

BURGUNDY	CHURCHES with Rhone valley & Savoie
<p>Aigueperse</p> <p>St Gilles</p> <p>North edge of the Beaujelaais</p>	<p>Only part of this church is XIIc and that has been heavily restored. There is a single nave of which the West façade has been rebuilt. Modern windows have been inserted but vestiges of the Romanesque ones can be seen high on both the North and South walls. There is a fine two storeyed tower over the crossing below which is a cupola on pendentives. The tower has pairs of blind arches that are below two pairs of open arches; each arch is divided by a pilaster and a simple capital. The choir is long and flat ended and was added later, possibly in the XIII or XIVc.</p> <p>See 'Art Roman – Massif Central' page 58</p>
<p>Amanze</p> <p>Brionnais North-west of La Clayette</p>	<p>Though of XIIc origin it has been so rebuilt and restored that little of the Romanesque character remains.</p>
<p>Ameugny</p> <p>Notre Dame</p> <p>North of Cluny</p>	<p>This is a large and an attractive church. The rounded apse and two rounded side chapels date from the XIc, whilst the rest of the church is XIIc. There is a single nave and the West door has foliage capitals and a tympanum with an inscription – Seguis lapifex Malei – and a damaged cross. There is a large square three storey tower with triple openings and Lombard bands. On the North wall of the nave a barn door was inserted after the Revolution.</p> <p>See 'Eglises Romanes du Maconnais' pages 36 and 37</p>
<p>Anzy Le Duc</p> <p>Holy Trinity</p> <p>South of Paray le Monial in the Charrolais</p>	<p>This is a beautiful church. The nave has side aisles separated by huge pillars topped by capitals:</p> <p>Tongue pulling man Nymphs Jerusalem the Holy Palms St Michael or Hero and the Dragon Man with serpents Descent into hell Samson Siamese twins Daniel Owl in foliage</p>

<p>Avallon</p> <p>St Lazare & St Pierre</p> <p>South-east of Auxerre</p>	<p>depicts Christ in Majesty with the Last Judgment and it is 'signed'. Around the arch are the Signs of the Zodiac. The inner line, destroyed in 1766, had shown the Wise Men of the Apocalypse. The porch has fine foliage capitals, some with traces of polychrome. The nave has two wide side aisles and a barrel vault. The aisles are divided by square pillars with sculptured capitals including: Simon the Sorcerer, the Stoning of St Stephen (Etienne), Samson destroying the Temple, Noah and the Ark. The transepts are vaulted with high blind arches on the wall and a cupola on trompes at the crossing. The choir and two side chapels are rounded. In the XVIc Chapter House, above the South transept there are a number of free-standing capitals including foliage and leaf designs (one with a Green man), birds, Death of Judas, Flight into Egypt, the Magi asleep and presenting gifts, God with Adam (who is hiding in a bush), Vices and Virtues, the death of Cain, the Magi with Herod. In the nearby museum is a frieze of Eve with the apple and fragments of the tomb of St Lazarus. The North door to the transept has a decorated arch and two capitals. There are tacherons on the stairway to the Chapter House</p> <p>See leaflet, 'Bourgogne Romane' pages 223 to 252 and 'Art Roman en Bourgogne' Tome 2 pages 19 to 21 and Tome 1 pages 35 to 37 and 'Sanctuaires et chevets a l'epoque romane' pages 114 to 145</p> <p>St Pierre is a XVc church to the south of St Lazare. The choir of St Lazare is rounded, as are the two side chapels. They date from 1106. Under the choir is a crypt. The nave and side aisles are from the mid XIIc. On the West façade are two arches; the larger one, on the North side, has no tympanum; in the decoration are the Signs of the Zodiac and the Wise Men of the Apocalypse. The other tympanum, which is worn, depicts the Magi, Jesus in the Temple and the Women at the Tomb.</p> <p>See 'Bourgogne Romane' pages 38 and 39 and 'Art Roman en Bourgogne' Tome 1 pages 46 and 47 and</p>
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<p>Avenas</p> <p>Notre Dame</p> <p>Beaujelaies South-west of Macon</p>	<p>Tome 2 pages 25 to 27</p> <p>This is a small church with a rounded apse and short transepts. The single nave appears to have been rebuilt. At the crossing is a cupola on trompes with a square bell tower above it. The only external decoration is on the capitals on the tower arches. The main interest is in the XIIc sculptured altar. The top surface is plain apart from four benedictory swastikas at the corners. On the West façade of it is Christ in a mandorla between the Apostles. Those on the top row are identified. On the North side are scenes of the Annunciation, the nativity, the Presentation at the Temple and the Assumption of Mary. On the South side is the presentation of the church by Louis (VII?) to St Vincent with an inscription. The arches round the choir are divided by flat sculptured pillars with capitals. On two of the pillars there is an animal spewing foliage up the pillar, (see also Les Ardillats & Belleville).</p> <p>See booklet and 'Lyonnais-Savoie Roman' pages 290 to 292</p>
<p>Baugy</p> <p>St Pons</p> <p>South-west of Paray le Monial</p>	<p>This little church dates from the late XIc. It has a single nave and a short rounded apse. The West door has a capital each side; the one on the left is of foliage; the other depicts two animals playing instruments with a man in between. Inside there are foliage capitals each side of the nave. In the choir are smaller capitals in pairs. These are of foliage except two that are of eagles. These capitals may be XIXc replacements.</p>
<p>Beaujeu</p> <p>St Nicolas</p>	<p>This was a XIIc Collegial church; it has been heavily restored. It has a broad nave with side aisles; these appear to have been rebuilt. There is a transept with rounded side chapels and a rounded choir. Over the</p>

<p>Beaujelaais North-west of Lyon</p>	<p>crossing is an octagonal cupola on pendentives and a square bell tower; this latter has been rebuilt. At the crossing are a number of capitals with foliage; they may have been restored or they may be modern replacements. The choir has frescos; these are XVIIIc.</p> <p>See 'Art Roman – Massif Central' page 63</p>
<p>Belleville</p> <p>Notre Dame</p> <p>Beaujelaais North of Lyon</p>	<p>This priory church was founded in 1168. It has a rounded apse and four echeloned side chapels. On the South side is a square tower, the upper storeys of which are XIIIc. The choir has flat sided columns that are sculptured; two have animals spewing long ribbons of foliage. (See also Avenas and Les Ardillats). These are topped by fine sculptured capitals. At the crossing are more columns and capitals; the lower capitals depict Vices & Virtues; the upper ones, foliage. The nave is long and it has side aisles. The vaults are Gothic. There are windows set high up on the walls of the central nave and on the side aisles. On the South wall are two small doors between single columns; each has a fine capital – a siren, a monster spewing foliage and vegetation. Over the doors are modern tympanums. The West door is stepped with capitals that are of vegetation and heads spewing foliage. There are tacherons outside and inside the church: an elaborate A x 3, H, N reversed x 3, I, II, III, IV, an elaborate W, a reversed yoke x 3, an L reversed etc. There is a reused Gallo-roman stone on the South transept. There had been cloisters on the South side of the church. Some XIIIc capitals survive loose within the church.</p> <p>See leaflet and 'Lyonnais-Savoie Roman' pages 363 to 388</p>
<p>Beaune</p>	<p>This is a large church built from the XIIc. The apse</p>

<p>Notre Dame</p> <p>Saône valley North of Lyon & Chalons</p>	<p>and three rounded side chapels and the transepts are Romanesque. The East end of the nave is also Romanesque. The West end of the nave, the side aisles and the porch are later in date – the porch is largely modern. The exterior of the doors into the transepts have capitals and a decorated arch. Inside there are many capitals similar to those at Autun. There is an ambulatory. On the South side of the church are the remains of the cloisters.</p> <p>See ‘Cote D’Or’ by Congres Archeologique de France pages 179 to 201</p>
<p>Le Benisson Dieu</p> <p>Notre Dame de la Bénédiction de Dieu</p> <p>Roannais North of Roanne</p>	<p>This was a late XIIc Cistercian foundation. It has been altered a lot especially in the XVc, when it was re-vaulted and the bell tower was rebuilt. In the Revolutionary period quarrying resulted in the destruction of the apse and transept. It remains an austere building with a plain west door below a rose window. There are simple sculptures by the door, the only sculptural decoration in the church. There is a XIIc window.</p> <p>See leaflet and ‘Le Renouveau des Etudes Romanes’ (2ieme colloque de Paray-le-Monial) pages 145 to 152</p>
<p>Bergesserin</p> <p>Brionnais</p>	<p>This XIIc church retains its rounded apse that has small Romanesque windows. There is a fine three storey tower that has Lombard bands. The apse roof is of lauze. The remainder of the church is XIXc.</p>
<p>Berzè la Ville</p> <p>West of Macon</p>	<p>This is a XIc chapel on a knoll over looking the valley to the South. It was built as the final refuge for St Hughes of Cluny. There is a single short nave and a rounded apse with a cul-de-four vault. Much of the interior has very fine XIIc frescos, in particular on</p>

<p>Bois Ste Marie</p> <p>Brionnais South-east of Charolles</p>	<p>This church is of XIIc origin and was a Clunic dependency. It was damaged in subsequent centuries but on the whole it has been well restored. There is a nave with side aisles that are separated by square pillars. These have fine capitals that are remarkably detailed for a rural church. Many are modern replacements but are authentic copies of the old: soldiers fighting representing Vices & Virtues, heads, monsters three of which are uttering foliage, eagles, a siren and foliage. The nave has a very high vaulted roof, costly and therefore surprising in a rural church. There is a rounded choir with a wide but low roofed ambulatory, also an unusual feature in this setting. Over the crossing is a shallow cupola with blind arches below the sides. Outside, the West façade has a stepped door between two blind arches and a higher window. Beside the door are two tall engaged columns that are topped by fine capitals. Around the apse are more engaged columns with capitals. There is one of an animal head uttering foliage and another with two chained figures. There is a fine tower over the crossing; it has open arches on two storeys and capitals that depict foliage.</p> <p>See 'Bourgogne Romane' page 39, 'Eglises Romanes du Brionnais' pages 43 to 45 and 'Le Renouveau des Etudes Romanes' (2ième colloque de Paray-le-Monial) pages 312 to 315</p>
<p>Bourg le Comte</p> <p>South-west of Paray le Monial</p>	<p>Only the apse is Romanesque. It is rounded but without any other feature. Inside, the choir has Lombard bands.</p>
<p>Brancion</p> <p>North of Cluny</p>	<p>This church has a rounded apse, two rounded side chapels that are off the transepts and a wide single nave. There are no exterior sculptures. The West door is plain and has probably been remade. Inside, the choir has traces of frescoing.</p>

<p>Briennon Roannais North of Roanne</p>	<p>Only the four storey bell tower and apse are XIIc. The tower is over the crossing by the rounded apse. The tower has fine rounded arches on two levels. The apse has a window with a sculptured head that closely resembles a sculpture by the West door of nearby Varenne l'Aronce.</p>
<p>Briant St Nazaire & St Celse</p>	<p>This XIIIc church has a rounded apse and a squat bell tower. The remainder is recent (XIXc?). Over the crossing is a cupola on trompes.</p>
<p>Brionnais West of La Clayette</p>	<p>See leaflet</p>
<p>Buellas St Martin West of Bourg en Bresse</p>	<p>Of XIc origin, it has a single nave, no transept and a short rounded apse. There is a square tower over the crossing. On the South wall of the nave is one XIIc window. That wall has areas of opus spicatum. The West façade has been rebuilt. At the base of the North-west corner is a re-used Gallo-roman stone. Inside the choir are two capitals depicting a man and birds with a chalice.</p> <p>See 'Lyonnais-Savoie Romanes' pages 288 and 298</p>
<p>Chalons sur Saône St Vincent</p>	<p>Much of this former cathedral is gothic. The two side chapels are of XIc origin and many of the capitals of the nave and chancel are XIIc. They are mostly on flat fluted columns. Many depict foliage; there are three Greenmen and others include the Supper at Emmaus, Cain and Abel, Adam & Eve, Christ with Mary Magdalene and Two headed eagles.</p> <p>See 'Art Roman en Bourgogne' T2 pages 47 and 48</p>
<p>Champlecy</p>	<p>This church has a single nave which has been rebuilt Over the crossing is a cupola on trompes. In the walls</p>

<p>South-west of Paray-le-Monial</p>	<p>each side of the arc leading from the nave is a small arch. The choir is rounded. Over the crossing is a square tower which has Lombard bands at the top, above single windows that are, in turn, over a pair of windows or arches.</p>
<p>Changy North-west of Roanne</p>	<p>Only the rounded apse and tall square tower of this church are XIIc. A small Gothic chapel was added to the West end to replace the nave.</p>
<p>Chapaise St Martin Maconnais North of Cluny</p>	<p>This is the church of a XIIc Clunic priory. It has a nave with narrow side aisles divided off by solid round columns of small stones, similar to those at nearby Tournus. The plain West door is below a pair of narrow windows that have pilasters and small capitals with a leaf pattern. Above is a line of Lombard bands. The choir is rounded, as are the two side chapels. There are no interior sculptures. At the crossing is a cupola on trompes. Above is a very tall, square bell tower. It has two pairs of open arches each side, (one pair above the other). On the North side, the central column dividing the arches has a figure carved on it.</p> <p>See 'Bourgogne Romane' pages 39 and 40 and 'Les Eglises Romanes du Maconnais' pages 39 and 40</p>
<p>La Chapelle Brancion North of Cluny</p>	<p>This church has a small rounded apse with Lombard bands. There is a single nave that has probably been rebuilt. The West door is XIXc. Above the door is a window with two bays separated by a pilaster with a small foliage capital. Inside the choir retains part of the frescoing.</p>

<p>La Chapelle sous Dunn</p> <p>Virgin Mary</p> <p>Brionnais South of La Clayette</p>	<p>This church is at the top of the hill above the modern village. In the XVIIIc it fell into disrepair so that only the apse and tower remain. They date from the early XIIc. The apse is rounded and has a line of modillions round the top of the wall; they depict heads including a bull's head, twins/lovers, and symbols. The tower has three storeys with pairs of arches. The choir has blind arches with simple capitals with vegetative designs. There is a cupola on trompes over the crossing. The altar is plain but dates from the XIIc.</p> <p>See leaflet</p>
<p>Charlieu</p> <p>St Fortunat</p> <p>North-east of Roanne</p>	<p>The priory church was built in the XIc. All except the narthex was destroyed from 1800 onwards leaving only the outline of the foundations. On the North side of the narthex is a fine entrance with a tympanum; this depicts Christ in Glory with the symbols of the Evangelists. Above is the Lamb of God; below are the Apostles with Mary and two angels. To the right is another smaller tympanum. This illustrates the Wedding at Cana; above, on the arch, are the people of the Transfiguration: Sts Peter & John, Moses & Elijah. Below is a scene showing a sacrifice. At the entrance to the church from the narthex is a third tympanum. This shows Christ in a mandorla above the Apostles. In the entrance to the nave there are a number of fine capitals. Parts of the adjacent cloisters are XIIc along with the Chapter House. These and the associated museum have several fine capitals and stones from the original church including a XIc capital of Daniel in the Lions den, animal heads and a semi circular stone with a fine Green man.</p> <p>See leaflet, Bourgogne Romane' pages 294 to 315, 'Art Roman – Massif Central' page 78 and 'Dossier L' Archeologique' No 275 pages 26 and 27</p>

<p>Charmay North-west of Montceau les Mines</p>	<p>The apse and part of the tower over the apse are XIIc. The nave is modern. The choir has blind arches divided by pilasters with capitals. The latter are carved with very crude figures, usually in pairs. At the entrance to the choir are two larger capitals. The one to the north has simple foliage. The South one has more crude figures.</p>
<p>Charrolles, Rabutin</p>	<p>There are two Romanesque capitals and a font in a private garden that may have come from a former priory that used to stand in the vicinity. All are mid XIIc. The capitals have similarities in execution with capitals in the choir of Anzy-le-Duc; they did not resemble the works in the Charrolles museum nor those at Bois Ste Marie. The iconography had no special signification. The font was unusually good.</p> <p>Afternote: There was once a village at Rabutin. It was close to Chateau Vilain whose owner in 1274 was Seigneur of Semur & Luzy, also covering Cluny. He was responsible for building a number of churches in the area.</p>
<p>Chassenard St Georges West of Paray-le-Monial in the Allier</p>	<p>Most of the church was rebuilt after 1920. The South wall was formerly obscured by a house; the wall is XIIc and over the South door is a tympanum and two columns with capitals that have recently been exposed (2004). The tympanum depicts Christ in a mandorla between two angels that are above birds and beasts. The right column is turned 'barley-sugar' style; the left one is plain with a capital of the Magi. The whole work is similar in character to the one at Neuilly en Donjon (03).</p> <p>See 'Art Roman en Bourgogne' Tome 2 page 24</p>
<p>Chassigny sous Dunn Brionnais South of La Clayette</p>	<p>This XIIc church, like the one at La Chapelle sous Dunn, was abandoned in the XIXc and the nave was destroyed. Only the flat ended apse and the square tower over the crossing remain, along with the broad</p>

<p>Chassy North of Paray le Monial</p> <p>Chateauneuf sur Sornin St Paul Brionnais South of La Clayette</p>	<p>South transept, which is of a later date.</p> <p>This church dates from the late XI/Early XIIcs. There is a single nave and a flat apse that was later extended to the East. In the XVIc a South transept was added. There is a tall square tower over the crossing; this has openings and scaffold holes.</p> <p>This is a XIIc church that was given major restoration in the XVc and again in the XIXc by a pupil of Viollet le Duc. It was during the latter restoration that the Burgundian style bell tower was rebuilt. Over the south door is a fine lintel that may have come from another church. It shows the Apostles. To the sides are capitals that have a bishop or abbot. There are two door jambs, one with monk's heads. The West door has capitals of an eagle with outstretched wings and of some figures. The apse and side chapels are rounded. There are engaged columns with weathered capitals of foliage. Inside the nave has side aisles divided by columns with foliage capitals.</p> <p>See 'Bourgogne Romane' page 40 and 'Le renouveau des Etudes Romanes' (2 ième colloque de Paray-le-Monial) pages 227 to 238</p>
<p>Chatillon Rhône north west of Lyon</p> <p>Chazelle</p>	<p>Of the two churches in the town only the upper one by the château is Romanesque. It has a square tower over the east end. The East end is above the ground level, so the apse overhangs the lane below. The South wall has been altered but it retains, at each end, the outlines of XIIc arches. The West façade is Renaissance.</p> <p>This is a XIIc church that has been significantly altered. There is a single nave with a plain West door.</p>

<p>North of Cluny and Taize</p>	<p>These have been rebuilt. There is a rounded apse with Lombard teeth and three original modillions. There is a tall Lombard style over the crossing. It has Lombard bands and 'teeth'. The transepts are modern.</p>
<p>Chevennes Commune of Decine in the Beaulonais North-west of Lyon</p>	<p>This church was built in the XIIc, but it was severely altered in the XVc. It has a flat apse, a single nave and a square tower at the North-west corner. The West door is Gothic and XVc windows were inserted into the apse.</p>
<p>Civry le Noble Between Paray-le-Monial and Montceau-les-Mines</p>	<p>This is a XIIc church, but only the apse remains from that period; it is rounded. The remainder of the church has been rebuilt.</p>
<p>Clermain West of Cluny</p>	<p>Most of this church is of little interest. There is a small west door that is set between simple foliage capitals set on slim columns These are late XIIc. The nave retains several windows that are set high in the walls. The apse is flat ended and there is a square tower over the crossing. But it appears to have been rebuilt.</p>
<p>Clessy North of Paray-le-Monial</p>	<p>This church was built in the XIc. Most of it has been rebuilt subsequently. However the apse and part of the crossing have survived almost unchanged. The apse is very narrow and rounded.</p> <p>See 'Le Renouveau des études Romanes' (2ième colloque de Paray-le-Monial) pages 290 and 291</p>

<p>Cluny St Marcel</p>	<p>This is the XIIc parish church. The nave was rebuilt in the XIVc. The apse is rounded and dates from the XIIc. The octagonal tower is from the same period. It is octagonal and has three storeys with blind arches on the lower storey and pairs of slim windows within an arch on the two upper storeys. At the top is a line of Lombard bands.</p>
<p>Cluny St Pierre & St Paul</p>	<p>This was the leading Benedictine abbey of the western Christian world until its destruction after the Revolution. Only the South transept and fragments of the nave remain from this once great church.</p> <p>Some notes. Cloisters (from talk by Neil Stratford, Brit Museum, Oct 2007).</p> <p>There were cloisters on the South side of the abbey that were built from 1115. 20 odd fragments remain. These indicate that the capitals were in pairs. They depicted foliage and often the abacus was blank where they were paired together. They were polychromed yellows, reds & black. The transept doors at Paray le Monial have floral & foliage patterns of the styles that might have been at Cluny. San Pedro de Cardenya, Castille, a daughter church of Cluny, has Corinthian capitals of similar style to those once at Cluny. Sant Salvador, Aragon has decoration that is similar to that in the refectory at Cluny. There were two large lavabos.</p> <p>See: Cluny – un grand chantier médiéval au cours de l’Europe (Anne Baudle) Bourgogne Romane pages 95 to 139 Eglises Romanes du Maconnais pages 24 to 27 Art Roman en Bourgogne Tome 1 pages 26 to 29 Dossiers d’Archéologie No 269 and 275 L’Art Roman en Bourgogne page 18 Le Renouveau des Etudes Romanes pages 337 to 345</p>

<p>Cray</p> <p>St Paul</p> <p>Maconnais between Cluny and Montceau-les-Mines</p>	<p>This XIc church has a single nave, a square tower over the crossing and a short rounded apse. The West door is plain. Above it are Lombard bands; on the tower are more. There are two small modillions on the walls of each side of the exterior of the crossing; The modillions on the North side have been placed upside down and they depict a bull's head and two open-mouthed human heads.</p> <p>See leaflet</p>
<p>Culles les Roches</p> <p>North of Cluny and East of Montceau les Mines</p>	<p>This church dates from the XIIc, but it has been extensively rebuilt. The apse is flat ended with XVc windows. There are two transept arms and a square tower over the crossing; this has arched openings in pairs. The single nave has been extended westwards.</p>
<p>Curbigny</p> <p>St Pierre aux liens</p> <p>Brionnais North of La Clayette</p>	<p>Of early XIIc origin, this church retains the original apse, transept and tower. The nave was rebuilt in 1889. The apse is rounded with modillions, many of which are modern replacements. They are of heads, birds and two 'images of lust'. The choir has arches that are separated by flat, decorated pillars that are topped by simply decorated capitals. There are fine capitals at the crossing where there is a cupola on trompes.</p> <p>See leaflet</p>
<p>Curtil sous Buffieres</p> <p>Brionnais</p>	<p>This XIIc church retains its Romanesque form but it has been heavily restored. There is a single nave, rounded choir and a square tower over the crossing. The apse has a lauze roof. The church was rebuilt probably around 1860.</p>
<p>Curtil sous Burnaud</p> <p>North of Cluny and South-east of</p>	<p>This XIIc church has a flat ended apse, a square tower over the crossing and a single nave with a plain west door. But it has been extensively rebuilt and is</p>

<p>Montceau les Mines</p>	<p>without character.</p>
<p>Dijon St Benigne Côte D'Or</p>	<p>This was the site of a large monastery. It was largely destroyed after the Revolution and a new church built in its place. It was particularly noteworthy for the circular, three storey rotunda that included the crypt. That crypt remains It was built in 1003. It comprises a central nave with the sanctuary. There is a hemi-circle of solid pillars. Only four original capitals remain. Each side are two pairs of side chapels, each with one original capital. Behind the south chapels are more columns with more capitals. These are of foliage or interlacings. The remainder has primitive heads.</p> <p>See 'Bourgogne Romane' pages 47 to 56 and 'Les Premices de l'Art Roman en Bourgogne' and 'Congrès Archéologique de France – Côte D'Or' pages 225 to 258</p>
<p>Donzy le National North of Cluny</p>	<p>This church has a single nave, a short rounded apse and an ugly tower with a spire over the crossing. It is clad with crepie and retains little character on the outside. The apse has engaged columns with simple foliage capitals. Inside, the choir has some good foliage capitals between blind arches.</p> <p>See 'Les Eglises Romanes du Maconnais' page 59</p>
<p>Flagy North of Cluny</p>	<p>The apse and square tower are XIIc. The apse is rounded with scaffold holes. The tower has three storeys with blind arches below Lombard bands above which are a pair of arched openings. The nave has been rebuilt. On the North side of the base of the tower is a blocked XIIc window.</p> <p>See 'Les Eglises Romanes du Maconnais' page 59</p>

<p>Genouilly East of Montceau-les-Mines</p>	<p>This church has a rounded apse with Lombard bands. There is a square tower over the crossing with two pairs of double open arches. The nave has been rebuilt. On the interior of the choir are seven pairs of arches, each pair having a short central spur at the top.</p>
<p>Germancy Charollais East of Montceau-les-Mines</p>	<p>This church has a rounded apse with Lombard bands. Over the crossing is a squat square tower. The nave has been rebuilt. The cul-de-four vault of the choir is frescoed with a young looking Christ; it dates from the late XIIc or early XIIIc.</p>
<p>Gourdon Notre dame South-east of Montceau-les-Mines</p>	<p>This church has a nave with side aisles. The apse is rounded and there are two rounded side chapels. The cul-de-four vault of the choir is frescoed with Christ in Glory and, to the sides, the Apostles above some female figures. At the crossing is a cupola on trompes. Down the nave wall, high up, are blind arches with capitals on the columns that divide off the side aisles and on the engaged columns that rise the full height of the nave, The capitals include a woman with two snakes, animals uttering foliage, the Magi and foliage. The West door is between two small capitals.</p> <p>See 'Bourgogne Romane' page 41 and 'Le Renouveau des Etudes Romanes' (2 ième colloque de Paray le Monial) pages 239 to 255</p>
<p>Grenoble Cathedral of Notre Dame Isère</p>	<p>The present cathedral was begun in the Xc but was added to and rebuilt over subsequent centuries, so much so that little from the Romanesque period remains. The porch entrance at the West was rebuilt in the late XXc to remove an extension that was added in the XIXc. The entrance porch leads to a doorway set between Romanesque style capitals.</p>

<p>Grenoble St Laurent Isère</p>	<p>The present church was rebuilt in the XXc but retains some of the Romanesque form on the apse where the original sculptures have been replaced by modern copies. The interior has been excavated to reveal a IVc burial ground, the VIIc crypt of St Oyand and the subsequent X/XI/XII church and cloisters. Some sculptures from the Romanesque period have been preserved. The crypt has a single nave and choir with groups of capitals arranged in the four corners and on the North & South walls. These depict foliage; some have pairs of animals or birds on the abaci.</p>
<p>Iguerande St Marcel Brionnais South of Paray-le-Monial</p>	<p>This church was built in the XIc. Despite heavy restoration it retains much of the original character. The West door used to have a tympanum between capitals that have been restored. The nave has side aisles that are separated by square columns with simple capitals that depict foliage. The choir and side chapels are rounded. There is an attractive short, square tower over the crossing.</p> <p>See leaflet, 'Bourgogne Romane' page 41, 'Eglises Romanes en Brionnais' pages 48 and 49 and 'Le Renouveau des Etudes Romanes' (2ième colloque de Paray-le-Monial) pages 94 to 105</p>
<p>Jalongy West of Cluny</p>	<p>This single naved church is from the XIIc. It has a plain West door between two large blind arches. There are three more bays above these and higher still is a line of Lombard bands. There is a square tower at the North-east corner. The various levels are not parallel.</p>

<p>Lacenas St Paul Beaujelais North-west of Lyon</p>	<p>This chapel stands in a hamlet to the South-west of the commune. It has a rounded apse and a single nave with a plain West door. There is no external decoration. Inside are XIIIc frescos.</p>
<p>Ligny en Brionnais South-west of La Clayette</p>	<p>The church was built in the XIIc but is has been very heavily restored, so much so that it lacks character or interest.</p>
<p>Lyon St Jean</p>	<p>Most of the cathedral is Gothic from the XIII to XVcs. But the apse is XIIc as are the two side chapels. The chapels are flat ended; the choir is rounded but has Gothic vaults. The walls of the apse have blind arches with fluted flat columns and capitals that depict foliage. At the entrance to the choir and chapels are columns with marble bases; several of these bases have small heads on them. To the North are the foundations of two earlier churches. To the South of the West façade is a XIc façade to the cloisters (now the Treasury). There is an arch over a rectangular door at the South end. Above and to the left are groups of small arches. The arches are divided by small pilasters; each group is divided by a buttress. Above these arches is a thin line of foliage decoration. The patterned stonework on the arch over the door is from Poitou-Charente (see ND at Saumur, Annapont, Nanteuil en Vallée and Coiffée). The motifs of triangles, circles and rectangles between the smaller arches are to be seen in the Auvergne (see Issoire, Brioude, and Thiers – S Gènis).</p> <p>See ‘Lyonnais-Savoie Roman’ page 320 and ‘Sanctuaires et chevets a l’époque romane’ pages 12 to 30 and ‘Apocalypse vision et représentations à l’époque romane’ pages 73 to 85</p>

<p>Lys North of Cluny and Taize</p>	<p>This is a XIIc church with a rounded apse, a single nave and a square tower over the crossing. Inside the choir has a fresco. There are fragments of frescos in the nave that are XV/XVIc. There are no sculptures.</p>
<p>Macon St Vincent</p>	<p>This Cathedral church was entirely destroyed following the Revolution except the narthex and the two towers above it. The narthex has openings flanked by large foliage capitals. Inside are the remains of the tympanum that has been entirely defaced. On the North wall are Lombard bands. The two towers are octagonal; their upper parts are later additions.</p>
<p>Marcigny St Nicolas Brionnais South of Paray-le-Monial and West of La Clayette</p>	<p>This is an unattractive church, but it is interesting. The exterior shows a trapeze shaped structure which narrows towards the East. There is a short rounded XIIc apse. The West façade has a central door between two blind arches with a blank wall to the left. The door is between weathered capitals, one of a Green man. The outer walls are recent. Above the doorway is a small modern bell wall. Inside, there are four capitals at the crossing that date from the XIIc; two are of foliage, one with foliage with a small head and a griffon with a beak. In the roof space above the central nave each side there are five modillions mostly with simple patterns, but one has an animal's head and another has a leaf pattern. In the West wall each side of the door are two stairways; the stair stones from one were removed in the XVc to extend the other. Originally they may have led to a small tribune or chapel. The original tower over the crossing was destroyed, probably in the XIVc.</p>
<p>Marcigny Ste Trinite</p>	<p>The XIIc priory had two churches; the one for the women was largely destroyed. Part of the South transept may be seen in a garage and the end of the</p>

	<p>nave is in the East wall of a XIXc building that is now (2004) the presbytery. There is a house on the north East side of the remaining church that has in its wall a number of reused XIIc sculptures.</p> <p>See '1004-2004 un millénaire à Paray-le-Monial' pages 133 to 168</p>
<p>Marcilly la Gueurce South of Charolles</p>	<p>This church has a short rounded apse, a typical two storey square tower and a single nave with Lombard bands and flat buttresses along the nave walls. The West door is plain and below a plain tympanum. The tower has, at each level, two arches each with a pair of open arches that are separated by capitals. Inside, the nave has a timber roof. At the crossing are four columns and capitals carved with very simple foliage designs. Round the choir are arches separated by columns with plain capitals.</p>
<p>Marigny East of Monteau-les-Mines</p>	<p>Only the tower of the church is from the XIIc. The single nave and short flat ended apse are later. The tower is square with a pair of open arches below a double pair.</p>
<p>Massy North of Cluny</p>	<p>This is a XIc church. It has a small rounded apse and a very fine tower; this has Lombard bands and lines of decoration: a zig-zag pattern and Lombard 'teeth'; there is also a pair of open arches. The nave appears to have been rebuilt. The interior is whitewashed with a timber roof.</p> <p>See leaflet and 'Les Eglises Romanes du Maconnais' page 31</p>
<p>Mazille</p>	<p>This is now a farm. It was a Benedictine priory. The</p>

<p>'Prieuré des Moines'</p> <p>Maconnais South-west of Cluny</p>	<p>building to the South appears to have been the church with a flat ended apse and two set of three windows above one another. On the South wall are two rectangular windows, each divided by short pilasters with a capital.</p> <p>See 'Dossier l'Archéologique' No 275 pages 52 and 53</p>
<p>Malay</p> <p>Notre Dame</p> <p>North of Cluny</p>	<p>The apse and side chapels of this church are XIc. The nave and side aisles are XIIc. The apse has Lombard bands; the outline of Lombard bands is visible on the South chapel. Over the crossing is a tall square tower that was built in the XIIc except the top level. The tower has Lombard bands. There is a broad transept.</p> <p>See 'Eglises Romanes du Maconnais' pages 36 and 37</p>
<p>Mazille</p> <p>St Blaise</p> <p>Maconnais South-west of Cluny</p>	<p>This is a very attractive church set in meadows away from the village; the original village may have 'died'. The church has a single nave, a rounded apse and a tall tower over the Chapter House on the South side of the nave. The apse has a lauze roof. The West façade has a plain door below large Lombard bands. The South wall of the nave has many regularly spaced scaffolding holes (putt holes), as has the tower. The tower has three storeys with arched openings in pairs separated by pilasters. There are two levels of these and there are small Lombard bands. There are XVIc frescos. The church is built on the site of a Gallo-roman villa.</p> <p>See 'Les Eglises Romanes du Maconnais' page 30</p>
<p>Messimy</p> <p>Church of St Julien, but chapel of St Roch</p>	<p>The church is neo-Romanesque; but the narthex is formed from the chapel that stands at right angles to the church on the North end. Above the chapel is a square tower. The chapel has a niche at the east end</p>

South-west of Lyon	that is between two pilasters with foliage capitals. The East end has a cul-de-four vault.
Montmelas-St Sornin	This small chapel stands in the forest on a high hill. It dates from the XIIc. It has a single nave, a rounded apse and a small tower over the West end. The South door has a blank tympanum below a plain arc. There is a fine foliage capital each side of the door; these resemble those at Salles.
Chapelle St Bonnet	
Beaujelaies North-west of Lyon	
Montmort	This church has a single nave with two granite capitals by the West door and small, high windows on the side walls. There are small sculptures over the South windows that depict heads and a 'bogomil' man. There are some modillions including one of two lovers. Over the crossing is a tower with foliage capitals in the bays. The small apse has been rebuilt.
West of Montceau les Mines	
Mornay	This church has been heavily restored. It has a rounded apse and a tall, square, three storeyed tower over the crossing. The tower has Lombard bands and is over a re-made cupola on pendentives. There are transepts that have been rebuilt and a single nave, the south wall of which has been rebuilt. On the North wall, high up, is a single XIIc window and at the North-west corner a reused sculpture of a man on his side with arms extended over his head and, apparently, a large rock or stone above him.
North-east of Charolles	
Montagne sur Dunn	This church is from the late XIIc but was entirely reconstructed in the late XIXc. The original church was abandoned as a ruin after it was struck by lightning in 1762. The church was built within the confines of a chateau that was destroyed at the end of the XIIc. The site is named after the Celtic word Dunn, which means 'fortified mountain'. The church has a broad single nave leading to a rounded choir with two rounded side chapels. There is a square
St Pierre & St Paul	
Brionnais South-east of La Clayette	

<p>Montceaux L'Etoile</p> <p>St Pierre & St Paul</p> <p>West of La Clayette and South-west of Paray-le-Monial</p>	<p>tower over the crossing.</p> <p>This church has a XIIc nave. The apse is also XIIc but it has Gothic vaults and was extended in the XVIII to create a chapel. There is a tympanum over the west door. It depicts Christ in Majesty with Christ in a mandorla between two angels and over a lintel that shows the Apostles (St Peter with a huge key). Beside the door are capitals of an angel and the Devil (to the right) and a monster with a shield and a Virtue fighting Vice to the left. There is a small two storey tower over the crossing. Inside, at the East end of the nave, are two columns with XIIc foliage capitals.</p> <p>See leaflet and 'Bourgogne Romane' pages 289 to 294</p>
<p>Mont St Vincent</p> <p>East of Montceau-les-Mines</p>	<p>This is a large, rather ugly, towerless church on a high bluff. The entrance is through a porch with a tympanum of Christ between two figures. Each side is a pair of capitals that depict lions and two men. Supporting the lintel each side is a sculpture of a man bearing the load. The interior is gloomy with a nave and two side aisles. The shorter columns dividing off the side aisles have plain capitals. The tall columns have fine capitals in pairs: Two with pigs uttering foliage at the East end; Two with pairs of lions etc. There is a cupola on trompes at the crossing. On the apse wall are a number of modillions.</p> <p>See 'Le Renouveau des Etudes Romanes' pages 239 to 255 and 'Bourgogne Romane' pages 41 and 42</p>
<p>Oye</p> <p>Brionnais North-west of La Clayette</p>	<p>This is a church that was built in the XIIc. It has subsequently been both rebuilt and restored to such an extent that it is of little interest.</p>

The axis of the new church was off line with that of Paray II.

The floor of the nave was higher in the North than in the South. It was tiled.

During excavations below the floor of the choir and transept, the base of the pillars had colour. During restoration other colours, some bright, were found especially on the capitals. These paints were from the XVc.

Chapel of Notre Dame. Clunic abbeys usually had a small chapel for special services such as priest masses. It needed access to the Chapter House and to the main church, usually via the cloister and a transept. In the case of Paray, it was probably part of Paray II and was therefore destroyed to make room for Paray III apse and would be near the site of the present Gothic chapel.

There are three minor elements of the XIc church that survive, in addition to the narthex/porch (of which the third bay to the East was destroyed):

1. A wall to the South of the small Gothic chapel on the South side of the apse.
2. Two small sections of wall near the South West corner of the nave:
 - a. One by the South-east corner of the narthex
 - b. One due South and it is part of the outer wall of the nave at the SW corner of the nave.

There is a small square well below the North aisle of the cloisters, towards the West end of that aisle. This may have been part of a XIc cloister that adjoined the XIc South wall of the nave and West wall of the south transept. It is possible that the wall referred to in 2a above may have been part of that cloister. (Tournus had a similar arrangement).

See 'Bourgogne Romane' pages 157 to 188, Paray-le-Monial' (Zodiaque) and 'Le Renouveau des Etudes Romanes' (2ième colloque de Paray-le-Monial), '1004-2004 un millénaire à Paray-le-Monial and leaflets

<p>Perrecy-les-Forges</p> <p>Between Paray-le-Monial and Montceau-les-Mines</p>	<p>This church is of XIc origin. It has a fine narthex with pillars that have interesting capitals including elephants, sirens and foliage. Over the West door is a tympanum of Christ in majesty in a mandola and between two angels. Below is a lintel showing scenes from the Garden of Gethsemane and the Appearance of Christ before Pilate. Each side there are capitals of angels and of virtues fighting vices. The choir is Gothic. The crossing and transepts have fine arches. There are scaffold holes.</p> <p>See 'Bourgogne Romane' pages 42 and 89 to 317, 'Le Chapiteau à l'Epoque Romane' pages 30 to 53, 'Le Renouveau des Etudes Romanes' (2ième colloque de Paray-le-Monial) and booklet</p>
<p>Le Puley</p> <p>East of Montceau-les-Mines and South-east of Montchanin</p>	<p>This XIIc church is a ruin. The fine tower collapsed in 1877 and the nave vaults fell in subsequently. The ruins comprise the outer walls and the North aisle, elements of the two side chapels and the choir and fragments of the vaults inside the West door. The West façade has Lombard bands on its upper edge. There is part of the cupola on trompes by the choir vault. On the apse are a number of modillions and there are plenty of scaffold holes both inside and out. Above the remnants of the cupola on the north side are more Lombard bands.</p>
<p>Replonges</p> <p>Bresse East of Macon</p>	<p>Of XIc origin, this church had a round apse and a single nave with two capitals by the West door; they are a Green man and foliage. Two side aisles were added in the XVc. On a buttress on the apse are two tacherons: a V and an H.</p>
<p>Rigny sur Arroux</p>	<p>This is a large church with side aisles. Only the apse</p>

<p>North-west of Paray-le-Monial</p>	<p>and tower are XIIc. The apse is rounded. The tower on the south of the crossing has a tall base topped by three storeys: the first is plain with engaged columns. The top two have pairs of double arched openings on each face.</p> <p>See 'Le Renouveau des Etudes Romanes' pages 290 and 291</p>
<p>Le Rousset</p> <p>South-east of Montceau-les-Mines and North-east of Charolles</p>	<p>This church is of XIIc origin, but it retains little character. It has a flat ended apse, a square tower over the crossing and a single nave. There are no sculptures. The exterior is clad with crepie.</p>
<p>St Agnan</p> <p>West of Paray le Monial</p>	<p>Only the rounded apse and square tower that stands over the crossing are Romanesque. They are built of a reddish stone. The apse has plain modillions. The tower has open bays on two levels. These have simple foliage capitals. There are no internal sculptures.</p>
<p>St André de Bages</p> <p>Bresse East of Macon</p>	<p>This is a large church that was built in the XIc. It has a wide single nave. At the West end the façade has narrow blind arches each side of the door and elements of Lombard bands. By the door are two capitals; they depict to the left, foliage and to the right, Christ with four Evangelists. The apse is rounded and there are two rounded side chapels. Over the crossing is a magnificent octagonal tower. Inside, at the crossing, are four large capitals; one is badly damaged. There is a Greenman (SW), Abraham & Isaac (SE). The base of the latter column has a scene from the life of St Andrew. Around the choir are a number of capitals; these are of a centaur with a bird, Daniel in the lions den, and a Green man (N). Each of the supporting pilasters is differently decorated.</p>

<p>St André le Désert North of Cluny</p>	<p>Elements of the apse and transept are XIIc. However, these and the nave have been so rebuilt that the church is of little interest.</p> <p>See 'Les Eglises Romanes du Maconnais' page 59</p>
<p>St Boil St Baudile North of Cluny</p>	<p>On the North of the crossing there is a fine XIc square tower; this has arched openings on two levels; the lower ones are plain; the upper ones have sculptured pilasters and capitals. The tower has Lombard bands on the North side. The church is mostly from the XVc but there is a plain octagonal XIIc font in the nave.</p>
<p>St Bonnet de Cray Brionnais South-west of La Clayette</p>	<p>This church was built in the XIIc. It retains the rounded apse. There is a squat tower over the crossing. The nave which has side aisles has been entirely rebuilt.</p>
<p>St Clement sur Guye North of Cluny and East of Montceau les Mines</p>	<p>This church dates from the Xc. The walls of the nave have large areas of opus spicatum stonework. The short rounded apse is in XIIc style but appears to have been rebuilt. Over the crossing is a plain square tower.</p>
<p>St Denis St Antoine West of Paray le Monial</p>	<p>This little chapel dates from the XIIc and it is rectangular. The West door is plain. There are three slim windows in the East wall and there are small windows on each side of the nave. The chapel is built from a reddish stone.</p>
<p>St Forgeat</p>	<p>The church was rebuilt in the XIXc and is of no interest in the Romanesque context. In the</p>

<p>North of Autun</p>	<p>churchyard is a weathered font. It has a sculptured cross on one side and is probably XIIc.</p>
<p>St Gengoux le National</p>	<p>Most of this church was ruined during the Wars of Religion and has been rebuilt. The short transept and the octagonal tower over the crossing are XIIc.</p>
<p>St Genouil</p>	
<p>North of Cluny</p>	
<p>St Germain en Brionnais</p>	<p>This was founded as an Augustine priory in 1065. The church has a wide nave and side aisles, a choir and two rounded side chapels. The West façade is very plain with a simple door between foliage capitals on plain columns. The tympanum is missing. To the right is a XVIc bell tower and to the left a huge XVc buttress. The interior is a simple and rather austere reflecting the Augustine origins. It is almost in the style of a basilica having a feeling of space. The central nave is divided from the side aisles with capitals with foliage patterns. One capital high on the North of the nave has more detailed leaf patterns. The choir has large windows and a line of Lombard bands. The side chapels have large blind arches divided by pilasters and capitals but are not symmetrical. There is a blocked door high on the South wall of the nave.</p>
<p>Between La Clayette and Charolles</p>	
<p>St Hippolyte</p>	<p>The former Clunic deanery is now a ruin. The remains comprise the rounded apse and two rounded side chapels, the tower over the crossing and outer walls of the nave. The pillars of the nave are visible only at ground level. The central tower was made into a fortified rectangular space and the north nave wall was raised, probably in the XIVc. The central</p>
<p>North of Cluny</p>	

<p>St Laurent en Brionnais South-west of La Clayette</p>	<p>This church has a remade nave. The apse and tower over the crossing are XIIc. The apse has a limestone slab-roof. The tower has three storeys with fine arched openings. The tower is over a cupola on trompes. There are good capitals at the crossing including two of men embracing.</p> <p>See leaflet and 'Le Renouveau des Etudes Romanes' (2 ième colloque de Paray-le-Monial) pages 316 to 319</p>
<p>St Martin du Lac Brionnais West of La Clayette and South of Marcigny</p>	<p>All that remains of this XIc church is the rounded apse and, to the South of the crossing, a tall square tower. The upper parts of the tower have been rebuilt.</p> <p>See leaflet</p>
<p>St Martin de Lixy Brionnais South-west of La Clayette</p>	<p>This is a small single naved church that was built in the XIIc. It has a rounded apse with modern modillions. The West door is plain. A North door has been blocked. There is a bell wall over the crossing.</p> <p>See leaflet</p>
<p>St Martin la Patrouille North of Cluny</p>	<p>The remnants of this church are in the middle of the cemetery a kilometre from the village. It comprises a small rounded apse only On the outer 'shell' are Lombard bands.</p>
<p>St Martin la Vallée Brionnais South-east of Marcigny</p>	<p>This is a XIc church that is now disaffected. It has a single nave and a rounded apse. There is a small rounded chapel on the South side over which is a Burgundian style tower. The church has the remains of XVc frescos.</p> <p>See leaflet</p>

<p>St Maurice des Champs North of Cluny and East of Montceau les Mines</p>	<p>This is a very simple little church that was built in the XIIc. It has a single nave and a short rounded apse. There is a plain square tower over the crossing. The West door is plain. The South door has a blank tympanum and a simply decorated arch; there is a flat, fluted column each side of the door. The South wall has three small windows and Lombard bands. Inside is a XIIc font with four 'tear drops' at the corners.</p>
<p>St Maurice les Chateaneuf Brionnais South-west of La Clayette</p>	<p>Only the apse and a fine tower remain from this XIIc church. The apse is rounded. The tower has fine open arches.</p>
<p>St Maurice sur Loire Roannais South-west of Roanne</p>	<p>Of this XIIc church only the flat ended apse remains. The square tower by the apse and the main nave have been rebuilt and a XVc north aisle added. The choir has a number of very fine XIIIc frescos: Christ Crucified, Flight into Egypt, Adam & eve, Annunciation, Visitation, Massacre of the Innocents, Magi and several saints.</p> <p>See leaflet and 'Art Roman – Massif Central' page 141</p>
<p>Ste Paule Beaujelaais North-west of Lyon</p>	<p>Most of this XIIc church has been rebuilt. The nave has been rebuilt; the apse has been destroyed. Over the former crossing is a XIIc square tower which has open arches in pairs.</p>
<p>St Point South of Cluny</p>	<p>This XIc church has a rounded apse and two rounded side chapels which have flat buttresses. There is a square tower over the crossing where there is a cupola on trompes. The square tower has two storeys. The lower pairs of openings on it have been blocked but are plain. Above are pairs of slim arched</p>

	<p>openings set into pairs of arches. There are Lombard bands above them. The nave has side aisles divided by plain square pillars. The west bay and the façade are recent reconstructions. There is a XIVc fresco of Christ in the choir.</p> <p>See 'Les Eglises Romanes du Maconnais' page 29 and 'L'Art Roman en Bourgogne' page 19</p>
<p>St Prix North of La Clayette</p>	<p>This is a small XIIc chapel. It has a single nave and a flat ended apse with a pair of tall, slim windows. Over the crossing is a small, square tower with a modern spire.</p> <p>See 'Le Renouveau des Etudes Romanes' (2ième colloque de Paray-le-Monial) page 168</p>
<p>St Quentin Near La Guiche, North-east of Charolles</p>	<p>This is a small chapel on a knoll near a hamlet. It has a rounded but plain apse, an attractive square tower over the crossing and a single nave. The tower has pairs of arched openings divided by pilasters that are in pairs; they have plain capitals. The nave has been rebuilt.</p> <p>See leaflet</p>
<p>Ste Radagonde West of Montceau les Mines</p>	<p>This small church has a single nave, the south wall of which has been rebuilt, and a rounded apse. The West door has been remade. There are three small XIIc windows in the North wall of the nave. Over the crossing is a square tower with open bays and foliage capitals. The choir also has six foliage capitals.</p>
<p>St Roche Brionnais South-east of La Clayette</p>	<p>This is a small hill-top village chapel. It is of XIIc origin. It retains the rounded apse but the nave appears to have been rebuilt; it has side aisles. There is a modern spire over the crossing.</p>

<p>St Romain sous Versigny West of Montceau-les-Mines</p>	<p>This church was built in the XIIc. It has a rounded apse, a single nave and a cupola at the crossing. But it has been largely rebuilt and is of little interest.</p> <p>See 'Le Renouveau des Etudes Romanes' pages 288 and 289</p>
<p>St Symphorien des Bois St Georges North of La Clayette</p>	<p>This is a small chapel that is in a hamlet to the West of the village. It was originally dedicated to Ste Fortuna. Restoration over the years has largely destroyed the original character.</p>
<p>St Vincent de Bragny North of Paray-le-Monial</p>	<p>This large church has been very heavily restored and the West end, with a tall spire over a porch, has been rebuilt.</p>
<p>St Vincent des Pres North of Cluny</p>	<p>Despite its rather ugly exterior, this is quite an interesting XIIc church. The apse is rounded with Lombard bands and some bas-relief capitals with foliage. Inside, the nave has side aisles with two types of dividing columns, all with capitals. One, to the South, has alpha and omega inscribed above the floral decoration. There is a XVc fresco on the North side.</p> <p>See 'Les Eglises Romanes du Maconnais' page 31</p>
<p>St Yan Brionnais South west of Paray-le-Monial</p>	<p>Of this little village church, only the apse and tower remain. The apse is rounded; the tower has two storeys with pairs of open arches.</p>

<p>St Ythaire North of Cluny</p>	<p>Of the XIIc church only the tower remains. It has two storeys and is over the door which is at the East end. The tower has Lombard bands at the top.</p>
<p>Saulieu St Andoche Côte d'Or north of Autun</p>	<p>This is a XIIc church that has a nave with side aisles. The West façade is highly decorated, but it is mostly XIXc. There is a tympanum of Christ in Glory. Inside there are many fine capitals including the flight to Egypt, Noah's ark, Noli me tangere, Balaam, a centaur and foliage. There is a XIIc font. The choir is of a later date.</p> <p>See 'L' Art Roman en Bourgogne' T2 pages 40 to 42</p>
<p>Savignes les Mines West of Montceau les Mines</p>	<p>This is a XIIc church. It has a very long single nave and a rounded apse. Over the crossing there is a square bell tower. The West door is between two capitals with foliage decoration. On each door post there is a crudely carved head. The nave and apse have flat buttresses. The South wall of the nave is very irregular.</p>
<p>Semur en Brionnais St Hilaire West of La Clayette</p>	<p>This XIIc church is a large building. It has a large nave, a rounded apse and two side chapels. There are three doors each with a tympanum. The West door has a tympanum depicting Christ in Glory between two angels and the tetra morph. Below is a lintel showing scenes from the life of St Hilaire. Over the North door, the tympanum has attractive scrolled foliage; on the South side the tympanum has a simple cross. On the apse are two large capitals; these are of foliage. Inside, the nave has side aisles separated by columns with, in the main, capitals with foliage. There are high tribune arches. At the crossing are columns with large plaques, two each side, each with</p>

<p>Saules</p> <p>North of Cluny and East of Montceau les Mines</p>	<p>Only the tower of this church is Romanesque; the remainder is XVc or later. The square tower is on the North of the crossing. It has a pair of arched openings each side; these have plain pilasters and capitals.</p>
<p>Signy le Chatel</p> <p>St Nicolas</p> <p>North of Cluny</p>	<p>This priory church was a Benedictine foundation from the XIIc. It has a wide and high central nave with two side aisles. The apse is rounded, but fore-shortened. The original rounded side chapels have been destroyed. The nave is divided by columns that have simple foliage capitals. The West door is plain and is between two slim columns that have simply sculptured capitals.</p> <p>See leaflet</p>
<p>Taizé</p> <p>North of Cluny</p>	<p>This church has a single nave with a rebuilt West façade. The apse is rounded. There is a square tower over the crossing. On the South wall of the nave are vestiges of early XIIc windows below the present windows that are XIVc or later.</p> <p>See 'Les Eglises Romanes du Maconnais' page 35</p>
<p>Ternay</p> <p>St Pierre</p> <p>South of Lyon</p>	<p>This church dates from the Xc. It has a single nave. The West façade has a door set between two capitals; one, to the left, depicts a man with lions; the other is very weathered but depicts animals. The lower part of the façade is built from limestone and the upper parts from bands of brick and limestone. There is a square tower over the crossing. The apse is rounded. There are capitals at the crossing depicting foliage, men in foliage and wrestlers. To the sides of the choir there are groups of engaged columns; the centre ones are fluted. On the South side of the church are fragments</p>

	<p>of the cloisters including two capitals with animals in a small wreath.</p> <p>See 'Lyonnais Savoie Romans' page 278</p>
<p>Taluyers South-west of Lyon</p>	<p>Only the apse of the original XIIc church remains. It is rounded and plain. Over the crossing is a square tower that may have been rebuilt; but it retains foliage capitals between the two pairs of openings that are on each side.</p>
<p>Toulon sur Arroux St Jean Baptiste North of Paray le Monial and West of Montceau les Mines</p>	<p>This church dates from the late XIc. It has a nave with narrow side aisles. There is a tall tower over the choir; it appears that the design of the choir was changed during construction. The tower has three narrow windows at the East side. The choir has elements of blind arches to the sides and there is a reinforcing arch low on the East wall. The nave has square pillars with some capitals on the insides of the arches. There are engaged columns that have primitive capitals depicting birds, foliage and Adam & Eve. There are pairs of blind arches with foliage capitals. The church has been disaffected since 1878.</p>
<p>Tournus St Philbert</p>	<p>This is a splendid XI/XIIc abbey that is dominated by the rose-pink tower at the North-east corner and the conventional yellow limestone one over the crossing. Externally, the building is fairly austere with only Lombard bands decorating the west façade below the bell tower. There is a narthex on short thick pillars above which is an area with the former chapel of St Michael that looks into the main church. There are two interesting bas-relief sculptures of heads and palms. The main church is divided by huge pillars. There is a rounded choir and two rounded side chapels. Below the choir is a large crypt with many thin pillars that have capitals with sculptured foliage.</p>

	<p>It is Xc. To the south is the Chapter House with a number of interesting free-standing sculptures leading through to the cloisters where there are more sculptures</p> <p>See booklet, 'Les Eglises Romanes du Maconnais' pages 38 to 43 and 'Bourgogne Romane' pages 67 to 94</p>
<p>Tournus Ste Madeleine</p>	<p>This XIIc church retains only the West door which has carved pillars and sculptured capitals; there are three each side. The remainder is Gothic.</p> <p>See 'Les Eglises Romanes du Maconnais' page 45</p>
<p>Tournus St Valerien</p>	<p>This former XIIc church is now an antiques shop. The West façade retains the façade with a rounded door arch and the remains of four columns and capitals. On the North-east corner of the nave and apse there are traces of Lombard bands.</p> <p>See 'Les Eglises Romanes du Maconnais' page 44</p>
<p>Trambly Between Cluny and La Clayette</p>	<p>This church dates from the XIIc. It has a short rounded apse which has a line of Lombard bands. There is a square tower over the crossing; The tower appears to have been rebuilt. The nave has side aisles; it also has been rebuilt. The tower has Lombard bands on two levels and there is line of Lombard bands up the sides of the eaves on the West end.</p> <p>See 'L' Art Roman en Bourgogne' page 19</p>
<p>Tramayes South-west of Cluny</p>	<p>This XIIc has been mostly rebuilt. The rounded apse is probably all that remains of the original church. The church has a nave has side aisles and a square</p>

<p>Valence St Apollinaire</p>	<p>tower over the West door. There are transept arms. All except the apse appears to be XV and XVIIIc.</p> <p>Most of the church is XIIc. The West end including the porch and tower is XIXc. The church has been heavily restored and lacks the patina of a XIIc building. The high nave has side aisles with tall columns topped by foliage capitals in a Corinthian style. There are transepts arms which once had doors with tympanums. The East wall of the North transept has tri-lobed windows. The South tympanum is largely intact and, with the lintel, is on the East interior wall. The North one retains only the lintel. There is also a small South door to the nave with an inscription above the arch and a dedication on the tympanum. The choir is rounded with an ambulatory; there are simple foliage capitals on the columns and small Corinthian style ones by the windows. On the exterior of the South of the nave is a line of small blind arches at the top of the wall. The apse has Corinthian style capitals. The South wall of the transept has two bays with pilasters and capitals.</p> <p>See 'Congrès Archéologique de France – Moyenne Vallée du Rhone' pages 301 to 315</p>
<p>Valence St Jean</p>	<p>Only the porch and tower of this church are XIIc; the remainder is XIXc. The porch has fine capitals at the west door depicting large green men each side and foliage. Inside are more capitals that depict a man smothered in snakes and foliage. On the exterior of the south wall is a blind arch with four capitals that appear to date from two periods, both Romanesque. Two are of Corinthian style; the others appear to be of a dancer and another figure. The upper parts of the tower have bays and Lombard bands.</p>
<p>Vandeins</p>	<p>The church dates from the midXIIc. It has a single</p>

<p>St Pierre, now St Clair West of Bourg-en-Bresse</p>	<p>nave and a rounded apse. The West façade and tower/spire are XIXc. But a splendid XIIc tympanum has been retained. It depicts Christ between two angels. Below is a lintel of the Last Supper; and each side is a small scene with the Devil. There is an inscription.</p> <p>See leaflet and ‘Lyonnais-Savoie Romans’ pages 337 to 339</p>
<p>Vareilles St Martin Brionnais West of La Clayette</p>	<p>The church dates from the XIc. It has a broad single nave. At the west door are two small reused capitals that depict foliage. The nave appears to have been rebuilt. There is no transept but a very short rounded apse. At the crossing is a fine square tower. It has three storeys.</p> <p>See leaflet</p>
<p>Varenne l’Arconce St Pierre aux Liens Brionnais South of Paray le Monial</p>	<p>This is a large church that was built in the early XIIc. It has a nave with side aisles that lead to transepts. There is a rounded apse and a square tower over the crossing. The outside walls have modillions with motifs and heads. There is a small South door that has a tympanum with a Lamb of God. This door has a fine XIXc metal cross as part of the handle and lock. The West façade has a fine door set between pairs of capitals. One of these has a flower of Roman inspiration. On the door jambs are sculptured heads. The door has XIIc style metal work that probably dates from the XIXc. Inside the nave has fine capitals; most depict foliage patterns. In the North transept there are fragments of mediaeval frescos. The choir has bays with columns and capitals. Over the crossing is a cupola on trompes.</p>
<p>Vaubon St Saturnus</p>	<p>The apse is XIIc. It has blind arches and engaged columns. These have capitals with sculptured foliage and an embracing couple.</p>

<p>Brionnais South-west of La Clayette</p>	<p>See 'Le Renouveau des Etudes Romanes' (2ième colloque de Paray-le-Monial) pages 229 to 238</p>
<p>Vaux St Jean West of Cluny</p>	<p>This is a fine church in a tiny village. The apse dates from the XIc; it is rounded and has a line of Lombard bands. The nave is rectangular and is XIIc. Each side there are two very slim rectangular windows. On the North side there is a small door that is of a later date. It has a reused lintel over it; this has a bas-relief of fleurs de lys. The nave has Lombard bands along each of the side walls. On the North-east corner is a square tower with two pairs of arched openings at the top. The interior is plastered. The roof is timbered with exposed beams.</p> <p>See 'Les Eglises Romanes du Maconnais' page 32</p>
<p>Vernay Notre Dame Beaujelaais West of Beaujeu</p>	<p>High on a ridge, this church is of XIc origin. It has a short round apse and a fine square tower that has three storys. The top dates from the 1850s; the middle has Lombard bands above pairs of arches and is probably XIIc. The broad single nave is also from the 1850s.</p> <p>See leaflet</p>
<p>Vézelay Ste Madeleine Yonne</p>	<p>This is a magnificent church on a hilltop; it is of immense interest. There was a Carolingian church at the site, which was destroyed and was replaced by an early Romanesque one. That, in turn, was replaced by the present church which was built from the West end from 1120. The West façade that we see is largely the work of Voillet-le-Duc. Behind it are three doors leading to the nave. The arches above the two outer ones are partly blocked; they had been intended to provide access to a small chapel each side; this</p>

	<p>project was never completed. It is covered fully covered in the references. However, note the tacherons especially on the floor tiles of the side aisles, the post holes on the North wall of nave. The tacherons provided evidence of the building sequence for the nave. The remnants of cloisters, which were Gothic, stood on the South side of the church; the Chapter House, which stood on the West side of the cloisters, was late XIc.</p> <p>See: 'Bourgogne Romane' pages 255 to 286, 'Art Roman en Bourgogne Tome 1' pages 40 to 45 and tome 2 pages 15 to 18, 'The Pilgrim Guide' pages 383 to 385 Leaflet and 'Les Cahiers de St Michel de Cuxa' vol XLV 2014 pages 145-156</p>
<p>Vézelay La Cordelle chapel</p>	<p>This chapel, on the North-west side of the town, was built in 1150. It has been damaged and altered in the subsequent period. There is a wide nave that terminates in a wall with a single arch between columns that have capitals. Beyond the arch is a tiny choir.</p> <p>See leaflet</p>
<p>Vienne St André le Bas Isère</p>	<p>This church is mostly XIIc. It has a wide single nave and a rounded apse. There is a square tower by the North transept. At the East end of the North wall is a small door with a damaged tympanum and two foliage capitals. There is a further modern door at the West end of the wall. Inside are tall, flat, flat fluted Lyonnais style engaged pillars. These have capitals mostly of foliage. On the South side two pillars have decorated bases; one has three small animals and a signature of Guillaume Martin in 1152; beside it are two sculptured lions. The other pillar has a small upside down figure. Each side of the entrance to the choir is a large pillar with a huge Corinthian capital. These may be reused from a Gallo-roman site. On the</p>

	<p>North side of the church are small cloisters. The capitals are in pairs and most are of foliage. However there are at least four strange heads and a couple of monsters. On the walls are many fragments of epitaphs that date from the Vc onwards. Several have pairs of birds. There is a XIc altar from St Pierre and fragments of a stone screen from the chancel of St Pierre; these are of interlacings and date from the XIc.</p>
<p>Vienne St Pierre Isère</p>	<p>The present church dates from the late XIc. There is a nave with narrow side aisles. At the West end there is a narthex with a square tower that is in the Velay style. The narthex has flat Corinthian style capitals. Over the West door there is A tympanum with patterned, coloured stone-work. The nave and side aisles are divided by pillars that were renewed in the XIXc. In the side aisles there are bays with short columns and small capitals. The choir is rounded, as is the North chapel; the South chapel is XVIc. The church is now a museum for Gallo-roman sculpture.</p>
<p>Villefranche sur Saône Notre Dame North of Lyon</p>	<p>Of XIIIc origin, this church was almost entirely rebuilt in the XVc. There is a small tower over a side chapel; this tower dates from the early XIIc.</p>
<p>La Vineuse North of Cluny</p>	<p>This large church retains only the short rounded apse and a large tower from the XIIc. The tower has four storeys. There are arched openings that increase in the number at each level as you rise up the tower. There is a line of Lombard bands between the lower two levels of arches. The rest of the church is of little interest.</p> <p>See 'Les Eglises Romanes du Maconnais' page 59</p>
<p>21.07.2013</p>	