>North-west Charente</p> | <p>Only the stepped West door remains of this XIc church. The remainder was rebuilt on the old plan after the One Hundred Years War, the Wars of Religion and in the XIXc. It has a single nave and a flat ended apse; there is a small bell wall at the West end. The door has capitals with primitive heads, a bird and foliage. There are tacherons on re-used stones on the South-west side depicting a shallow zig-zag.</p> |
| <p>St Hilaire de Barbezieux</p> <p>South-west Charente</p> | <p>This church is of XIIc origin; it is strange to look at. The nave has been rebuilt and a fortified tower has been added next to the South transept. The flat ended apse is part of the original church. It appears to have a crypt: there is a small aperture at the east end at ground level.</p> |
| <p>St Mary</p> | <p>This church has a single nave and a</p> |

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| <p>North-east Charente</p> | <p>rounded South chapel. The West door is stepped with modern columns and blank capitals; within it is a XVc insert with two small sculptures; one each side. The South transept has scaffold holes. There are a few simple modillions on the North wall of the nave and over the West façade, where there is a flat buttress each side of the doorway.</p> |
| <p>St Maurice des Lions Confolens area</p> | <p>This church and village are named after the VI/VIIc lions that were here; two are now in a museum and one is in the square. The church is built from granite. The nave has side aisles which were restored in the XIXc. The stepped door from the early XIIc has limestone capitals depicting men and beasts. Above are some granite modillions. The choir of XIc origin was modified in the XIII. It has polylobed arches over the windows below Lombard bands that end in small modillions. There is a cupola over the crossing.</p> |
| <p>St Médard de Barbezieux North of Barbezieux</p> | <p>This small church has a single nave and a flat apse. There is a small bell wall over the door. It appears to have been rebuilt since the XIIc. There is one re-used modillion on the South wall of the nave.</p> |
| <p>St Médard de Rouillac North-west of Angoulême</p> | <p>This is a small rectangular chapel with a bell wall. It is of XIIc origin but has been rebuilt and is without character.</p> |
| <p>St Michel D'Entraygues West edge of Angoulême</p> | <p>Built in 1137 by Abbot Lambert, founder of the abbey at La Couronne, it was intended for pilgrims. The church is circular with eight radiating chapels. The interior has a ring of columns with fine foliage capitals; there is more decoration</p> |

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| | <p>around the windows of the chapels. The tympanum over the door has an inscription from Revelations: 'Factum est proelium in coelo Michael proeliabator cum dragone'. There is fine interlacing decoration. There is a fine selection of modillions round the exterior: a lobster, a louse, a snake, an owl,But the church was heavily restored in the XIXc by Abadie and many of the sculptures inside and out are from that period and may be new ideas and not replacements for old ones of the same design.</p> <p>See 'Les églises romanes en Poitou-Charente', 'Angoumois Roman' pages 95 to 99 and 'Congrès archéologique de France – Charente' pages 329 to 338</p> |
| <p>St Palais du Né</p> <p>South-west Charente North-west of Barbezieux</p> | <p>This church is from the mid XIIc and it retains the stepped West door and some crudely sculptured capitals. It originally had a single nave, flat apse and a North side chapel. These were rebuilt in the XIV/XVcs and a South aisle was added.</p> |
| <p>St Paul</p> <p>East of Angoulême</p> | <p>This is a small single naved church, with a rounded apse. There is a square tower with trios of blind arches. The church is now disused. The nave was probably rebuilt in the XIVc.</p> |
| <p>St Saturnin</p> <p>West of Angoulême</p> | <p>This church dates from the XIIc. It has a single nave with an interesting west façade that is below a squat, broad tower; this appears to have been rebuilt. The door is</p> |

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| | <p>stepped, with capitals that have foliage patterns. Each side is a frieze of interlacings, foliage and, to the left, a lion. There are two blind arches. Above each is a small tympanum; to the right, Christ between St John and Mary; to the left, a bishop and another person. Above are more blind arches. The apse has been rebuilt and is flat ended.</p> |
| <p>St Simon West of Angoulême</p> | <p>St Simon was St Sigismond, a Burgundian king who died near Orleans in AD 524. The church is XIIc with a flat ended apse, the base of a square tower and a short single nave. The tower was destroyed in the XVIIc and was replaced by a small bell wall. There are a number of scaffolding holes in the North wall of the choir and crossing. The church was extensively restored in the second half of the XIXc.</p> |
| <p>St Soulène South of Angoulême and North of Chalais</p> | <p>This is a XIIc church. It has a single nave and a Gothic flat ended apse with large XVIc buttresses that replaces the Romanesque one destroyed in the Wars of Religion. Parts of the south wall of the nave have also been rebuilt. Over the crossing is a square tower. The interior is plain with the lower parts of XIIc columns at the crossing. Inside the West door are the remains of the hole that held the securing bar that closed the door in the Middle Ages, an unusual feature.</p> |
| <p>St Sulpice North-east Charente</p> | <p>This XIc church has a plain stepped door below a bell wall. It has a single nave with three very small windows. The apse is flat ended with a tall, slim window. That wall appears to have been rebuilt. The ceiling is of timber but it may once have had a lauze roof. Over the door and porch are bosses</p> |

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| <p>Saulgond Confolens area</p> | <p>for a wooden porch.</p> <p>This fortified church is late XIIc/early XIIIc in origin. It has a single, windowless nave, a stepped door, a flat ended apse and a square tower over the West end; this latter is topped by a modern spire. In the nave are some capitals that come from nearby Lesterps.</p> |
| <p>Ségonzac West of Angoulême</p> | <p>Although this church was first built in the XIc only the West door and parts of the tower remain unaltered. The west door is fairly plain, but with simple columns and capitals depicting foliage each side. There are blind arches to right and left. The one to the right has an unexplained slit in it. The tower was modified in the XIIIc but retains open 'windows' in groups of 2 and 3; it is surmounted by a 'pineapple cone'. The nave is square and is XVc.</p> |
| <p>Sers St Pierre East of Angoulême</p> | <p>Of XIc origin it was the chateau chapel. It has a single nave with the roof re-vaulted in the late XIXc after a fire. The rounded choir has a cul de four vault. There is huge tower over a cupola on trompes. The tower has two levels of windows over blind arches that are in groups of four.</p> |
| <p>Sigogne West of Angoulême</p> | <p>A XIIc church with a single nave and a flat ended apse, the most interesting part is the west door which is stepped with six columns and capitals (one severely damaged). The capitals show foliage, two lions (one eating a human head), a bird in</p> |

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| <p>Sonneville North-west of the Charente</p> | <p>foliage, a lion and a deer and another with foliage. There is a square defensive tower over the nave and a short, square tower over the crossing. The church has been extensively rebuilt.</p> <p>This former XIIc church is rectangular with a bell wall over the West door. It has been rebuilt and is without interest.</p> |
| <p>Souffrignac South-east of Angoulême</p> | <p>This church has undergone many changes since it was built. It is aligned NW-SE. There is an oblong XIIc tower over the North-east end. The nave and flat ended apse have been rebuilt. However the crossing retains XIIc columns and capitals which depict Atlantes, a Green man very similar to one to be seen in the choir at Cercles (24) and foliage. There is a splendid XII/XIIIc font that comes from Angoulême cathedral. (Why?). It is square with four bands of sculptures. There are interlacings, foliage, lions, a bird in a wreath and, at the corners 'Green men'.</p> |
| <p>Torsac South of Angoulême</p> | <p>This is a XIIc church with a single nave, a short rounded apse and a rounded side chapel off each transept arm. Over the crossing, on a square base, is an octagonal tower with slim windows. Considerable restoration took place in the XVc and subsequently, especially to the interior which retains the XIIc plan but none of the character. The North transept and chapel have been entirely rebuilt. On the North, South and West walls of the nave are modillions, mostly depicting heads of people and animals, but some of barrels, a</p> |

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| <p>Touvre South-east edge of Angoulême</p> | <p>cockle shell and a mushroom (?).</p> <p>The church stands on a ridge on the North side of the river. The nave is single and has three bays. The apse is narrower and is flat ended. The nave has columns rising to decorated capitals decorated with foliage and scallop shells. The North-west bay has an ugly, fortified tower that may date from the XIVc. The nave has two narrow windows each side. The West façade has a plain central door between two blind arches. There are finely carved capitals each side of the door. There are XVc buttresses and signs that the apse has been in part rebuilt.</p> |
| <p>Triac West of Angoulême</p> | <p>This is a small chapel of XIIc origin. There is a single nave and a flat ended apse with a bell wall over the crossing. There is the silhouette of the original outline on the West wall. The church has been extensively rebuilt.</p> |
| <p>Trois Palis Notre Dame West of Angoulême</p> | <p>The chancel and nave are XIIc. The apse is XVc. The West façade has a decorated doorway above which are three modern statues replacing those destroyed in 1790. Above is a line of modillions. The doorway is decorated with birds and foliage. At the apex is a sculpture of Christ with the Evangelists (from Angoulême). It dates from the early XIIc. Inside is a single nave. There is a very small cupola on pendentives over the chancel; this is supported by columns with decorated bases and fine capitals depicting Christ in Majesty and two images of St Michael and the dragon,</p> |

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| | <p>the Lamb of God with two armed men attacking one another. The two storey tower has pairs of windows each with decorated capitals.</p> <p>See 'Angoumois Roman' page 23</p> |
| <p>Vaux Lavalette South Charente</p> | <p>This is a small church; the apse has been destroyed. The single nave has raised walls that extend above the flat buttresses. The West façade has been heavily restored, but there is a tall blind arch side of the door and, above, is a modillion of a female exhibitionist that is very similar to that at Charment and a sculpture of Daniel with two lions.</p> |
| <p>Ventouse North-east of the Charente</p> | <p>This church has been heavily restored inside but the exterior has a rather dilapidated air. The church has a single nave and a flat ended apse. On the North wall are elements of former cloisters. The west façade has a stepped door that has been poorly restored; it is between two slim blind arches. High on the wall above is a long frieze, comprising five scenes set between large modillions of heads. The scenes (from left to right) are of a man hunting with two dogs, a lion attacking a dog, a centaur, three figures and a siren. Over the crossing is a square tower.</p> |
| <p>Verteuil South of Ruffec</p> | <p>The apse, two side chapels with part of the South transept and the base of the South wall of the nave are all that remain of this XIIc church. The remainder appears to be</p> |

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| | <p>XIXc. There are attractive windows on the rounded apse that looks across to the splendid chateau.</p> |
| <p>Vieux Ruffec North-east of Angoulême</p> | <p>In a tiny hamlet, this XIIc church is of little architectural interest apart from some small, narrow windows and flat buttresses on the nave.</p> |
| <p>Villars South Charente</p> | <p>This is a sad looking, poorly maintained little church that has been rebuilt in the past. It is of little interest.</p> |
| <p>Villejésus North-west of Angoulême</p> | <p>This church was built in the XIIc with a single nave. Two side aisles were added and the West façade was rebuilt. The apse is polygonal from the XIIc and there is a two storeyed octagonal tower over the crossing, very similar to the tower at Rouillac.</p> |
| <p>Villognon St Nicholas North-west Charente</p> | <p>This XIIc church has a rounded apse, a square tower over the crossing and a long nave that has been rebuilt to a lower height than the original nave, The west door is stepped with two of the original capitals that depict a two-bodied lion and foliage. There are two bas-reliefs by the door. To the left is the tale of St Nicholas, who is shown between two bishops, one of whom is blessing him as head of the church of Myra. To the right is St Michael on a dragon with a second angel. Below and to the left of the door is a re-used sarcophagus with six Romanesque arches.</p> |
| <p>Vitrac-St Vincent</p> | <p>This church has a single nave with a large</p> |

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| <p>East of Angoulême</p> | <p>square tower over the West door. The door is between two pairs of fine capitals depicting foliage, lions and birds. There is a plain blind arch each side of the door and a line of modillions above that include figures, animals and a monster. The nave and apse have been rebuilt.</p> |
| <p>Voulgézac South-west of Angoulême</p> | <p>This church has been extensively rebuilt. The base of the apse is XIIc, but the walls were raised in the XIVc and buttresses added. The South wall has a group of tall blind arches similar to those at Porcheresse and La Couronne abbey. The remainder of the church is uninteresting.</p> |
| <p>Xambes Notre Dame North-west of Angoulême & St Amand de Boixe</p> | <p>This church dates from the late XIc. It has a wide rounded apse and a narrower single nave. The apse has flat buttresses but no decoration. Inside, the choir has very simple capitals with a foliage pattern. In the nave there are two capitals with heads and simple stylized leaves. The West door is below a XIIIc porch and tower. The door has simple capitals each side that depict a head and simple foliage patterns.</p> |
| <p>Yvrac East of Angoulême</p> | <p>An unexciting village church from the exterior (and not enhanced by the public wc on the North-east corner, the interior has a fine rounded choir with three arches, a cupola on oculi (which has probably been rebuilt) and a fine arch with two splendidly sculptured capitals, all of XIIc origin. The single nave has been rebuilt and is of no interest.</p> |
| <p>21.11.2015</p> | |