

AUVERGNE	CHURCHES (EXCLUDING NIVERNAIS, BOURBONNAIS AND HAUTE AUVERGNE BUT INCLUDING FOREZ)
<p>Aigueperse North of Riom and West of Vichy</p>	<p>This church is mostly Gothic. The left door on the west façade is cusped and has simple foliage capitals each side.</p>
<p>Antoingt St Gal West of Issoire</p>	<p>This church has a polygonal apse with Auvergnat modillions. The nave has been rebuilt but has a fine capital of a siren. There is a XIXc octagonal tower over the crossing.</p> <p>See 'Art Roman – Massif Central' page 59</p>
<p>Artonne St Martin and later St Jean North of Clermont Ferrand</p>	<p>This was an Augustine foundation. It is a large church that has been heavily restored. At the east end are three flat ended radiating chapels and long transepts. On the South wall of the nave are two huge XVc buttresses and an arch with fluted Gallo-roman columns that are topped by Corinthian capitals. There is a tall, square tower over the West door which has two capitals to the sides: a green man and foliage. There is a South door. Inside, there is a high, gloomy, rather plain nave with side aisles. These are divided by large square undecorated pillars. To the North is a Chapter House with two central lines of columns. One of them is marble and Gallo-roman. These have capitals; there are more on the east wall. The capitals include one with heads of men and beasts set in foliage. Over both aisles at the East end, is a reused Gallo-roman short column and capital; this depicts foliage. There is an ambulatory and a fine XIIc metal grille round the choir. The capitals are mostly of foliage but one on the North entrance to the choir has interlacings amongst foliage.</p>

	<p>See 'Auvergne Romane' page 28 and 'Art Roman – Massif Central' page 60 and 'Congrès Archéologique de France – Bas-Auvergne' pages 31 to 44</p>
<p>Authézat Ste Marie Between Clermont Ferrand and Issoire</p>	<p>This XIIc church originally had a single nave but the church was extensively rebuilt in the XVIc and side aisles were added. The tower over the West door was rebuilt in the XIXc.</p> <p>See 'Art Roman – Massif Central' page 61</p>
<p>Auzelles St Blaise Livradois East of Issoire</p>	<p>This church dates from the late XIIc, but the North aisle is probably late XIII/early XIVc and the South aisle and side chapel are XVc. There is a small narthex below a square tower at the West end. The apse is rounded with Gothic vaults. There are no sculptures.</p> <p>See 'Art Roman – Massif Central' page 61</p>
<p>Auzon St Laurent North of Brioude</p>	<p>This church crowns a rocky outcrop. It was built in the XIIc and a side chapel was added in the XVIc. The entrance is below a porch on the South side of the nave. On the South corners of the porch are splendid capitals depicting the Birth of Christ, Daniel in the lions' den and winged dragons. The door has XIIc metalwork with tracery and the heads of men and wolves. There is a single nave and a rounded choir which has a cul-de-four vault, There are more interesting capitals and a Romanesque crucifix.</p> <p>See booklet and 'Auvergne Roman' page 28</p>
<p>Bansat</p>	<p>This church was built in the XIIc. It was given a</p>

<p>St Julien</p> <p>South-east of Issoire</p>	<p>large fortified roof area with external defensive works in the XIVc. The polygonal apse is XIIIc. There is a single nave with XVc windows and a West and South door of the same period. There is a fine Romanesque square tower over the east end of the nave; this has openings on two levels.</p> <p>See 'Art Roman – Massif Central' page 63</p>
<p>Bassy-Albieux</p> <p>Forèz south of Roanne and Pommiers</p>	<p>This small chapel was the parish church and it is now in the cemetery. It comprises a short, rectangular nave with a later flat ended apse. Over the plain West door is a bell wall with two bays, each divided by a pair of pilasters that are topped by capitals with a tear-drop design.</p>
<p>Beaumont</p> <p>St Pierre</p> <p>On the Southern edge of Clermont Ferrand</p>	<p>This church dates from the late XI/early XIIcs but it has been much restored. It retains its original plan with a nave that has side aisles that are divided by square pillars. The apse is rounded. On the South side of the choir are two fine capitals that depict foliage. The West door is plain with just a little decoration on the arches. The outside of the North wall has blind arches in trios. There is an Auvergnat wooden painted Madonna and Child.</p> <p>See 'Congrès Archéologique de France – Bas-Auvergne' pages 45 to 56</p>
<p>Billom</p> <p>St Cerneuf</p> <p>South-east of Clermont Ferrand</p>	<p>Most of this church is Gothic or later; but the following are Romanesque: the West door, which is plain apart from a polylobed arch over the door. It has XIIc style metalwork. The choir which has very fine wrought iron railings that divide it from the ambulatory. These have several patterns. The crypt which is X or XIc and is the oldest crypt in the Auvergne. It has an ambulatory and both slim and stout columns that are without ornament. On the</p>

<p>Biozat St Symphorien West of Vichy</p>	<p>South side are XIIIc frescos. At the west end of the nave is a very fine XIIIc sculptured scene of the 'mis en tombeau'. On the North exterior of the apse are fragments of coloured stone decoration.</p> <p>See leaflet and 'Auvergne Romane' page 29 and 'Congrès Archéologique de France – Bas-Auvergne' pages 67 to 80</p> <p>This church has a rounded apse and two side chapels. They are plain except for engaged columns and modillions that depict patterns. There is an octagonal tower over the crossing. The nave has side aisles. The West end is modern. The choir windows have pilasters with capitals of foliage. At the crossing is a cupola on trompes and there are capitals of The Good Shepherd, two griffons at a cup, men in foliage and men riding goats (see Combronde).</p> <p>See 'Art Roman – Massif Central' page 66</p>
<p>Blesle St Pierre West of Brioude</p>	<p>Founded in the IXc this was a Benedictine abbey for women. It comprises a huge, rounded apse with a rounded South side chapel and large transepts. There is a short single nave. The apse has fine windows with good capitals and decorated arches; these include a little interlacing but it is mostly of foliage. The capitals include: foliage, pine cones, Femme aux Serpentes (these snakes come from adjacent men, the right one having a money bag round his neck, a salamander, two horsemen lancing a Saracen's head, a basilisk, a shepherd protecting his flock from a wolf, three men that symbolize Hell and two Greenmen. The entrance to the church is via a door in the South transept. It has an arch with large flower heads and, bottom right, a snail. Inside, the window of the North transept has an arch of animals and monsters. There is an ugly cupola on trompes at the crossing. There are huge columns topped by capitals that depict foliage and round the windows are more capitals including one of a siren and a dragon. There</p>

	<p>is a XIIc wooden Virgin and a very plain, shallow but wide XIIc font.</p> <p>See 'Auvergne Romane page 29 and 'Art Roman – Massif Central' page 67</p>
<p>Bost North-east of Vichy</p>	<p>This is a small chapel. It has a single nave and a rounded apse. There is a small bell wall over the West end. There are no sculptures on the outside of the chapel.</p>
<p>Bourg Argental St Laurent Forèz South of St Etienne</p>	<p>The church was entirely rebuilt in the XIXc with the apse to the West and the entrance to the East. The XIIc door and some other elements were re-employed. The West door has a tympanum and three columns each side. The tympanum shows Christ with the symbols of the Evangelists above small scenes from the Nativity. Above the arches are decorated with heads and signs of the Zodiac. In the top corners are pairs of angels. There are four capitals with scenes from the life of Christ. The columns are finely decorated – Femme aux serpentes, St Peter, Faith & Charity along with animals spouting vines. There are two side doors on the East façade with XIIc columns and worn capitals, The South door to the nave has two more re-used XIIc sculptures – a siren and a griffin. It has been suggested that the sculpture shows influences from Cluny, Lyon and Vienne.</p> <p>See 'Forèz–Velay Roman' pages 40 and 41 and 'Art Roman – Massif Central' page 68</p>
<p>Bourg Lastic St Fargéon South-west of Clermont Ferrand</p>	<p>On the borders of the Limousin, this church shows some Limousin characteristics. It dates from the XIIc and has a single nave with a barrel vault. The apse is rounded. Inside, at the crossing there is a cupola on trompes. The main door is on the South wall of the nave. It is stepped with fine capitals. The arches have simple motifs for decoration. The columns in the nave and at the crossing also have</p>

	<p>good capitals. In the nave there are traces of frescoing. The apse and rounded side chapels have fine modillions and there are three more capitals on the engaged columns. There is an octagonal tower over the crossing.</p> <p>See leaflet and 'Art Roman – Massif Central' page 68</p>
<p>Briffons Ste Marie Madeleine West of Clermont</p>	<p>This church, built from dark grey basalt, has a rounded apse with buttresses and a single nave. There is a modern bell tower at the West end. The doorway is on the south side of the nave. It is stepped and is late XIIc, but it was modified probably in the XVc. There are thin, fluted columns topped by small capitals that have foliage, each side of the doorway. Inside, there are engaged columns and capitals. These are mostly painted but not sculptured. The roof vaults are Gothic throughout.</p>
<p>Brioude St Julien South of Clermont Ferrand and Issoire</p>	<p>This church resembles that of Issoire and St Nectaire, having a similar apse and octagonal tower. On the apse, coloured stones are used to give a mosaic effect, though less than at Issoire. The windows have pilasters and small capitals that show a Greenman, beasts and foliage. There are modillions that have heads and friezes including one with interlacings. The West door is plain and between capitals. The North door, below a porch, has a damaged tympanum. The door has original metalwork. Inside, the nave has side aisles, a narthex with a chapel and a gallery above it. There is a rounded choir with ambulatory and radiating side chapels. Below the crossing is a small crypt. The narthex gallery has a cupola on trompes. The vaults of the nave are Gothic. The capitals on the pillars that separate the aisles have fine capitals: the Good Shepherd x 2, St Michael, two Griffins with a Chalice, Eagles, Sirens x 3, Men with Snakes, the Garden of Gethsemane, Christ in Glory, a Man being</p>

	<p>Strangled by a Pipe Instrument, Greenmen (1 in the narthex, 1 in the choir, 2 at the chancel); there are many Corinthian style capitals. The narthex, which is XIc, has frescos on the chapel ceiling. These depict Christ in Glory with the symbols of the Evangelists and the Apostles.</p> <p>See booklet and 'Auvergne Romane' page 30</p>
<p>Brousse St Martin East of Issoire in the Livardois</p>	<p>This XIIc church has a nave with side aisles; they are divided by square pillars that have no decoration. The apse is polygonal with Gothic vaults over the choir. There is a square tower over the crossing, where there are two good capitals: to the North, two birds drinking from a chalice and, to the South, a large monster devouring a man with a man's head behind them. The capitals have a thin line of interlacings.</p> <p>See 'Art Roman – Massif Central' page 71</p>
<p>Chaderac West of Issoire</p>	<p>This church has a round apse and a short nave that joins onto modern buildings. The nave has a South door. There is a square tower over the crossing. It has all been heavily restored.</p>
<p>Chalus Ste Foy South-west of Issoire</p>	<p>This was the castle chapel. Built in the XIIc, it was modified soon afterwards. Today all that remains are fragments of the South wall of the nave with a few modillions one of which resembles one at Nonette.</p> <p>See 'Art Roman – Massif Central' page 74 (note that this entry contains a number of errors – Ste Madeleine is outside the village and was not the castral chapel).</p>

<p>Champeix Ste Croix North-west of Issoire</p>	<p>Only the choir remains of the XIIc church. The remainder is XIXc. The choir is rounded and, on the North side at the crossing, is a door with a small tympanum and an inscription. Each side of the door are capitals that have acanthus leaves. Inside there are foliage capitals on flat pillars at the entrance to the choir and four small foliage capitals on pilasters at the East end of the choir</p> <p>See 'Art Roman – Massif Central' page 76</p>
<p>Chanteuges St Marcellin, formerly St Ollian Brivadois in the Allier Valley South of Brioude</p>	<p>This former dependency of Chaise Dieu dates from the Mid XIIc. The exterior was restored and altered in the XVc. It stands high on a ridge above the village and between the Allier and the Désages. The West façade was remade in the XVc when the large bay above the door was added. Each side of the nave are tri-lobed windows, grouped in threes with pilasters and capitals; these are mostly of foliage. The apse is XIc and is rounded. There are scaffold holes on the South wall. The interior comprises a nave with side aisles and two rounded side chapels. The aisles are divided by columns with capitals from the same school or workshop as those at Mozat and, later, Brioude. They include: Corinthian style ones, palms, eagles, The Good Shepherd, a man between two dragons, two men in vines, a man in palms, a Corinthian style one but with lions, a man holding beasts and a bishop or abbot in a boat. There are simple cloisters on the North side and a simply decorated door from the leads into the church; it is sealed.</p> <p>See leaflet, 'Auvergne Romane' page 30 and 'Art Roman – Massif Central' page 77</p>
<p>Châtel Montagne</p>	<p>Parts of the former Benedictine priory are XIc. The</p>

<p>Notre Dame</p> <p>North-east of Vichy</p>	<p>remainder is mostly XIIc. There is a porch and narthex at the west end. The door is plain and is between two blind arches that have columns and foliage capitals. The nave is narrow but high with tribunes and two narrow aisles. These are divided by columns with sculpture capitals: foliage, a pair of sirens, a donkey with a man holding billets, an acrobat. The choir is rounded with an ambulatory that has four chapels. The ambulatory has large capitals: foliage, griffins, a pair of lions and monsters. There are more capitals by the windows. Over the crossing is a cupola on trompes with a square tower above. There is a plain South porch and door. The church is built of granite.</p> <p>See 'Auvergne Romane' page 31 and 'Art Roman – Massif Central' pages 79 and 80 and 'Congrès Archéologique de France – Bourbonnais' pages 133 to 154</p>
<p>Chauriat</p> <p>St Julien</p> <p>East of Clermont Ferrand</p>	<p>This church belonged to a priory and it dates from the XI/XIIc; the choir appears to be nearer XIIIc. The exterior has a lot of patterned stonework over the West door and round the window of the façade. There is more such stonework on the North wall of the nave round the windows and below the line of the roof and on the apex of the South transept. The interior comprises a nave with two side aisles separated by pillars with some very interesting capitals: sirens, the Feeding of the Five Thousand etc. There is an ambulatory. Over the transept is a cupola on trompes with an interesting supporting diaphragm each side.</p> <p>See 'Auvergne Romane' page 31 and 'Chauriat – ses Eglises, son Prieure' and 'Congrès Archéologique de France – Bas-Auvergne' pages 123 to 134</p>
<p>Chauriat</p>	<p>This Xc church is now a wine store. It comprises a nave with very narrow side aisles, a rounded apse</p>

<p>Ste Marie East of Clermont Ferrand</p>	<p>and side chapels. There are still good Xc capitals in the choir, side chapels and along the side aisles.</p>
<p>Clermont Ferrand Notre Dame du Port</p>	<p>This church is on the site of a VIc church. The present one dates from the XIIc. It was badly vandalized during the Revolution but has been authentically restored. The apse has interesting decoration in the form of patterned stone work. The windows have decoration round them and there are two capitals of birds drinking from a chalice. The south door has a tympanum depicting Christ in Glory and statues of Isaiah with the tree of Jesse to the left and, to the right, St John the Baptist. In the XIXc the roof was slated, but these have since been replaced by roman tiles. The octagonal tower is a XIXc for an earlier one destroyed after the Revolution; this is modeled on the one at St Saturnin. Inside, the nave has side aisles and tribunes and a wealth of excellent sculptured capitals. The transepts have a chapel off each arm. The rounded choir has an ambulatory divided by columns with more fine capitals. These depict vices and virtues. On the ambulatory are tacherons: P and B; on the arches of the South of the nave are more: S and an inverted arrow.</p> <p>See 'Auvergne Romane' pages 79 to 145 and 'Art Roman – Massif Central' pages 81 and 82, 'Congrès Archéologique de France – Bas-Auvergne' pages 159 to 177 and 'Les Cahiers de St Michel de Cuxa' vol XXXV 2004 pages 119 - 132</p>
<p>Clermont Ferrand St Pierre</p>	<p>The church was completely destroyed after the Revolution. However on a wall of the Place des Gras is a lintel from the church. It depicts Christ washing the feet of the Disciples.</p>

<p>Cognat-Lyonne West of Vichy</p>	<p>This church has a rounded apse and chapels off transepts. There is an octagonal tower over the crossing. Part of the nave is also Romanesque, but the West end was destroyed. There are modillions with patterns.</p>
<p>Combronde St Gènis le Comte North of Riom</p>	<p>This church has a nave with side aisles and a rounded apse with side chapels. However, it seems likely that only the nave, less the west door, is XIIc. It has good and unusual capitals including a siren, kneeling men, a man on a goat (see Biozat) and a 'bogomil' man between heads.</p> <p>See 'Art Roman – Massif Central' page 83</p>
<p>Cournon St Martin East of Clermont Ferrand</p>	<p>This church dates from the late XI/early XIIc. The West end of the nave, the narthex and the bell tower and the apse were rebuilt in the XIXc. The nave (less the West end) and the transept are XIIc and on the South side they have fine blind arches, as has the West side of the tower. Black volcanic stone has been used decoratively.</p> <p>See 'Auvergne Romane' page 31</p>
<p>Cunlhat St Martin Livradois East of Issoire</p>	<p>This church is a former priory church from the early XIIc. The South aisle has Gothic vaults from the XVc. There is a rounded apse and an ugly XIVc tower over the XVc West door. The nave has good capitals, mostly depicting foliage; but there is one of a man with a palm and one with interlacings.</p> <p>See 'Art Roman – Massif Central' page 86</p>
<p>Dauzat sur Vodable</p>	<p>This was a priory church. It has a single nave and a flat ended apse. It is built of black basalt. There are</p>

<p>St Géraud South-west of Issoire</p>	<p>fine windows on the South side. The West end was rebuilt in 1591. The roof is of lauze.</p> <p>See leaflet</p>
<p>Doré L'Eglise St Blaise Livradois East of Brioude</p>	<p>This church has a XIIc nave with XVc side aisles. The West door is stepped with columns and good capitals. Over the door the arch is decorated with faces and other items. At the crossing is a cupola and the choir has a cul-de-four vault, three blind arches and two broad windows. The nave and choir have columns and capitals with simple foliage designs. By the West door is a Gallo-roman funerary stela.</p> <p>See leaflet</p>
<p>Droiturier Ste Croix, formerly St Nicolas North-east of Vichy</p>	<p>This was part of a XIc priory. The church has a nave and side aisles divided by pillars. The outer walls are of XIc origin; the choir, which is rounded with two side chapels off the transepts, is XIIc. The porch and tower are modern. There is a pillar each side of the tower on the West façade and inside are two capitals: one of a monkey on a chain, the other is of Adam & Eve. There are XIXc frescos in the South chapel.</p> <p>See leaflet</p>
<p>Egliseneuve D'Entraigues St Austremoine West of Issoire</p>	<p>This priory church dates from the XIIc. It has a rounded apse, a triple nave and a bell tower over a porch at the west end. The apse and nave have flat buttresses; there are two larger buttresses on the South wall; these are probably XVc. There are many modillions on the South wall, mostly of the Cantalès pattern, but there is also a bull's head, a horse head, a pig's head and an animal with a billet. The nave has a barrel vault and the side aisles have a quarter vault. There are unusual capitals of a bull, St Austremoine with two pilgrims, a scene from Hell, an angel, a mounted knight, the Crucifixion, a pair of birds with a chalice, a supper – Tobias(?), the Lamb</p>

<p>Ennezat</p> <p>St Victor & St Couronne</p> <p>North-east of Clermont Ferrand</p>	<p>of God, St George, a siren, snakes, two Greenmen and, in the choir, interlacings.</p> <p>See 'Art Roman – Massif central' page 89</p> <p>The apse is Gothic and from the XIVc. The nave, transept and octagonal tower are XIIc. There are side aisles to the very high nave with pillars. These have capitals; many depict foliage but also the Usurer, one with two heads, a siren and two birds and, in the North transept, a Greenman. There are three capitals at the crossing that have figures. The West façade has attractive stonework but it was rebuilt in the XIXc after the destruction of the original. The South door is also modern. There are tacherons: V x 2, O</p> <p>See 'Auvergne Romane' page 32 and 'Art Roman – Massif Central' page 89 and 'Congrés Archéologique de France – Bas Auvergne' pages 195 to 210</p>
<p>Espirat</p> <p>St Julien</p> <p>East of Clermont Ferrand</p>	<p>Of the XIIc church only the apse and transepts remain. The remainder is XIVc or later. The exterior is covered in a thick coat of white plaster. Inside the choir is flat ended and has three small windows (blocked) that have foliage capitals and the remains of XIIc frescos. There is a large cupola on trompes at the crossing. Within the cupola are short columns topped by foliage capitals.</p> <p>See 'Art Roman – Massif Central' page90</p>
<p>Glaine-Montaigut</p> <p>St Jean</p>	<p>This XIc church has a rounded apse and side chapels with modillions, some of which depict figures and one depicts a strange head. The nave also has</p>

<p>East of Clermont Ferrand</p>	<p>Auvergnat-style modillions. The West facade is plain. Inside, the nave has side aisles. There is a cupola on trompes at the crossing; each side of the cupola is an opening with a short central column topped by a capital. The nave and choir have capitals that include monkeys, a centaur, the Good Shepherd, birds, shells, an eagle and sirens.</p> <p>See 'Art Roman – Massif Central' page 92</p>
<p>Herment Notre Dame West of Clermont Ferrand</p>	<p>This church dates from the late XII/early XIIIc and it has influences from both the Limousin and the Cistercian movement. It is almost plain with a wide nave and two side aisles. The columns are plain. The choir and side chapels are rounded. At the crossing are capitals with bas-relief sculptures depicting soldiers and gnome-like figures. At the entrance at the West end is a flight of steps to the door which is plain.</p> <p>See 'Auvergne Romane' page 32 and 'Art Roman – Massif Central' page 93</p>
<p>Heume L'Eglise Ste Anne West of Clermont Ferrand</p>	<p>This church was built in the late XII/early XIIIc. It has two naves, each ending in a flat ended choir that used to have a tall, slim window that is now blocked up. The naves have gothic vaults and are separated by columns with 'feuilles d'eau' patterns. There is a fine XIIc Auvergnat wooden carving of Mary and child.</p> <p>See 'Art Roman – Massif Central' pages 48 and 49</p>
<p>Issoire St Austremoine</p>	<p>Apart from the crypt, this church is XIIc; the crypt is Xc. It is similar to Notre Dame du Port, Clermont Ferrand but larger. The West façade is XIXc and the end of the apse is XVc. The nave has side aisles and tribunes. The columns that separate the aisles have capitals that mostly depict foliage. The transept has a chapel on each arm. There is a cupola over the</p>

	<p>crossing. The choir has an ambulatory with fine capitals that depict the Crucifixion, and the Resurrection. The crypt has solid looking, rather squat columns with plain capitals and the empty reliquary for St Austremoine. Outside the nave has each of the bays marked by a large blind arches with small blind arches above them. The apse and side chapels have decorated stonework especially round the windows. There are also the Signs of the Zodiac. Over the North door and on the North wall of the North transept are three re-used sculptured plaques.</p> <p>See leaflet, 'Auvergne Romane' pages 163 to 198 and 'Art Roman – Massif Central' page 95</p>
<p>Lampdes South-west of Issoire</p>	<p>Only the rounded apse is Romanesque (XIIc). It has modillions. The remainder of the church has been restored but to the original plan with a nave and side aisles. At the crossing are four good capitals that depict two lions, two eagles, two sirens and shepherds.</p>
<p>Lavandieu St André South-east of Brioude</p>	<p>The priory was founded in 1056 by St Robert of Chaise Dieu. There are two naves; the North aisle and the choir are XIc; the South aisle is XIVc. The South aisle has XIVc frescos depicting, on the North side, the Crucifixion and the Resurrection and, on the South side, the Abbess. These were brought to light between 1965 and 1970. At the crossing are some capitals: Adam & Eve, interlacings, foliage and monsters. There is a cupola on trompes. To the South of the church are the only complete Romanesque cloisters in the Auvergne. The columns are in pairs and have very well preserved capitals with a multitude of themes including interlacings, animal heads uttering foliage, lions and birds. To the South of the cloisters, over a vaulted store-room, is the refectory. This has two fine capitals depicting foliage and, on the East wall, a XIIc fresco of Christ in Glory with the symbols of the Evangelists above a scene of Mary with the Twelve Apostles.</p>

<p>Léotoing South-west of Issoire</p>	<p>See 'Auvergne Romane' page 33 and 'Art Roman – Massif Central' page 100</p> <p>The church is set on a rocky outcrop next to the ruins of the château. There is a single nave, a rounded apse and a tower over the crossing. The entrance is through a large, simple arch and two very worn capitals. Above the door is a short line of modillions depicting a bull's head, a horse eating a billet, a man with a disk that has a cross over his head (communion wafer) and another small figure.</p> <p>See 'Art Roman – Massif Central' page 101</p>
<p>Mailhat Notre Dame South-east of Issoire</p>	<p>This church is on the site of a Gallo-roman temple. It has a single nave and a rounded apse, with fine decorated windows; they have pilasters, two with spiral decoration. Above there is a line of modillions. The South door has fine columns taken from the temple and capitals depicting Eve, fish etc. The West door is of no interest. The church was fortified in the XIVc with a defensive area over the chancel and choir. There is a tower over the crossing; this has been rebuilt in the XIIc style. Inside, the nave has a barrel vault; at the crossing is a cupola and over the choir is a cul-de-four vault. The choir has fine columns, some from the temple; these have good capitals. There are columns and capitals in the nave including a capital of chained men.</p> <p>See 'Auvergne Romane' page 32 and 'Art Roman – Massif Central' page 103</p>
<p>Manglieu St Sébastien North-east of Issoire</p>	<p>Most of the abbey was rebuilt between the XIIIc and the XVc. The West end up to the height of the windows is XIIc as is the South door. The west end has a narthex, the largest and best preserved in the Auvergne. It has large arches that support an upper</p>

	<p>tribune. The South door has very weathered Gallo-roman columns with weathered Corinthian style capitals. In the choir are two marble columns with foliage capitals.</p> <p>See leaflet, 'Auvergne Romane' page 33 and 'Art Roman – Massif Central' page 103</p>
<p>Marcillat en Combraille North-west of Clermont Ferrand</p>	<p>The nave of the church has been rebuilt but it has a fine rounded apse and side chapels. There are some original bas-relief modillions on the apse. Over the crossing is a cupola on trompes above which is a fine square base to the tower. The tower is octagonal and has probably been rebuilt; it is topped by a modern spire.</p>
<p>Mareugheol St Victor and Ste Couronne South-west of Issoire</p>	<p>This church dates from the XIIc. It has a single nave with a South door that has a thin band of decoration over it. The apse is flat. There are transepts with XVIc side chapels. The South transept has Auvergnat modillions and some graffiti. There is a tower over the crossing. Inside, at the crossing there is a cupola on trompes and four foliage capitals.</p> <p>See 'Art Roman – Massif Central' page 104</p>
<p>Maringues Notre Dame North-east of Clermont Ferrand</p>	<p>The nave is XVc and the west end, porch and tower are XIXc. The rounded choir, side chapels and ambulatory are XIIc. They are built of limestone apart from the lower 1.5 metres which are built using black basalt. The roof of the choir rises above those of the side chapels and there are modillions round its edge. There are engaged columns with very simple capitals and undecorated windows. The choir is divided from the ambulatory by columns with capitals. There are more capitals on the outer wall of the ambulatory and smaller columns with capitals in the central chapel. The capitals include images of</p>

	<p>foliage (many), the Healing of the Lepers, greed, Angel Gabriel, centaurs, a chained monkey, interlacings (high on the south side of the choir and a Greenman on the North side of the central chapel.</p> <p>See 'Art Roman – Massif Central' page 104</p>
<p>Marsat Notre Dame West of Riom</p>	<p>This church has been very much restored. It has a nave with side aisles and a rounded choir. The nave has foliage capitals many of which may be copies. They and the columns are of basalt.</p> <p>See 'Art Roman – Massif Central' page 104</p>
<p>Mégemont Notre Dame South-west of Issoire, in the commune of Chassagne</p>	<p>This was a Cistercian abbey that was founded in 1206. In 1575 it was left in ruins by Huguenots and it was rebuilt in the XVIIc, only to fall into ruins again after the Revolution when it was used as farm buildings. Only the choir and transept are being restored. The ground level around these is several metres above the floor level. The apse is flat ended and has two slim windows below a rose window. There is another window on the South side. There is a cupola over the crossing and a chapel off each arm of the transept. The nave originally had three bays.</p> <p>See leaflet and 'Art Roman – Massif Central' page 105</p>
<p>Moingt St Julien Forèz, North-west of St Etienne</p>	<p>The nave is XIIIc, but the short rounded apse and tall bell tower are XIc. The tower has three storeys, patterned stonework and bays with fine capitals including six with interlacings and one, high on the east side, with small figures, one a bishop or abbot. A Lyonnais influence has been suggested.</p> <p>See 'Art Roman – Massif Central' page 118</p>

<p>Moissat St Pierre East of Clermont Ferrand</p>	<p>This XIc church was once part of a priory. The church is now covered in thick white plaster outside. It has a rounded apse and a single nave. Inside, at the crossing is a cupola on trompes and with bays that are divided by short columns topped by capitals. The choir has blind arches and three small windows divided by columns and capitals; two of the latter are modern replacements. All depict foliage patterns. Round the arches are traces of XIIc colour and in the blind arches are XIIc frescos of saints. Over the west door is a XIIc fresco of the 'mis en tombeau'.</p> <p>See 'Art Roman – Massif Central' page 106</p>
<p>Montagut North-west of Clermont Ferrand</p>	<p>This church is built of granite. It has a rounded apse with side chapels. The nave is short and has side aisles that are separated by pillars with unusually complicated capitals; these depict primitive looking heads and foliage. They are reportedly influenced by the Abbaye de Noirlac (Poitou). The remainder of the church has Burgundian influences. The vaults are Gothic; the remainder is XIIc. The door is stepped with worn late XIIc capitals. Over the crossing is a squat square XIc tower with a line of Lombard bands on the upper edge.</p> <p>See 'Congrès Archéologique de France – Bas-Auvergne' pages 211 to 220</p>
<p>Monzac St Pierre North of Clermont Ferrand</p>	<p>This was a Clunic abbey that was built in the XIIc on the site of an earlier abbey. Of the abbey only the nave and transepts remain following an earthquake in the XIVc. Three of the capitals from the original choir are preserved in the church; one is in the V & A, London, and another at Cloisters, New York. The nave has two side aisles divided by huge pillars that are topped by very fine capitals. The entrance is on the North side of the nave where there is a XIIc inscription over the doorway. Outside the XVc</p>

	<p>South door is a tympanum that is known as the 'Homage'. In the South transept is the enameled reliquary of St Calmine, founder of the abbey in the VIIc. There is a crypt under the choir. It has columns and carved capitals.</p> <p>See booklet, 'Auvergne Romane' pages 201 to 232 and 'Dossier de l'Archéologie' No 275 pages 62 and 63 and 'Congrès Archéologique de France – Bas Auvergne' pages 313 to 321</p>
<p>Neuilly-en-Donjon Ste Marie-Madeleine North-east of Vichy</p>	<p>This is a simple little church near the border with Burgundy. It dates from the XIc and has a narrow, rounded apse with a small bell wall over the crossing and a single nave. The main interest is in the splendid tympanum over the West door. It illustrates the Magi presenting gifts to Christ. Below that are scenes from the Garden of Eden and the Last Supper. This tympanum has Burgundian influence; there is a badly damaged tympanum that has some similar characteristics at Chassenard (03). Each side are good capitals; to the left is the Devil felling a man, and to the right, Daniel with Habakkuk and a lion. There are some weathered modillions on the North wall of the nave.</p> <p>See booklet and the leaflet and 'Art Roman – Massif Central' pages 20 and 21 and 'Congrès Archéologique de France – Bourbonnais' pages 311 to 338</p>
<p>Nonette St Nicholas South of Issoire</p>	<p>This church has a flat ended apse with XVc windows. There are modillions of heads and an image of lust. The nave was enlarged and side aisles added in the XVc. There are more modillions on the South wall; one of these, of a head, resembles one at Chalus, Ste Foy. The West door is Romanesque. There is a large capital each side and, over the door, a small tympanum with an angel, a siren and a lamb. The tower is XIXc.</p>

<p>Orcival Notre Dame South-west of Clermont Ferrand</p>	<p>See 'Art Roman – Massif Central' page 112</p> <p>This was a foundation of Chaise Dieu and bears some resemblance to Notre Dame du Port, Clermont Ferrand and Issoire. The narthex is Carolingian. The nave has a nave and side aisles. The nave has a barrel vault whilst the side aisles have groin vaults. The aisles are divided by columns that have many tacherons and fine capitals. At the crossing is a cupola on trompes. The choir has an ambulatory. This is divided by large pillars and there are fine capitals. There is a small crypt; it has plain columns. The South door is known as St John's; it is plain but there are medieval metal fittings on the door. The South wall has a XVIc sundial below which are chains from the cult of 'Our Lady in Chains' The roof was tiled until the XIVc earthquake after which it was slate.</p> <p>See booklet, 'Auvergne Romane' pages 37 to 78, 'Art Roman – Massif Central' pages 112 and 113 and 'Architecture Roman' pages 161 et seq</p>
<p>Orsonnette Ste Madeleine, now St Laurent South-east of Issoire</p>	<p>This church was built in the XIIc. It has a polygonal apse with some large modillions; most depict large animal heads, but there are two of figures and some unusual objects. The North wall of the nave has the outline of the XIIc windows. The West door is below a porch. It has a capital each side with geometric designs set in foliage. Round the arch are small stars. Inside, the nave has engaged columns and plain capitals.</p> <p>See 'Art Roman – Massif Central' page 112</p>
<p>Pébrac Notre Dame</p>	<p>This was an Augustine monastery that was founded in 1062 as a dependency of St Julien de Brioude. It had major restoration in the XVc. The rectangular</p>

<p>South of Brioude</p>	<p>church lies to the north of the former monastic buildings which are mostly XV/XVIIc. The cloisters were destroyed after the Revolution. The apse was originally rounded. The West door, which is XVIIc, has a square tower to the North of it. The interior has a high nave with XVc vaults. There are some XIIc capitals depicting a head uttering snakes, a Corinthian style capital with scallop shells and interlacings.</p> <p>See 'Art Roman – Massif Central' page 114</p>
<p>Plauzat St Pierre South of Clermont Ferrand</p>	<p>This church has been extensively modified since it was built in the XIIc. The apse remains XIIc. It is flat ended and has Auvergnat modillions. The transepts have rounded XIIc chapels. The nave and side aisles have been rebuilt. The square tower over the crossing is modern.</p> <p>See 'Art Roman – Massif Central' page 116</p>
<p>Pommiers St Pierre & St Paul Forèz South of Roanne</p>	<p>This is a former priory church which dates from the XI/XIIc. The plain West door leads into a nave with side aisles; these are divided by large rectangular pillars. At the crossing there is a cupola on trompes and short transepts each with a small rounded side chapel. The North one has XIVc frescos. The choir is long and rounded. There is a pillar on the North side of the choir which is Gallo-roman; it is of a reddish stone. The choir has bays with small, crudely carved capitals. Above the crossing is a tower with windows in pairs. On the base of the exterior of the tower are large blind arches. The church is mostly built with granite. There is a IIc roman milestone by the apse.</p> <p>See 'Forèz-Velay Roman' pages 168 to 179 and 'Art Roman – Massif Central' page 116 and 'Dossier de l'Archéologie' No 275 pages 88 and 89</p>

<p>Pommiers St Julien Forèz, South of Roanne</p>	<p>Adjacent to the north east corner of the priory church is the former parish church. Which dates from the Xc; it was disaffected in 1821 and is a dwelling. The West end was destroyed; but two small windows on the North wall remain along with elements of the rounded apse.</p> <p>See 'Art Roman – Massif Central' page 116</p>
<p>Pont-du-Chateau Ste Martine East of Clermont Ferrand</p>	<p>The West end of this church including the nave and narthex are Romanesque; the choir is XIVc with XIXc frescoing. The nave has side aisles. The arches are decorated with a yellow and red colouring and most capitals are painted. The capitals include sirens, a man with a horse, another with a monkey, figures doing the splits, green and cat-like heads and foliage. There is no exterior decoration.</p> <p>See 'Art Roman – Massif Central' page 117</p>
<p>Pouilly les Feurs St Pierre Forèz, West of Lyon and South of Roanne</p>	<p>This is a XIIc church with a nave with side aisle, a rounded apse with two rounded side chapels. The West door is between two tall blind arches. To the left of the door is a limestone capital depicting St Peter; to the right is one of two lions. The nave has two more limestone capitals depicting foliage. The use of limestone is unusual here as it has to be brought from the Charlieu area. There is a XVIc font on a XIIc base that depicts two lions. Over the crossing is a cupola on trompes.</p> <p>See 'Art Roman – Massif Central' page 117 and 'Forèz-Velay Roman' pages 42 and 43</p>
<p>Prades St André</p>	<p>This small church has a square tower at the West end, a South door with capitals and friezes that depict foliage and a nave with side aisles. These</p>

<p>Allier valley South-east of Brioude</p>	<p>have barrel vaults. The capitals on the dividing columns have foliage – Corinthian style and with palms. There are elements of an ambulatory at the sides of the choir. The choir is rounded, but the apse is polygonal. There are XVc frescos.</p> <p>See leaflet and ‘Art Roman – Massif Central’ page 118</p>
<p>Précieux Notre Dame Forèz North-west of St Etienne</p>	<p>Only the short, rounded apse of this church is Romanesque. It dates from the XIc. The nave was rebuilt in the XIXc, retaining a XVIc West door. In the choir are capitals depicting interlacings.</p> <p>See ‘Art Roman – Massif Central’ page 118</p>
<p>Le Puy en Velay St Jean</p>	<p>This is the former baptistery. It lies to the South-east of the Cathedral. It was built in the Xc. The choir is rounded with fine blind arches separated by columns. Just outside the plain South door are two sculptured lions.</p> <p>See ‘Forèz-Velay Roman’ pages 66 and 67</p>
<p>Le Puy en Velay St Michel d’Aiguille</p>	<p>This chapel was built on the orders of the Bishop Godscalc in 962 on his return from a pilgrimage to Compostella. It sits on the top of a volcanic ‘plug’. The doorway is XIc; it is on the South-east side. It has a tri-lobed arch over a tympanum. The lintel has two sirens. In the central lobe is the Lamb of God. There is a square XIIc tower at the West end. Inside there is a small crypt which has two small chapels. The main chapel has a small ambulatory with short columns topped by capitals mostly with foliage. The choir is frescoed.</p> <p>See ‘Forèz-Velay Roman’ pages 106 to 149 and ‘Art Roman – Massif Central’ page 121</p>

<p>Le Puy en Velay</p> <p>Notre Dame</p>	<p>This is the Cathedral. Construction was started in the XIc and continued until the XIIIc. Work started at the North transept and after the apse and choir continued Westwards. Major restoration was carried out in the XIXc. The building has a rounded choir set in a flat ended apse. The nave has side aisles. The entrance is through a door on the South side. This is reached by a wide passage that rises from the porch that is below the West two bays of the nave. This arrangement was to allow the nave to extend Westwards. The West façade has a wide archway set between two narrower ones. The door has its original decoration. Above this are four levels of windows and arches. The stonework is of alternating bands of limestone and basalt. Inside, the nave has large pillars with foliage capitals. At the crossing is a cupola on trompes. There are some XIIc frescos in the transept and a side chapel. The door to the North transept has a small tympanum of two angels and the Apostles. On the North side of the nave lie the cloisters. They are also built from stone of two types. There are groups of pilasters and capitals that have foliage designs. There are XIIc metal grilles across the West aisle.</p> <p>See 'Forèz-Velay Roman' pages 46 to 147, 'Art Roman – Massif Central' pages 118 and 120 to 121 and 'Les Cahiers de St Michel de Cuxa' vol XXXV 2004 pages 115-118</p>
<p>Reilhac</p> <p>North of Brioude</p>	<p>The nave of this church is now a dwelling. Only the transept and a very small rounded apse remain as a church. There is a small bell wall over the crossing and a plain modern door in the North transept.</p>

<p>Ronzières St Baudime and Notre dame West of Issoire</p>	<p>This church stands on a high butte; it was built with a single nave, a rounded apse and two rounded side chapels. Side aisles were added in the XIIIc and a porch over the South door in the XVc. There are Auvergnat modillions on the apse. Inside there are fine foliage capitals in the nave and at the crossing. In the choir there are smaller, less-well executed ones. There is a 'bald' polychromed Madonna and child. Over the crossing is a XIXc octagonal tower.</p> <p>See 'Art Roman – Massif Central' page 124</p>
<p>St André le Coq North-east of Clermont Ferrand</p>	<p>The church was built in the XIc. However it has undergone a lot of changes since then and has been heavily restored in recent years destroying most of the character. The original rounded apse was destroyed; the present one is flat ended. The nave walls have been raised and a line of reused modillions inserted in the South wall. These include a bull's head and a human head. The nave has side aisles; these have quarter vaults. They lead to two flat ended side chapels. The interior was painted in the XIXc. There is a square tower.</p> <p>See 'Art Roman – Massif Central' page 132</p>
<p>Rozier Côtes D'Aurac St Blaise Forèz, West of St Etienne</p>	<p>This is a XIIc former priory church. It has a single nave and a rounded apse. Over the West door is a small tympanum depicting the Magi at Bethlehem. Above is a bishop or an abbot. In the choir are capitals including foliage, a Greenman, a man holding a hammer and a stone-cutting axe. In the nave is a free-standing stone depicting Christ.</p> <p>See 'Forèz-Velay Roman' pages 229 to 241 and 'Art Roman – Massif Central' page 125</p>
<p>St Arçons d'Allier St Loup</p>	<p>This was a XIIc priory church. The monastic buildings are part of an hotel. A new entrance to the church has been made at the East end beside a modern tower. The North aisle is XVIIIc.</p>

<p>South-east of Brioude in the Allier Valley</p>	<p>See 'Art Roman – Massif Central' page 132</p>
<p>St Dier d'Auvergne South-east of Clermont Ferrand</p>	<p>This is a large church that was once part of a priory. The West façade has a wonderful mix of coloured stonework. There is a West door with four capitals that depict foliage and, to the right, two griffins with a chalice. Above is a window between two blind arches with foliage capitals. To the left is a window with a capital depicting a siren. The window to the right has a capital of a crouched man. The apse is rounded as are the side chapels. These have Auvergnat-style modillions. Inside, the nave has side aisles. The capitals inside include ones that show the last Supper, birds with a chalice, sirens and foliage.</p> <p>See 'Art Roman – Massif Central' page 134</p>
<p>St Etienne de Vicq North-east of Vichy</p>	<p>This church dates from the late XIc. It has a nave of four small bays with side aisles. These are separated by plain square pillars. At the crossing are two large capitals sculptured with a primitive figure with its arms raised. The choir is rounded but plain. Above the crossing is a cylindrical bell tower.</p> <p>See 'Art Roman – Massif Central' page 134</p>
<p>St Floret St Flour South-west of Issoire</p>	<p>This little chapel is on a steep knoll above the village. There are XVc frescos and pre-Carolingian sarcophagi.</p>
<p>St Germain l'Herm South-east of Issoire</p>	<p>The church was built in the XIc, but the apse dates from the XVIc. The West end of the nave has also been rebuilt; but the East half of the nave, the</p>

	<p>crossing, transepts and two rounded side chapels are Romanesque. Around the choir are fine capitals of lions, eagles, monsters, rabbits, foliage and five with green heads.</p> <p>See 'Art Roman – Massif Central' page 135</p>
<p>St Hérent St Etienne South-west of Issoire</p>	<p>This little church is on a rocky outcrop above the hamlet. There is a small single nave with a transept. The West door has been remade but the outline of the XIIc one is visible. The apse is rounded and has narrow XIIc windows.</p>
<p>St Hilaire la Croix Ste Madeleine North of Riom</p>	<p>This church has a rounded apse and two rounded side chapels, one off each transept arm. The nave has side aisles. Most of the modillions on the apse and transept are plain; one has an oak leaf. The apse has two engaged columns topped by capitals depicting foliage and arches. There is a fine stepped North door. The capitals include two column swallows and two large capitals of animals uttering foliage. The other capitals are of bird-like monsters. On the door arch are figures of churchmen. On the South wall is a small door with a tympanum depicting the Feast at Cana. In front of the church is a memorial on a plinth that has three small reused capitals, including a Greenman.</p> <p>See 'Congrès Archéologique de France – Bas Auvergne' pages 411 to 420</p>
<p>St Hilaire-Cusson-la-Valmitte Forèz west of St Etienne and North-east of Le Puy en Velay</p>	<p>This church has been extensively rebuilt and restored. There is a single nave with XVIc side aisles; the apse is Gothic There is a modern tower over a porch. Under the porch is a XIIc West door.</p> <p>See 'Art Roman – Massif Central' page 136</p>

<p>St Marcellin en Forèz Forèz West of St Etienne</p>	<p>The rounded apse is XIXc. The West door, with three plain arches, is XIIc, but the tower above is XVc. The single nave has engaged columns with capitals; these are of simple foliage designs. Down each side are XVIc side chapels.</p> <p>See 'Forèz-Velay Roman' page 43 and 'Art Roman – Massif Central' page 139</p>
<p>St Myon St Médulphe North-east of Riom</p>	<p>This church has a nave with two side aisles, a rounded choir with an ambulatory and three small, radiating chapels. The West door is cusped and appears to be later than most of the church. It is between foliage capitals. Each side is a shorter column with capitals that depict single oak leaves. The South door is between worn capitals. In the nave are some foliage capitals, whilst round the ambulatory are capitals illustrating greenmen, a femme aux serpentes, avarice, luxury, two birds and a chalice etc.</p> <p>See 'Congrès Archéologique de France – Bas Auvergne' pages 421 to 426</p>
<p>St Nectaire South of Clermont Ferrand</p>	<p>This is a former dependency of Chaise Dieu. The church was built in the XIIc. The nave has side aisles and tribunes. The aisles are divided by columns and capitals. The capitals depict foliage. The transepts have side chapels. The choir has an ambulatory separated by columns with capitals that illustrate the Crucifixion, the Resurrection, St Nectaire, etc. Outside the four bays are delineated by broad arches with smaller arches above them; these are grouped in threes. The West end is plain and the apse has simple decoration. The tower is octagonal with pairs of windows on two levels.</p> <p>See leaflet, 'Auvergne Romane' pages 121 to 162, 'Art Roman – Massif Central' page 142 and 144 and</p>

<p>St Nizier en Forèz (or –de-Fornas) Forèz, West of St Etienne</p>	<p>‘Architecture Romane’ pages 161 et seq</p> <p>The XIIc single nave has XVc side aisles. The present dividing arches are also XVc but the outlines of the XIIc bays are visible. The central nave has a barrel vault and the West door has two capitals; the south one is of palms and the North one has a head set in an elaborate V. The apse is Gothic.</p> <p>See ‘Art Roman – Massif Central’ page 142</p>
<p>St Priest Forèz, West of St Etienne</p>	<p>The short nave of this small church is XIIc. It has two bays and a barrel vault. The South door is plain. The flat ended apse is Gothic and the bell tower is modern.</p> <p>See ‘Art Roman – Massif Central’ page 145</p>
<p>St Rambert sur Loire St Rambert & St André Forèz, North-west of St Etienne</p>	<p>This is a large and very austere church. The rounded apse and side chapels are XIc and have archaic modillions that mostly depict heads. The north wall of the nave, which is XIIc, has a blocked door – the Porte des Lions – which has attractive stonework below the arch. There are huge XVc buttresses. There are short transepts. Over the crossing is a very fine tower with many arches of differing sizes and shapes. Over the West door is the XIIc former ‘Tour de Goode’ with, half way down on the West side, a window that is probably not Romanesque and two blind arches with pilasters and capitals that are Romanesque. Inside, the church is austere with huge undecorated rectangular columns.</p> <p>See ‘Forèz-Velay Roman’ page 43 and ‘Art Roman – Massif Central’ page 145</p>

<p>St Rambert St Jean Forèz North-west of St Etienne</p>	<p>This is the former funerary chapel. It dates from the XIc. It is on the North side of the main church. It has a small bell wall and, on the South wall, an arc of patterned stones.</p>
<p>St Romain le Puy Forèz North-west of St Etienne</p>	<p>Set on a volcanic cone, this church was built in the XIc for a priory. There is a rounded apse over a crypt and two rounded side chapels. On the walls of the South chapel and the apse are a number of rectangular plaques depicting: a lion, swastika, two birds with a chalice, foliage patterns, two and perhaps three interlacings, Adam & Eve, two dogs. Over the crossing is a square tower that has been rebuilt. There is patterned stonework on the south wall. The windows have sculptured capitals: foliage and two with interlacings. The ruins of the monastic buildings are to the South.</p> <p>See 'Forèz-Velay Roman' pages 151 to 162 and 'Art Roman – Massif Central' page 146</p>
<p>St Saturnin South of Clermont Ferrand</p>	<p>This church is similar in style to those at St Nectaire and Notre Dame du Port, Clermont Ferrand,(whose bell tower is a copy of that at St Saturnin). There is nave with side aisles and tribunes. The choir has slim pillars that separate the ambulatory. The capitals in the transepts and choir depict foliage. There is a small pillared crypt.</p> <p>See 'Auvergne Romane' page 35 and 'Art Roman – Massif Central' page 146</p>
<p>St Saturnin Chapelle Ste Madelaine</p>	<p>On the North-east side of the main church is a small chapel that is now the tourist office. It dates from the XIc.</p> <p>See 'Art Roman – Massif Central' page 146</p>

<p>Salt en Donzy St Julien Forèz West of Lyon</p>	<p>This is a former priory church that dates from the XIIc. Built of granite, it comprises a single nave, transepts and a rounded apse. The nave has probably been rebuilt. The transepts have large bays on the East and West walls. There is a cupola on trompes below the tower and two foliage capitals.</p> <p>See 'Art Roman – Massif Central' page 126</p>
<p>Sauxillanges South-east of Clermont Ferrand</p>	<p>This was once a powerful Clunic monastery. It was built in the XI & XII cs and partly rebuilt in the XVc. After the Revolution it was sold and the main church destroyed. The dormitory which is XIIc is a private bar; the refectory is a garage; the cloisters a private house and the Chapter House is a private cellar. The dormitory has interesting coloured stonework on the exterior and Auvergnat style modillions on the West side. The Chapter House retains a foliage capital. The dormitory has fine 'brise' vaults. The parish church was XIIc originally but is now essentially Gothic.</p> <p>See 'Art Roman – Massif Central' page 128</p>
<p>Thiers St Gènes East of Clermont Ferrand</p>	<p>This Romanesque church is originally from the XIc. It has a nave with side aisles, a large cupola on trompes and a rounded apse with side chapels. The cupola is the largest in the Auvergne. There are also two XVIIc side chapels. At the East end of the nave is a large arc with small arches above it. There are fine pillars with a 'barley-sugar' twist to them. The nave has many fine capitals, mostly of Corinthian style. In the South side chapel are two 'historic' capitals of the Annunciation and (?).</p> <p>See leaflet and Art Roman – Massif Central' page 150</p>

<p>Thiers St Saturnin East of Clermont Ferrand</p>	<p>This is a former Benedictine abbey church. From the exterior the church is modern with some ruined elements of the original flat ended apse at the east end of the present church. These remnants are XIc. The remainder is a reconstruction. But inside the church has side aisles divided by modern columns but with XIIc capitals. These are of a good quality and are of foliage patterns including Corinthian styles. But there is one with two lions uttering foliage with birds each side of them, Atlantes, a siren etc. Some of these were restored in the XXc.</p> <p>See leaflet and 'Art Roman – Massif Central' page 150</p>
<p>Thuret St Limin North-east of Clermont Ferrand</p>	<p>This church dates from the early XIIc. There is a rounded apse and two side chapels. There is an octagonal tower with blind arches below pairs of window. There is a small South door between two foliage capitals. Above, as a tympanum is a reused XIc lintel depicting Christ with the Angel Gabriel and St Michael. On the apse are modillions including an unusual pig's head with a large bell in its jaws, and two capitals, one of a basilisk and the other of a flower in foliage. The West door has a blank tympanum and is between four capitals – two rude men picking grapes, a man praying between two small figures and foliage. Inside, the nave has side aisles divided by columns with capitals and there are more against the outer walls. They include images of Adam & Eve, two birds with a chalice, a Green man, foliage and an eagle, a monkey on a chain, Daniel and lions, St Michael, 'The Column' (men with a column between them) signifying Luxure, interlacing. There is a small reused capital depicting a dog on the North wall and small foliage capitals in the choir.</p> <p>See 'Auvergne Romane' pages 35 and 36 and 'Art Roman – Massif Central' page 150</p>

<p>La Tourette St Jean Baptiste Forèz West of St Etienne</p>	<p>Really only the rounded apse of this church is XIIc. The short single nave is possibly Romanesque but side aisles were added in the XVIc. The vaults throughout are Gothic. There is a square tower over the crossing.</p> <p>See 'Art Roman – Massif Central' page 152</p>
<p>Tourzel West of Issoire</p>	<p>This small chapel has a broad single nave and a wide, rounded apse. The West door has been rebuilt. The apse roof is lauze covered. There is a small bell wall over the crossing.</p>
<p>Vieux Brioude St Vincent South-east of Issoire</p>	<p>This is originally from the XIIc. It has a single nave and a long choir; both are vaulted and the choir has a cul-de-four. The church is built of red basalt. It has been much restored.</p>
<p>Verrieres Forèz south of Roanne and Pommiers</p>	<p>This is a former Knights of St John of Jerusalem (later of Malta) Commandery. The West door is between two columns topped by capitals that have a tear-drop design at the corners and a moon-shaped head and a star. Above is a tower that was rebuilt in the XVIIIc. Inside is a cupola on trompes, followed by a two-bayed nave. The choir is rounded within a polygonal apse. There is a fine granite font that is decorated with a delicate leaf pattern and a cockle shell.</p> <p>See 'Art Roman – Massif Central' page 154</p>
<p>Verrières en Forèz Forèz North-west of St Etienne</p>	<p>Only the ruins of the south wall of the nave of the XIIc church remain. They are in a private garden</p>

<p>Villeneuve-Lemron South-west of Issoire</p>	<p>This church has a single nave; the West end has been rebuilt. There are transepts and a XVIIc north chapel. The apse is rounded. There is a square tower over the South transept; this is XIVc or later.</p>
<p>Volvic St Priest, Bishop of the Auvergne in 764 North of Clermont Ferrand</p>	<p>Only the choir and side chapels with the tower are XIIc. The nave was rebuilt in 1869. The choir is long with radiating chapels off an ambulatory. There are interesting capitals of figures and foliage. The exterior of the apse has attractive stonework. On the wall of the choir are two early tablets showing interlacings.</p> <p>See 'Art Roman – Massif Central' page 156 and 'Congr�es Arch�ologique de France – Bas Auvergne' pages 427 to 436</p>

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