

LANGUEDOC	CHURCHES (with Midi-Pyrénées)
<p>Agde</p> <p>St Etienne</p> <p>South-east of Béziers</p>	<p>This Cathedral church is built from black basalt from the nearby extinct volcano. It dates from the late XIIc but is on the site of an earlier Carolingian church. It presents a very somber and austere impression. The exterior has a strong fortified appearance; huge blind arches rise on all sides and the fortified tower adds to the impression. This defensive element dates from the XIVc. There is a large single nave with fine vaulted roof. At the transept are two huge pillars capped with carved two limestone capitals. The transept is off centre and there is no proper choir. There are four large basalt capitals in the transept; these depict a horse and foliage. The side chapels and porch are modern; the porch has windows with capitals that have been re-employed from the former cloisters. This porch has reused stones in the walls; on two are tacheron 'V's. There are many more stones with tacherons on the former Chapter House across the road. The West façade has huge buttresses each side of a small remade door. There are signs of a large arch above that door to the left which is causing some degradation to that wall.</p> <p>See 'Eglises Romanes Oubliées du Bas Languedoc' pages 336-9</p>
<p>Alet-les-Bains</p> <p>Notre Dame</p> <p>Aude valley South of Carcassonne</p>	<p>This is a former Benedictine monastic church that was founded in the IXc. It is now a ruin, having been destroyed in 1577 during the Wars of Religion. It is built from a hard, ochre sand-stone. The nave had six bays; only the outer walls remain. The nave had narrow side aisles and a rounded choir. At the entrance to the choir are two fine capitals; the one to the South is a classic Corinthian style. The choir has five bays. There is a large stepped South door with capitals. On the exterior of the south wall are fine decorated windows and sculptured animals. To the North are the remains of the Chapter House. There are capitals of the Flight into Egypt, a Centaur and the Annunciation. On the North side of the former cloisters is a XIIc gate house with decorated</p>

	<p>capitals each side and a cross above.</p> <p>See 'Languedoc Roman' pages 161 to 165 and 'Congrès Archéologique de France – Pays de l'Aude' pages 254 to 303</p>
<p>Antugnac</p> <p>Aude South of Carcassonne and Limoux</p>	<p>This is a XIIIc church. It has a rounded apse that has decorative stonework around the top. The nave is broad but short. The South door is plain with an arc above it made from lighter coloured stone.</p>
<p>Arrout</p> <p>Ariège South of St Girons</p>	<p>The present church dates from the XIXc and it is neo-Romanesque. But inside, the XIIc doorway from the church, that was built by the Knights Templar, has been retained.</p>
<p>Aubert</p> <p>Ariège South of St Girons</p>	<p>This church is much altered but it retains a narrow, plain rounded apse. The single nave has a bell wall over the West end. The South door was remade in the XVIIc.</p>
<p>Azille</p> <p>St Etienne de Vaissière</p> <p>Aude North-east of Carcassonne</p>	<p>The church was built in the Xc with a nave, side aisles, transepts and a rounded apse and side chapels. The North chapel retains opus spicatum stonework from that period. The apse was rebuilt in the XIIc. It had engaged columns and capitals; three columns remain; the capitals are too eroded to be deciphered. There is a rose window. Inside there is, at the entrance to the choir, a foliage capital that resembles those at Rieux-Minervois and the rose window has decoration. Both are attributed to the Cabestany School.</p> <p>See 'Eglises Romanes Oubliées du Bas Languedoc' pages 429-431, 'Congrès Archéologique de France – Pays de l'Aude' pages 14 and 15 and 'Le Maître de Cabestany' pages 177 and 178</p>

<p>Alzon St Martin Gard West of Le Vigan</p>	<p>The nave of this church is Romanesque; the choir is Gothic. The nave has side aisles which are divided by very thick circular pillars. These have capitals of which three, all on the South side, are sculptured with primitive looking foliage and interlace patterns. The West door is plain. Above are two windows. Both have foliage capitals on the inside; only the South one has them on the outside.</p> <p>See 'Eglises Romanes Oubliées du Bas Languedoc' page 158</p>
<p>Bachos Haute Garonne South of St Gaudens</p>	<p>The church is modern. Over the door there is a re-used lintel with a chrisim.</p>
<p>Baraigne Ste Marie Aude West of Carcassonne</p>	<p>This XIIc church has a single nave and a rounded apse with transepts that were built later. The nave is rib and barrel vaulted. The choir has four columns topped by capitals with birds and interlacings. The South door is between columns with capitals. The door arch has a decoration of weathered balls similar to that at Payra sur l'Herm. There is a tiny window high up to the right of the door. On the apse are Lombard bands and modillions and many scaffold holes. There are two XIVc grave stones.</p> <p>See 'Languedoc Roman' Page 25 and 'Promenades en Languedoc Roman' page 106</p>
<p>Baujon sur Libron St Etienne North of Béziers</p>	<p>Only the bell tower of this church is Romanesque. The remainder of the church is Gothic. The tower is square and stands at the South-west corner. It dates from the XIc.</p>

<p>Beaucaire Notre Dames de Pomier Gard East of Nimes</p>	<p>The present church was built in 1734. But on the out side on the South-east wall of the transept, high up, is a XIIc frieze. It has been suggested that it is modeled on that at St Gilles du Gard, but there is not universal agreement. Eleven scenes are depicted illustrating the Passion. They may once have been placed at the top of the nave wall of the Romanesque church, hence, possibly, its position now. The scenes are no longer in the correct sequence but the thread is from left to right. It has been suggested that it has strong influences from Modena; again, there is a lack of agreement amongst authorities. The sculptures of the betrayal of Judas and the washing of feet at both sites have strong resemblances. There is another frieze on the East side of the bell tower; this shows eagles in foliage. Fragments of the XIIc tympanum are used on the stairway to the presbytery. These are of the Virgin and child. It has been proposed here, too, that it was modeled on the sculpture at St Gilles du Gard. Originally there was probably a figure each side of the Virgin.</p> <p>See 'Languedoc Roman' pages 25 and 26, 'Eglises Romanes Oubliées du Bas Languedoc' pages 174-6, and 'Congrès Archéologique de France – Pays d'Arles' pages 520 to 534</p>
<p>Benque Dessous Haute Garonne West of Luchon</p>	<p>This small church is in the main part of the village of Benque. It has a rounded apse and a single nave that date from the XIIc. A chapel was later added on the North side. There is a large bell wall over the West end. The South door has a tympanum with a small chrisim. The tympanum and the arch over the door retain some paint (from the XVc?). There are two large re-used Gallo-Roman stones in the South wall. Inside there is a black marble font with sculptured floral decoration. The nave is timber vaulted but the cul de four of the choir is of stone</p> <p>See 'Pyrénées Romanes' page 27</p>
<p>Benque Dessus</p>	<p>This small church dates from the XIIc. It has a single nave and a rounded apse. At the West end there is a small</p>

<p>Haute Garonne West of Luchon</p>	<p>window with part of a reused Gallo-Roman sarcophagus inserted above it. At the top is a small bell wall. There is a plain South door with XIIc metalwork. The interior has fine Gothic period frescos. The nave is barrel-vaulted.</p> <p>See 'Pyrénées Romanes' page 27</p>
<p>Bernet Haute Garonne West of Luchon</p>	<p>This chapel is on the East side of the village of Billière. It is in poor repair but has a short rounded apse and a small single nave with a small plain South door. To the right of the door is a re-used Gallo-Roman stone. At the West end there is a small rounded chapel over which is a bell wall.</p> <p>See 'Pyrénées Romanes' page 28</p>
<p>Bessan St Pierre East of Béziers</p>	<p>This XIIc church is built of basalt. It has a polygonal apse and a high single nave. The buttresses are of limestone. There are two XIIc windows on the South of the nave. There is a XVI/XVII North nave and a XVIIIc North door. Over the West door is a square tower. There are XVIIc frescos on the barrel vaults.</p> <p>See 'Eglises Romanes Oubliées du Bas Languedoc' pages 119-120</p>
<p>Béziers St Jacques/ Ste Marie-Madeleine South-west edge of the Old Town</p>	<p>St Jacques is a XIIc church that was built for an Augustine priory founded in 940 AD. It has a single nave of which the West end and façade have been rebuilt. The entrance is on the North side below a porch. The door is between two columns with foliage capitals that, in turn, are between two rectangular, fluted pillars that are topped by capitals that have patterns of circles and loops. The columns, of mottled pink and grey stone, appear to be Gallo-Roman. The apse is rounded with short columns that fall onto rectangular pillars, one of which has a stone with a Latin inscription. The columns are topped by well sculptured capitals of interlaced foliage patterns. There are short transepts. Over the edge of the porch are Lombard bands.</p>

	<p>See 'Languedoc Roman' pages 185 to 191 and 'Eglises Romanes Oubliées du Bas Languedoc' page 344</p>
<p>Billière Haute Garonne West of Luchon</p>	<p>The village church was built in the XIIc but it has undergone many alterations. It is of little interest.</p>
<p>Binos Haute Garonne South of St Gaudens</p>	<p>This church, high on a steep hillside to the North of the hamlet, is in poor repair. It has a long single nave that was extended; the extension was on a different alignment. The West façade has a plain door with two slightly decorated blocks each side of it and a XIIc window above. The door bolt and lock are XIIc. There is a re-used stone with a chrism by the gate post.</p>
<p>Burlats St Pierre Tarn North-east of Castres</p>	<p>This priory church has been a ruin since the Wars of Religion. The West façade, the apse with the North chapel, the North transept and elements of the nave walls remain. The West door was between stepped columns (which are lost) with four capitals which have been retouched significantly. Two have unusual interlace and a third has an eagle. One right of the door with several figures closely resembles two at St Sernin, Toulouse on the Porte des Comtes. The apse has Lombard bands. Most of the North transept survives, with three bays with blank tympanums. There are two capitals, one illustrating the Rich man &amp; Lazarus. In side is a wide nave that had three aisles. On the South side, foliage capitals remain. On the North side is a fine Siren and a lion.</p> <p>See 'Haut Languedoc Roman' pages 257 to 268</p>
<p>Burlats Pavillon d'Adélaïde Tarn North-east of Castres</p>	<p>This is a rectangular Romanesque house. It has five windows each of two bays divided by small columns with capitals. Four windows are on the South side and one on the West. There are interlacings and fruits as well</p>

	<p>as zig-zaging ribbons amongst the decoration. Another building to the west once had similar decoration but the capital of Adam and Eve was sold in 1935.</p> <p>See 'Haut Languedoc Roman' pages 268 and 269</p>
<p>Cabardes  Aude in Montagne Noire North of Carcassonne</p>	<p>There are two churches here with what appear to be Romanesque origins. The surviving church, high up in the hamlet, has a rounded fortified apse, a low nave and a square tower over the West end. This tower has a passage through the base from North to South. Towards the top there are openings which have pilasters and plain capitals. The North door is plain.</p> <p>The second church is in the valley and stands in the cemetery. It is ruined. The rounded choir and nave were gothic. There is a square tower at the North-west corner that was Romanesque. There is a sculptured head on the South side of the tower.</p>
<p>Carcassonne, La Cité  St Nazaire  North- west of Narbonne</p>	<p>This former cathedral was extensively rebuilt in the XIV/XVics and heavily restored by Voillet Le Duc in the late XIXc. Only the nave remains from the Romanesque period. It has narrow side aisles that are separated from the main nave by tall columns. The capitals on these appear to be XIXc re-creations. The nearby Musée lapidaire in the Chateau has a number of XIIc capitals and other sculptures from the building.</p> <p>See 'Congrès Archéologique de France – Pays de l'Aude' pages 533 to 594</p>
<p>Castillon en Couserans  St Pierre  Ariège South of St Girons</p>	<p>This church was built between the X and XII centuries and it was once the chateau chapel. It was fortified in the XIVc. The West door is XVc. The apse is polygonal and has Lombard bands; the tips of the arcs end in interesting motifs of figures and heads. The main interest lies in the</p>

	<p>South door which is below a large porch. The door has damaged marble capitals to the sides. One shows Abraham &amp; Isaac, and another shows St Peter with another figure. To the right of the door is a sculpture of St Peter with an inscription below it. There is a bell wall over the crossing. Inside, in the choir are frescos that date from the early XIVc.</p> <p>Se 'Pyrénées Romanes' page 28</p>
<p>Cathervielle Haute Garonne West of Luchon</p>	<p>This XIIc church has a rounded apse and a single nave. There is a later North chapel. At the West end is a square tower topped by a modern spire. The tower resembles those at St Aventin and Cazeaux de Larboust. The interior roof has barrel vaults. The floor was of beaten earth still. (2010).</p>
<p>Caunes Minervois St Pierre &amp; St Paul North-east of Carcassonne</p>	<p>This was a Carolingian foundation. From that church the crypt and some capitals that are now on the North tower are all that remain. The Apse and side chapels are XIIc; they are rounded and are built with a mixture of limestone and a pinkish marble. The nave is XVc but the porch and North door are XIIIc and in the Romanesque style. The door is stepped with capitals that include the Nativity, the Annunciation and the Massacre of the Innocents. There is a tacheron + on the South side of the apse.</p> <p>See 'Languedoc Roman' page 29, 'Congrès Archéologique de France – Pays de l'Aude' pages 44 to 52, 'Eglises Romanes Oubliées du Bas Languedoc' pages 138-141 and 'La Route des Abbayes en Languedoc-Roussillon' page 66</p>
<p>La Caunette Notre Dame</p>	<p>This is a XIIc church. There is a single nave and a XIVc north aisle with a modern North door. Over the West end is a square tower that has been rebuilt. The apse is short and round. There is no outside decoration except over</p>

<p>East of Minerve and North-west of Narbonne</p>	<p>one window, where there is a thin arc of basalt.</p> <p>See 'Languedoc Roman' page 29, 'Congrès Archéologique de France – Pays de l'Aude' pages 83 to 87 and 'Eglises Romanes Oubliées du Bas Languedoc' pages 136-7</p>
<p>Caux</p> <p>St Gervais &amp; St Protais</p> <p>North-east of Béziers</p>	<p>Most of this church dates from the late XIIc. There is a single nave with buttresses made from large blind arches and a plain West door. The South door below a porch was added later. The huge tower is XIVc. The apse is polygonal with three windows. Inside the nave there are engaged columns with blank capitals. There are two Gothic side chapels. The nave has a barrel vault. On the exterior are a number of tacherons, none forming a letter: π, two triangles point to point, two triangles at the top of a vertical line, two different Ts with extra tips and a rectangle with a triangle 'bite' in the base x 3.</p> <p>See leaflet and 'Languedoc Roman' pages 29 and 30 and 'Eglises Romanes Oubliées du Bas Languedoc' pages 420-2</p>
<p>Cavirac</p> <p>St Jacques</p> <p>Aude valley East of Quillan</p>	<p>This church has XIc origins and was once a possession of the abbey at nearby Joucou. It has a rounded apse that has Lombard bands. There is a single nave and a very small South door that has an arch of coloured stones. There is a blocked door on the West side but this may have been inserted after the XIIc.</p>
<p>Cazeril Lapsènes</p> <p>Haute Garonne West of Luchon</p>	<p>Set on a steep hillside outside the village, this church has a rounded apse and a single nave. The apse has Lombard bands. There is a square tower over the crossing. The South door is plain and it has a small blank tympanum above it.</p>
<p>Cazeaux de Larboust</p>	<p>This church was being restored in 2010. It has a rounded apse and a single nave. At the West end there is a fine</p>

<p>Ste Anne Haute Garonne West of Luchon</p>	<p>square tower topped by a spire. The spire is modern. The tower resembles those at nearby St Aventin and Saccourvielle. The South door was remade, probably in the XVIIc. There is a re-used Gallo-Roman stone on a buttress on the South wall. Inside there are frescos.</p> <p>See 'Pyrénées Romanes' page 28</p>
<p>Cessaes St Germain L'Herault North-east of Carcassonne and South-west of Minerve</p>	<p>This is a very attractive little chapel in an isolated location. There is a rounded apse with Lombard bands that terminate in small figures and symbols. There is a single nave with a South door. The door has a broad arch of alternating large black basalt and lime stones. There is a small plain West door. On the North side of the crossing is a bell wall. On the apse there is a decorated window and a tacheron of two interlocking triangles. The roofing is of lauze. There are lots of scaffold holes.</p> <p>See 'Languedoc Roman' page 30, 'Eglises Romanes Oubliées du Bas Languedoc' pages 159-160 and 'Congrès Archéologique de France' pages 61 to 69</p>
<p>Citou, Castelveys Aude North of Caunes-Minervois</p>	<p>This is a small rectangular chapel which was extensively restored in the XVIIc. The West door was remade and is plain. The windows on the South wall are also XVIIc.</p>
<p>Conilhac la Montagne St Martin Aude South of Carcassonne and Limoux</p>	<p>This is a late XIIc church with a rounded choir and a short nave. The apse retains one very small Romanesque period window. The South door has probably been rebuilt. There is no internal or external decoration.</p>
<p>Coudons</p>	<p>This church is built into a rocky hillside. It was built in the XIIc but today it is largely without character. There is</p>

<p>The South of the Aude and South of Carcassonne</p>	<p>a rounded apse, a single nave and an octagonal tower over the porch at the West end.</p>
<p>Dio Ste Cécile Orb valley North of Béziers and North-west of Bedarieux</p>	<p>This church is largely abandoned. It has a wide nave with a small West door over which is an arc of small black triangular stones. Above the West end is a rectangular bell tower with a pair of plain arched openings (now blocked up) and a large re-used modillion depicting a hand. The apse is rounded and has two buttresses and widows that appear to be XVIIc.</p> <p>See 'Eglises Romanes Oubliées du Bas Languedoc' pages 86-7</p>
<p>Dreuilhe Ariège South of Mirpoix</p>	<p>This large church was much rebuilt in the XV and XIX centuries. It has a polygonal apse and a single nave. The West door is XIXc; there was a South door, now blocked. The North door is plain and is under a modern porch. Inside, the appearance is Gothic except for the engaged buttresses of the nave.</p>
<p>Embres St Félix Corbières South of Narbonne</p>	<p>This church is outside the village and is set between vineyards and wooded hills. It is disaffected. The church has a single nave and a plain North door. There is a small South door, also plain. The apse is rounded and is supported by ugly buttresses. There are three Romanesque windows. There are transepts that appear to have been added soon after the XIIc. High on the West wall is a small window in the shape of a cross. Inside there is a large plain font.</p> <p>See 'Eglises Romanes Oubliées du Bas Languedoc' page 425</p>

<p>Ercé St Pierre Ariège South of St Girons</p>	<p>This small chapel stands on the North side of the village. It is a rectangular building with a South door. The door has a decorated arch but neither columns nor capitals to the sides. The decoration consists of arches of geometric decoration and discs that might have illustrated Signs of the Zodiac. To the right of the arch is a small re-used stone with an 'orans' figure.</p>
<p>Escales St Martin Aude West of Carcassonne</p>	<p>This church dates from the XIc. It has three aisles that end in rounded chapels. The South chapel has a lower floor than the remainder of the church. The West door has a blank tympanum and is otherwise plain. There is a small South door also with a blank tympanum. The apse and side chapels have Lombard bands. The windows have an arc of black basalt over them. There is a square bell tower over the North of the crossing; the top part is modern. The East opening on the tower also has a rim of black basalt. Inside there are two narrow side aisles divided from the central aisle by large square pillars. The windows in the choir and South chapel and the arch over the crossing are decorated by black basalt. There is no other decoration. Outside and in there are scaffold holes</p> <p>See 'Eglises Romanes Oubliées du Bas Languedoc' pages 368-9</p>
<p>Espondellian Notre Dame des Pins North of Béziers</p>	<p>This is a plain square church that was built in the XIIc. The South door has late XIIc/early XIIIc style small capitals each side of the door. The apse is rounded with large windows and there are two rounded side chapels. The walls were raised in the XIVc to provide a defensive space.</p> <p>See 'Eglises Romanes Oubliées du Bas Languedoc' pages 419-420</p>
<p>Ferrières-lès-Verrières</p>	<p>This is a XIIc church. It is in poor repair (2007). The apse is rounded with a window that has a bent pilaster</p>

<p>St Jean North of Montpellier</p>	<p>round the edge. There is a single nave with two windows that have an arch decorated with 'teeth'. The West façade has been rebuilt.</p> <p>See 'Eglises Romanes Oubliées du Bas Languedoc' page 411</p>
<p>Fitou Parish church South of Narbonne</p>	<p>This church is on the West edge of the town. The XIIc church had a single nave and a rounded apse; the apse is constructed from even and regular stones. In the XV or XVIc an aisle was added to the South; it also had a rounded apse. This South aisle has a plain doorway. There is no external decoration.</p>
<p>Fitou St Aubin du Pla South of Narbonne</p>	<p>This small chapel is isolated amongst the low hills of the Eastern Corbières and about four kilometres West of Fitou. It is private property and the public are not allowed access. It has been extensively restored in recent years. The chapel has a short nave and a smaller, flat ended apse. It was built in the Xc. The West door is in Mozarab style but it is now hidden within modern buildings that have been built on the West and South side.</p> <p>See 'L'Art Mozarabe' page 419</p>
<p>Fontecaude Ste Marie North-west of Béziers</p>	<p>This was an Augustine priory. It was badly damaged in the One Hundred Years War and again in the Wars of Religion, which left the nave a ruin. All that remains of the Romanesque church is the rounded apse and two side chapels. The exterior of these is plain apart from one modillion on the North chapel (a barrel) and flat buttresses. On the West side there are two exposed capitals depicting foliage and the arch of the nave vault. Inside, there are two foliage capitals; the remainder are plain. To the South of the church is a small barrel vaulted oratory, the remains of the cloisters and conventional buildings. In the museum are a number of salvaged capitals – scenes from Ste Catherine, the Magi, Saul &amp; Agag and pilgrims to St Jacques.</p> <p>See 'Eglises Romanes Oubliées du Bas Languedoc' pages 241-4</p>

<p>Fontfroide Ste Marie Aude South of Narbonne</p>	<p>This is a former Cistercian abbey. It was founded in 1093 and it became a key centre of power in the fight against the Cathars. The church is almost cathedral-sized. The nave has side aisles and high vaults There are large pillars dividing the aisles. The cloisters to the North of the church were built in the late XII/early XIIIc except the North aisle which was rebuilt in the XIVc at which time the basin area was removed. The form of the arches of the aisles resembles that of the cloisters at Tarragona which three small arches with columns and capitals grouped within a larger arch. On the East side of the cloisters is a large Chapter House. The capitals in the cloisters and chapter house all depict foliage. The refectory, 'cellier' and dormitory are also Romanesque. Between the 'cellier and the West wall of the cloisters is an unusual vaulted passage, called the 'Road of the convers', leading to the West end of the nave.</p> <p>See 'La Route des Abbayes en Languedoc- Roussillon' page 90, 'Eglises Romanes Oubliées du Bas Languedoc' pages 229-231 and 'Congrès Archéologique de France 1954' pages 425 to 432</p>
<p>Fontjouceuse Ste Léocadie Aude South-west of Narbonne</p>	<p>This church stands above the village next to the site of the former château. It has a rounded apse, a short North transept and a single nave. The nave has a stepped North door with XIIIc style capitals that depict foliage. Over the West end is a small bell wall</p> <p>See 'Eglises Romanes Oubliées du Bas Languedoc' page 384</p>
<p>Gabian St Julien &amp; Ste Basilice</p>	<p>The original church was dedicated to St Saturnin. It was rebuilt in the late XIIc with a single nave and a rounded apse. There were large external buttresses to the nave. The present church has a polygonal apse and side</p>

North of Béziers	chapels off the transepts; these are later additions. The nave has side aisles, also later additions. The West door is plain. At the South-west corner is a square bell tower. It has a VIIIc base and there are traces of a XIc window arch and a small window on the West side. The upper parts are XIVc.
Homps St Etienne	This XIIc church has been long disaffected. It stands on the West end of town in a cemetery that is also abandoned. It has a short nave with a XVIc North door. The apse is rounded and plain.
Aude between Carcassonne and Narbonne	See 'Eglises Romanes Oubliées du Bas Languedoc' pages 250-1
Joncels St Pierre L'Hérault Wesy of Lodève	This is a former Benedictine Abbey. Today it is a sad remnant. There is a large church with a XVIIc North door. The apse is flat ended and below a square XIIIc tower. The nave has Gothic windows on the South side. There are the remains of a North door by the crossing. The West end is now filled by a private dwelling. On the North side are fragments of the cloisters; they now comprise a South gallery of two large bays with a pair of XIIIc capitals and a North gallery that was rebuilt in the XVIIc that retains no Romanesque features. The East gallery has been destroyed leaving only a XIIc door to the former Chapter House.  See 'Eglises Romanes Oubliées du Bas Languedoc' pages 84 & 85
Jonquières St Vincent St Laurent Gard North-west of Beaucaire	This is a XIIc church with a single nave and rounded apse. The West façade has been rebuilt. Both doors are modern. The apse has a small East window. Above the apse are three bays separated by short columns. Above this are the remains of the bell tower.  See 'Eglises Romanes Oubliées du Bas Languedoc' pages 80-2

<p>Joucou</p> <p>South west of Carcassonne in the South of the Aude</p>	<p>This former Benedictine abbey is in ruins. The present church in the village had a single nave, a rounded apse and a bell tower at the South-west corner. The entrance is by a porch on the North wall of the nave where a second aisle has been added.</p>
<p>Labastide Esparbairenque</p> <p>St Sernin</p> <p>Aude in the Montagne Noire North of Carcassonne</p>	<p>This XIIc chapel is set in the forest to the West of the village. It has recently been restored (2008). It has a single nave and a narrow, flat ended apse. There is a plain South door and two XIIc windows on the South of the nave and a XIIc window at the East end.</p>
<p>Lagrasse</p> <p>Ste Marie</p> <p>South-west of Narbonne and South-east of Carcassonne</p>	<p>This abbey was founded in 800 AD. Little remains of that abbey. Most of the abbey was restored in the XIV/XVcs after a period of decline. The apse and nave were restored in the style of the XIIIc along with the dormitory. The South transept has three rounded XIc chapel choirs; the rest has been destroyed. At the North transept there are remnants of the chapels that are enclosed in a flat East wall. The chapels on the transepts suggest a basilica plan similar to that at Ripoll, Catalonia. Alongside is the base of a Carolingian tower. Some sculptures by the 'Maître de Cabestany school' are in the cloisters and on the funeral monument to Commandant Betlioz in the cemetery across the lane from the abbey. Off the large cloister is the XIIc entrance to the Chapter House. Visiting is confusing because since the Revolution the ownership is divided between a monastic order to the South and West, whilst a secular organization owns the North side. (So you pay two entrance fees!). There is in the Musée lapidaire in the chateau at La Cité, Carcassonne a superb late XIIc cloister basin.</p> <p>See 'Languedoc Roman' page 32, 'La Route des Abbayes en Languedoc-Roussillon' pages 84 and 85,</p>

<p>Laroque St Jean- Baptiste North of Montpellier near Ganges</p>	<p>‘Congrès Archéologique de France – Pays de l’Aude’ pages 104 to 123, ‘Le Maître de Cabestany’ pages 109 to 112 and ‘Eglises Romanes Oubliées du Bas Languedoc’ pages 142-6</p> <p>This is a XIIc church. It has a slim rounded apse that has Lombard bands. There are two aisles; the North one is much later than Romanesque. The South aisle has a plain South door and Lombard bands.</p> <p>See ‘Eglises Romanes Oubliées du Bas Languedoc’ pages 379-380</p>
<p>Le Puech St Michel L’Hérault South of Lodève</p>	<p>Though originally Romanesque little on the exterior remains of that character. The apse is flat ended. There is a squat square tower on the South of the crossing. There is a XVc North door. Inside there are three aisles.</p> <p>See ‘Eglises Romanes Oubliées du Bas Languedoc’ page 306</p>
<p>Lievran-lès-Béziers North of Béziers</p>	<p>There is a polygonal apse with traces of XIIc decoration over one window. There is a square tower on the South of the chancel. The nave has side aisles but the South one has been greatly modified and the North one is modern with a neo-Romanesque North door.</p>
<p>Limoux St Martin Aude South of Carcassonne</p>	<p>The church is Gothic. But six Romanesque capitals have been retained by the West door. These depict Lazarus &amp; the Rich man, St Martin &amp; the begger, Samson &amp; the lion and three foliage capitals with small heads on the upper corners.</p> <p>See ‘Languedoc Roman’ page 33 and ‘Congrès Archéologique de France’ pages 317 to 330</p>

<p>Loiras St Pierre L'Hérault South-east of Lodève</p>	<p>This XIIc church has now been deconsecrated. The apse was severely damaged, but elements of Lombard bands remain on the South side. The nave and tower which is on the North-east side have been rebuilt in the XVIIc. Over the North door is a re-used stone with a chrism and the Hand of God. There is another re-used stone in the North wall.</p> <p>See 'Eglises Romanes Oubliées du Bas Languedoc' page 306</p>
<p>Loupia Aude valley South of Carcassonne</p>	<p>Loupia is a small, circular ancient 'castris'. The church is of late XIIc origin with a single nave and a polygonal apse. The interior and the South door have been restored heavily recently and owe little to Romanesque style.</p>
<p>Loupian St Hippolyte East of Béziers</p>	<p>This XIIc church is set into the town walls. It has a rounded apse with flat buttresses and windows. There is a single nave. The West door has an arc of tiny cusps over it. Each side is a capital with foliage. The columns that they rested on have gone. Above, and to the right, is a small frieze of interlacings. The choir has a cul-de-four vault.</p> <p>See 'Languedoc Roman' pages 33 and 34 and 'Eglises Romanes Oubliées du Bas Languedoc' pages 82-4</p>
<p>Luzenac de Moulis Ariège South of St Girons</p>	<p>The original church dates from the XIIc. Of that church the small narrow apse and the West door remain. Large side aisles were added in the XVc and a baroque façade was built in the XVIIc. There is a strange round tower over the crossing. The door has four capitals with heads and interlace.</p>

<p>Magalas St Laurent North of Béziers</p>	<p>See 'Pyrénées Romanes' page 28</p> <p>This church dates from the XIIIc; a XIVc was added to the South side of the nave. The apse is rounded. At the West door is a porch with three of four plain columns with XIIc capitals.</p>
<p>Maguélone St Pierre On the coast South-east of Montpellier</p>	<p>See 'Eglises Romanes Oubliées du Bas Languedoc' pages 158-9</p> <p>The Cathedral is built on a small volcanic knoll that was an island until after the XIIc. This Cathedral dates from the XIIc. It is on the site of an earlier paleo-Christian church that was abandoned in the VIIc. Fragments of this are to be seen below the passage running East from the Bishop's Tower. It was to remain a cathedral until the XVIc although the population had moved to Montpellier several centuries earlier. There is a small West door on the South side of a ruined tower that once housed the monks.. The door has a marble tympanum of Christ between the symbols of the four Evangelists. Below it is a lintel with interlaced foliage and an inscription with the date of 1185, when work was completed. Each side there are sculptures of St Peter (right) and St Paul (left) and there is a head on each door jamb. The sculptures of the Apostles may have been part of an earlier single sculpture. At the North-west corner is the ruined 'Bishop's Tower'. There is, on entry to the Cathedral, a low single nave leading to a nave that rises a full height, a rounded choir with a side chapel off each transept. On the South side of the nave is a small XIc chapel dedicated to St Augustine; there is another above it and one opposite this latter chapel. The choir has three windows each with two small columns and foliage capitals. Between the windows are blind arches. On the North side of the nave is a stairway leading back to the upper chapel. There is a XIIc altar and a few sculptured capitals in the nave (especially the upper chapel) that depict foliage and winged monsters. There are two original altars and a few faintish tacherons and many scaffold</p>

	<p>holes in the interior and exterior. At the top of the buttresses on the apse are the beginnings of fortifications which were not completed because the Cathedral was abandoned in favour of a more accessible site at the then new town of Montpellier to which the population had already moved.</p> <p>See 'Languedoc Roman' pages 227 to 244, 'Eglises Romanes Oubliées du Bas Languedoc' pages 310-1 and 338 and 'Promenades en Languedoc Roman' pages 58 to 61</p>
<p>Margon St Christophe North of Béziers</p>	<p>This church does not declare its XIIc origins easily. There is a square tower over the crossing that has pairs of openings. The XIIc West door is within a XVIIc doorway.</p> <p>See 'Eglises Romanes Oubliées du Bas Languedoc' page 348</p>
<p>Marignac Haute Garonne South of St Gaudens</p>	<p>The present church is modern, replacing the ruined St Martin. From St Martin are three re-used stones set into the South wall: two tympanums and part of a marble cross. The tympanums illustrate Christ in Majesty and two angel-like figures holding an orb.</p>
<p>Marsa St Loup South of the Aude South of Carcassonne</p>	<p>This is a XIIIc church in Romanesque style. It has a rounded apse with a fortified area, above which are tiny window slits. There is a single nave with part of a bay arch visible on the South side. The entrance is by a porch on the North of the nave. Over the West end is a fine bell wall with five arches. The church was a dependency of Joucou abbey.</p>
<p>Mas de Londres St Géraud</p>	<p>This small church was built in the XIIc and had a short rounded apse and a single nave. Broad transepts were added probably in the XVIIc. The nave has a stepped but undecorated South door. The apse has a single window</p>

<p>North of Montpellier</p>	<p>that has an arch in the form of a bent pilaster.</p> <p>See 'Languedoc Roman' page 34 and 'Eglises Romanes Oubliées du Bas Languedoc' page 56</p>
<p>Mayrègne Haute Garonne West of Luchon</p>	<p>This church has a rounded apse and a long nave of four bays. It has a modern spire over the West end. The church has been heavily restored. There is a re-used Gallo-Roman stone to the left of the South door.</p>
<p>Mèze St Pierre East of Béziers</p>	<p>This chapel is built on the line of the town walls facing out over the Etang. It has a rounded apse and a single nave with two bays. There are four windows on the South side of the nave. The West façade and door are XIXc. In the XVIIc it became the Chapel of the Penitents.</p>
<p>Minerve St Etienne North-west of Narbonne</p>	<p>The church was built in the XIc, but only the small round apse with a rounded side chapel on the South side remains. There is a single nave with a plain North door and a bell wall over the West end. There is no external decoration.</p> <p>See 'Languedoc Roman' page 34, 'Congrès Archéologique de France – Pays de l'Aude' pages 70 to 82 and 'Eglises Romanes Oubliées du Bas Languedoc' page 372</p>
<p>Montblanc Ste Eulalie East of Béziers</p>	<p>This church is fortified. It has a rounded apse with a defensive area. Over the West door are the remains of a very wide nave. The tower is XIXc On the apse are many tacherons: A, V, +, a triangle with an arm to the left etc.</p> <p>See See 'Eglises Romanes Oubliées du Bas Languedoc' pages 349-350</p>

<p>Montbrun des Corbières Notre Dame du Colombier East of Carcassonne and West of Narbonne</p>	<p>This early XIIc church stands a kilometre away from the village in the midst of vineyards. It has a fine rounded apse with transepts each side. These have Lombard bands that end with a small sculptured head or a patterned stone. There is a single nave that has been restored and a fortified tower over a plain South door. There is a small blocked door in the west wall. There are a number of scaffold holes.</p> <p>See 'Languedoc Roman' pages 35-6, 'Eglises Romanes Oubliées du Bas Languedoc' pages 426-7 and 'Congrès Archaéologique de France' pages 95 to 103</p>
<p>Montazels Aude South of Carcassonne and Limoux</p>	<p>This church dates from the late XIIc. It has a rounded apse that is without decoration. There is a small square tower on the North-east corner of the nave. The nave was rebuilt in the XVII or XVIIIc.</p>
<p>Montgauch Ariège North-west of St Girons</p>	<p>The church was built in the late XIc. The apse is rounded and there are two rounded side chapels at right-angles to the axis. The apse has three slim windows and Lombard bands with heads on the tips of the arcs. There is a small bell-wall over the West end. The nave has recently been restored. The South door dates from the XVc. Inside there are frescos that illustrate Christ in Glory, Last Judgment and scenes from the life of Christ.</p> <p>See 'Pyrénées Romanes' pages 30 to 31</p>
<p>Montmajou Haute Garonne South of St Gaudens</p>	<p>This small chapel dates from the XIIc. It has been heavily restored and is of little interest.</p>
<p>Montsaunès</p>	<p>This large church was once the possession of the Knights</p>

<p>St Christophe</p> <p>Haute Garonne East of St Gaudens</p>	<p>Templar responsible for securing the passes over the Pyrenees. It is mainly built of red brick, except on the apse and part of the North wall of the nave. The lower two thirds of the apse and the bottom quarter of the North wall of the nave are built of limestone blocks. The apse is rounded with Lombard bands joining slim, flat buttresses. There are three large windows, each with two sculptured capitals. There remains one small piece of frieze with foliage patterns. The West door is stepped between fine sculptured marble capitals. These show influences from La Daurade, Toulouse. The capitals include images of the martyrdom of St Stephen and the resurrection of Lazarus. The door has an arc decorated with many small heads, all different. Above the door is a re-used stone with a chrismon. The North door also has sculptures by a different hand. These depict biblical scenes of Christ's early life. The arch over the door is of foliage decoration. Inside there is a single nave with frescos showing Adam &amp; Eve, a hunting scene, the Last Judgment and many saints.</p> <p>See 'Pyrénées Romanes' pages 30 and 31</p>
<p>Narbonne</p> <p>St Paul-Serge</p>	<p>The present church stands on an earlier burial ground part of which may be seen near the North door. The Romanesque church was built between 1150 and 1180. It had a nave and side aisles. The three East bays survive. One pillar on the South side has fine sculptures. The apse is rounded and has fine modillions and capitals. There used to be XIIc cloisters on the North side of the church.</p> <p>See 'Languedoc Roman' page 38</p>
<p>Narbonne</p> <p>Vieux Palais</p>	<p>To the North of the town hall is a lane that passes by the South side of the Vieux Palais of the bishops. There is a XIc door with two capitals that depict 'Atlas'. The museum has two capitals in Cabestany style, one of monsters (damaged) and a Corinthian style one, both in marble. There are also many capitals from St Paul-Serge.</p> <p>See 'Le Maitre de Cabestany' pages 175 to 176</p>

<p>Nézignan L'Eveche Ste Marie Madeleine North-east of Béziers</p>	<p>This church has a small rounded apse with some small 'flat' modillions. There was a single nave of four bays on to which were added in the XVc two side aisles. There is a XVIc tower over the XVIIc West door.</p> <p>See 'Languedoc Roman' page 38 and 'Eglises Romanes Oubliées du Bas Languedoc' pages 340-1</p>
<p>Nimes Cathedral St Castor Gard</p>	<p>Only part of the West façade is Romanesque. The Cathedral was rebuilt in the XVIc and the frieze over the West door was badly mutilated and only small damaged fragments remain. There is another frieze with biblical scenes at the top of the façade. Only the left side of this is original.</p> <p>See 'Languedoc Roman' pages 38 &amp; 39</p>
<p>Noaihac Tarn East of Castres</p>	<p>Only the West door of this church is Romanesque. It is stepped and between two capitals each side. These depict interlaced foliage. The arches over the door have simple decoration. There is a tacheron triangle with two vertical arms at the corners on the corner of the wall right of the door.</p>
<p>Notre Dame de Londres North of Montpellier</p>	<p>This church comprises two equal sized aisles. The South one is the earlier and dates from the end of the XIc. The North aisle is XIIc. Both end in a rounded apse; the South one has traces of Lombard bands. The North aisle has modern houses on the outer wall; the South wall has had XV or XVIc windows inserted. Both aisles have a plain West door. The North one is below a XIXc tower.</p> <p>See 'Languedoc Roman' page 39 and 'Eglises Romanes Oubliées du Bas Languedoc' page 416</p>

<p>Ourjout St Pierre Ariège South of St Giron</p>	<p>This is a small XIIc church. It has a rounded apse with two XIIc windows. There are Lombard bands with arcs that end in small sculptures, one of which has a strangely hatted head. The bell wall is original and is over the original end of the nave which was extended in the XVIIc. The North door was rebuilt in the XVIIc. Inside there are four columns with capitals in the nave. The cul de our vault of the choir was damaged by an earthquake in the XVIIc. This meant the loss of the wall painting there. Other murals on the lower wall of the choir have survived and were brought to light in 2012. They illustrate apostles. There is a fragment of a Crucifixion scene on the South wall of the nave that is being exposed (2016). One of the artists responsible for the murals later worked at Santa Maria de Taüll, in Catalonia.</p>
<p>Ouveillan St Jean L'Evangeliste Aude North of Narbonne</p>	<p>This large church has been rebuilt on the site of an earlier church. The present church has a nave and side aisles. There is a rounded apse and two rounded side chapels that have been restored. The West door is plain. Above the door is a window with a re-used IXc capital with interlace. There is another IXc stone to the left of the door; this has flowers. There are two more re-used stones on the North wall; these are of interlace.</p> <p>See 'Eglises Romanes Oubliées du Bas Languedoc' pages 364-6</p>
<p>Palairac St Saturnin Aude in the Corbières West of Fitou</p>	<p>The church at Palairac was built over several periods. The single nave is probably pre-Romanesque that has a horseshoe arch. The two side chapels and apse are rounded and date from the late XIIIc. The North door, porch and bell tower are XVIIc.</p>
<p>Pamiers St Antonin Ariège South-east of Toulouse</p>	<p>Of the XIIc Cathedral only the West door remains. It is of limestone and is stepped with three capitals each side; these depict Herod (?), Adam taking the apple with a snake watching etc. The arches are plain. On the other side of the porch is a XIIc plaque with three figures. Over the porch is a Toulousain octagonal tower.</p>

<p>Paulhan Notre Dame North of Pézénas</p>	<p>See 'Pyrénées Roman' page 31</p> <p>This church which stands in the cemetery dates from the Xc. It has a large polygonal apse with large blank modillions. There is a South door that is plain and which is recessed into the ground. Over the crossing is an octagonal tower on a square base. It has been rebuilt. The nave has been destroyed.</p> <p>See 'Eglises Romanes Oubliées du Bas Languedoc' pages 121-2</p>
<p>Payra sur l'Herm Ste Vierge West of Carcassonne</p>	<p>This XIIc church has a single nave, a polygonal apse and a rounded North side chapel. There is a bell wall over the West end and a stepped door on the South wall. Only the side chapel and door are XIIc. The door is stepped between columns with sculptured capitals that depict foliage. The door arch is decorated with small balls. Above the doorway is a line of modillions of birds and heads.</p> <p>See leaflet</p>
<p>Peyrac Minervois Aude East-north-east of Carcassonne</p>	<p>This was built in the XIIc. There is a rounded apse that has dreadful modern windows. The single nave is wide and has a south door. There is a square XVc tower at the South-west corner of the nave. As a whole it has little character.</p>
<p>Peyregoux St Pierre Tarn West of Castres</p>	<p>This Romanesque church was greatly altered in the XVIIIc. The nave was rebuilt and a vestry added to the South of the apse which was completely enclosed in new stonework. The original apse was rounded and it has a large capital on a column at its entrance. The capital on the South is of foliage; that on the North shows pairs of mythical birds standing on snakes. The column bases have carved decorations.</p>

<p>Pézens Ste Madeleine North-west of Carcassonne</p>	<p>This church is a small roadside chapel. It has a short Xc rounded apse, a Xc chancel and a short, wider XIIC nave. The door is on the South side. There are six horse-shoes inscribed on the arch, one dated 1746. On the North wall of the nave is some herring-bone stonework. On the apse are two tiny windows with very simple decoration of a dove and a man. On the South wall of the chancel is a grilled window through which offerings were left in historical times.</p> <p>See 'Languedoc Roman' page 39 and 'Promenades en Languedoc Roman' page 110</p>
<p>Portel-des-Corbières Notre Dame de Oubials Aude South of Narbonne</p>	<p>This stands about a kilometre from the village; it is now a ruin. It was built in the XIII and XIVcs. Only the apse, tower and base of the nave survive. The apse is rounded and has Gothic vaults. The tower is square and stands to the South of the crossing. The nave had been single and short with engaged columns on the inside. There are a number of re-used sculptured stones on the North side of the choir and on the South exterior. There are several nice dressed stones on the South wall and several that have a large tacheron 'X'.</p>
<p>Pouech Ariège South of St Girons</p>	<p>This small church retains little of its original XIIC character. The apse is polygonal. There is a single nave with a modern bell wall over the West end. The South door was altered in the XVII or XVIIIc.</p>
<p>Pouzols-Minervois St Saturnine Aude North-west of Narbonne</p>	<p>This XIc church has a short rounded apse; it has engaged buttresses and Lombard bands that are lined with thin slices of black basalt; the windows below are similarly lined. By the South transept there is a tall square bell tower. All except the top storey of this tower is Romanesque. There is a South door that appears to have been rebuilt in the XVIIc. The North wall has large</p>

<p>Puissalio St Etienne North of Béziers</p>	<p>buttresses and there is one XIc window.</p> <p>See 'Languedoc Roman' pages 39 and 40 and 'Eglises Romanes Oubliées du Bas Languedoc' pages 366-7</p> <p>The church has been destroyed leaving only the XIc tower that stands in the middle of the cemetery. It is very tall with a triple set of arches within larger arches on two levels and pairs of arches on the lower level. The arches and Lombard bands are picked out with black basalt.</p> <p>See 'Languedoc Roman' page 40 and 'Eglises Romanes Oubliées du Bas Languedoc' pages 127-8</p>
<p>Quarante St Martin/ Ste Marie West of Béziers and North of Narbonne</p>	<p>This former Augustine abbey was dedicated in 1053 but some parts are earlier. The exterior is difficult to see as modern buildings are up against it on two and a half sides. The apse is rounded as is the South chapel. Both have Lombard bands. On the exterior of the South transept there is a large re-used modillion of a cow's head. On the South wall of the nave one window has the top arch picked out in black stones. Near it is a small blocked door that also has a black stone arch. The bell tower on the south side was rebuilt in the XIXc. The West door is below a porch. The door arch has black stonework and there is a small cross over the door, also in black stones. Inside, the nave has two side aisles. It has a barrel vault and plain rectangular pillars. The nave has three bays. There are is a shallow cupola over the chancel and the South transept. The choir has a cul-de-four vault. There are tribune windows and blind arches in the transept. There are two XIIc marble altars and a huge Ic marble tomb that has a central medallion of a head.</p> <p>See 'La Route des Abbayes en Languedoc-Roussillon' page 64, 'Eglises Romanes Oubliées du Bas Languedoc' pages 360-4 and 'Languedoc Roman pages 59 to 73</p>

<p>Rieux-Minervois Notre Dame North-east of Carcassonne</p>	<p>The church dates from the second half of the XIIc. It has fourteen 'sides' enclosing seven sanctuaries. There is a circle of columns with capitals which, in the main, depict foliage. By the South door are two groups of capitals by the Maître de Cabestany. Just inside the door, to the left, is Mary between angels. On the North side of the interior is the present organ bay where the entrance had been there are more capitals by the Maître de Cabestany. These depict horn blowers, monsters and lions. Supporting the cupola are four large columns, two of which have sculptured capitals; these are later than the others and depict foliage and figures between lions. The bell tower and the side chapels are XVc.</p> <p>See 'Languedoc Roman' pages 193 to 199 and 359, 'Congrès Archéologique de France – Pays de l'Aude' pages 30 to 43, 'Les Cahiers de Saint-Michel de Cuxa' vol XXV 1974 pages 13-30 and 87-98, 'Eglises Romanes Oubliées du Bas Languedoc' pages 369-372 and 'Le Maître de Cabestany' pages 32 to 47</p>
<p>Roujon North-east of Béziers</p>	<p>Only the apse and North chapel and, perhaps, the bell tower appear to be Romanesque. The apse is very short and polygonal as is the exterior of the chapel. The tower is very tall with arches on three levels. The remainder of the church is Gothic, probably XIV/XVc. The West door, which is below a large arch that has slim columns, is blocked. The South door is below a modern porch.</p>
<p>Siran Notre Dame de Centeilles Aude East of Carcassonne</p>	<p>This church stands outside the town towards the 'causses'. It dates from the XIIIc. It is on the site of an earlier Roman villa 'Villa sirana' from which comes the town name. A mosaic fragment has been preserved. The church has a wide single nave and a polygonal apse/choir with gothic ribbing in the choir. There is a South door below a porch and a small bell wall. Inside there are frescos from the XIV &amp; XVcs. In front of the church are two huge capitals set on short columns, both of black basalt.</p>

<p>St André de Burgulays Haute Garonne South of St Gaudens</p>	<p>See 'Les Eglises Romanes du bas Languedoc' pages 431 &amp; 432</p> <p>This Romanesque church is in the valley below the village, The church has a rounded apse and a single nave. There is a square tower to the South of the crossing; this appears to have been at the East end of a short collateral or side chapel that has been destroyed. There is a small South door with a tympanum that has a chrisim.</p>
<p>St Aventin Haute Garonne West of Luchon</p>	<p>This is a particularly fine church that dates from the XIc. The church has a rounded apse and side chapels, all with Lombard bands. The nave has a fine South door between stepped capitals and below a tympanum of Christ in Glory. To the sides are re-used sculptures of a person playing an instrument that is possibly David without a crown, Mary and Child and St Aventin. On the nave wall is another stone with the symbol of St Luke; and there are at least six re-used Gallo-Roman stones. Over the crossing is a fine square tower, with another over the west end. Inside the church the nave has side aisles. The choir and transept area is frescoed. The choir has very fine XIIc metal gates. By the door is an unusual black marble font.</p> <p>See 'Pyrénées Romanes' pages 57 to 65</p>
<p>St Béal St Benoit et St Privat Haute Garonne South of St Gaudens</p>	<p>This was a priory church that was built in 1132. It has a rounded apse and two rounded side chapels. At the top of the apse wall are modillions with heads and animals. Between the apse and North chapel is a small column with a simple foliage capital. The South wall of the nave has four bays each with a large window. Above are more modillions. The South door has a tympanum of Christ in Majesty. To the sides are worn capitals illustrating the Annunciation, the Visitation, interlace and monsters. Over the door arch is a small chrisim. Inside, the nave has side aisles. In the South aisle are two bas-reliefs, one illustrating an 'orans' figure and the other three loaves. The square pillars have bands of frieze some of which have foliage with the heads of beasts at the corners.</p>

<p>St Bertrand de Comminges</p> <p>Ste Marie</p> <p>Haute Garonne South of St Gaudens</p>	<p>See 'Pyrénées Romanes' page 31</p> <p>This former cathedral crowns a large knoll above the Garonne valley. Most of the building is Gothic. Only the West façade with the tower above it is Romanesque, dating from the XIIc; the tower was rebuilt in the XIVc. The West door has tympanum over a lintel. To the sides are capitals. The tympanum shows Mary with Christ and the Magi. Behind Mary stands a bishop, possibly St Bertrand. The Apostles are illustrated on the lintel. The capitals to the sides show symbols of evil. Above the door is a bay with a window. Inside the door there is one Romanesque bay with huge square pillars topped by a foliage capital. The remainder is Gothic. On the South side of the church are the cloisters. The West gallery is Romanesque. The capitals are mostly of interlace and foliage. Biblical scenes include Adam &amp; Eve and Cain &amp; Abel. There are clear signs of influence from La Daurade, Toulouse. In the centre of the West aisle is a group of statues that form a column. These are the Evangelists. The South and East galleries are Gothic.</p>
	<p>See 'Pyrénées Romanes' pages 148 to 155 and 'Congrès Archéologique de France – Monuments en Toulousain et Comminges' pages 81 to 107</p>
<p>St Couat D'Aude</p> <p>St Couat</p> <p>West of Narbonne and East of Carcassonne</p>	<p>This church has a single nave and a rounded apse. The apse has very simple Lombard bands. There is a XVIIc door inserted into the XIIc South door of the nave. There is a vulgar XIXc bell wall over the West end and two North and one South side chapels.</p>
<p>St Etienne d'Issenac</p> <p>On the South bank of the L'Herault North of</p>	<p>See 'Eglises Romanes Oubliées du Bas Languedoc' pages 148-9</p> <p>This is a former priory from the XIIc. It has a single nave and a rounded apse. The West door is stepped, but plain. The apse is rounded but without decoration. On the South side of the church are the remains of some</p>

<p>Montpellier</p>	<p>associated buildings one of which has fine exposed stonework in the roof vaults.</p> <p>See 'Eglises Romanes Oubliées du Bas Languedoc' page 332</p>
<p>St Gaudens St Pierre et St Gaudens Haute Garonne</p>	<p>The original church was built from 1055 to 1063 in response to Bernard, bishop of Comminges. Of that church only fragments of the apse remain. The present church was built in two stages in the XIIc. The East portion has tribunes and some very fine capitals that show influences from St Sernin, Toulouse. The West portion lacks the tribunes. The church has a rounded apse and two small rounded side chapels. Over the West end is a square tower, most of which is modern. The North door has been rebuilt and is under a porch. At the West end is a square chapel with two pairs of capitals at the East entrance. In the South aisle there is a strange narrow door with a horseshoe arch. On the South side of the church are the cloisters. There are three bays: all were reconstructed in the late XXc. The East bay has Gothic capitals and a Gothic chapter house. The North and West bays are Romanesque. The cloisters are reached by a small door that is set between foliage capitals and a blank tympanum. Most of the Romanesque capitals depict animals, interlace and foliage. They show influences from Toulouse and some similarities with the cloister capitals at St Lizier and St Bertrand de Comminges.</p> <p>See 'Pyrénées Romanes' pages 31 and 32 and 'Congrès Archéologique de France – Monuments en Toulousain et Comminges' pages 139 to 149</p>
<p>St Gervais sur Mare North of Béziers</p>	<p>Of the Romanesque church, it appears that only the tower remains. The rest is Gothic. The square tower is without decoration apart from plain openings near the top.</p>

<p>St Gilles du Gard</p> <p>St Peter &amp; St Paul</p> <p>South-east of Nimes</p>	<p>This was a famous Benedictine pilgrimage abbey. It was founded in the VIIc on an ancient Gallo-Roman oppidum. The local hermit, St Gilles, died in 721 AD and was buried in the church which was below the fourth bay of the present church; his tomb drew pilgrims. Work began from 1116 to 1209 to construct the new church, which was never completed. It was built over a crypt which was extended. It was severely damaged both during the Cathar crusade and the Wars of Religion. The façade was restored in 1665 and again between 1862 and 1868. The façade has three bays with tympanums over the doors; the show the Adoration by the Magi, Christ in Majesty and Christ Crucified; there are lots of sub-sets including Cain &amp; Abel, David &amp; Goliath, Samson, Christ's entry into Jerusalem, Judas' betrayal, the Last Supper, the Garden of Gethsemane, Christ before Pilate, the 'Holy Women', etc. It is the work of up to five Master Sculptors. The cloisters were on the South side of the church from where residual elements of the monks' dormitory may be seen.</p> <p>See 'Languedoc Roman' pages 298 to 344, 'The Pilgrims' Guide' pages 309 to 312, 'Romanesque Art' (Mayer Schapiro) pages 328 to 346, 'Les Cahiers de Saint-Michel de Cuxa' vol XLV 2014 pages 157-173, 'Reconsidering the Sculptural Program of Saint-Gilles-du-Gard : The Role &amp; Meaning of its Bases &amp; Socles', Gil Fischer 'Romanesque Sculpture of the Pilgrim Roads' Vol 1, Ch VI (A K Porter) and 'Eglises Romanes Oubliées du Bas Languedoc' pages 183-88, 197-8</p>
<p>St Guilhem Le Désert</p> <p>North-west of Montpellier</p>	<p>Founded in 804 AD, the present church dates from 1025. There is a high nave with side aisles and a rounded apse with two rounded side chapels. These are without sculptured decoration. Between the chapels and the choir are wide openings with large pillars dividing them from the nave. Set into these pillars is a shallow bay, which was used as an additional niche or chapel. Over the crossing is a shallow cupola on squinches. The tower over the porch dates from the XIIc. There are severely damaged capitals at the West door and two re-used sculptured heads above the doorway. Within the porch are sculptured capitals. There is a small crypt and fragments of the cloisters; the main elements of these are</p>

	<p>in New York. In the North gallery of the cloisters is a small blocked door that may date from the XIIIc. It has at the sides bands of Carolingian sculptured interlace that may have been part of a screen once; square holes suggest that there may have been a cross-post at that point. On the apse are two styles of Lombard bands. There is a XIIc altar; this has two panels; one of Christ between four angels; the other depicts the crucifixion.</p> <p>See 'Languedoc Roman' pages 75 to 95, 'Les Cahiers de Saint-Michel de Cuxa' vol XXV 1994 pages 177-181, 'Les Cahiers de Saint-Michel de Cuxa' vol XXVI 1995 pages 85-94, 'La Route des Abbayes en Languedoc-Roussillon' pages 38 to 45, 'Eglises Romanes Oubliées du Bas Languedoc' pages 47-53 and 'The Pilgrims' Guide' pages 313 and 314</p>
<p>St Hilaire</p> <p>St Sernin or St Saturnin and after 970 to St Hilaire</p> <p>Aude valley South of Carcassonne</p>	<p>This was a Benedictine abbey that was rebuilt after its destruction during the Cathar Crusade. The church dates from 1237 to 1260, the cloisters from 1325 to 1340 and the spire from the XIXc. The interest is in the XIIc tomb of Pyrenean marble that depicts the arrest, martyrdom and burial of St Sernin (the first bishop of Toulouse) in 250 AD; this is a work by the Maître de Cabestany. The church has several capitals depicting foliage that are of transitional style from Romanesque. In the exterior of the South wall there are two reused stones with interlace and several tacherons.</p> <p>See 'Languedoc Roman' page 357, 'La Route des Abbayes en Languedoc-Roussillon' page 80, Congrès Archéologique de France – Pays de l'Aude' pages 148 to 159 and 'Le Maître de Cabestany' pages 100 to 108</p>
<p>St Hilaire de Beauvoir</p> <p>L'Herault North-east of Montpellier</p>	<p>This small church has a single nave and a rounded apse. The nave has a modern dwelling attached to the West façade; there is a modern South door and two South windows one of which is Romanesque. The apse has</p>

	<p>Lombard bands and ‘teeth’.</p> <p>‘Eglises Romanes Oubliées du Bas Languedoc’ page 413</p>
<p>St Jean de la Blaquièrè East of Lodève</p>	<p>This church has a short rounded apse with Lombard bands and ‘teeth’. The transepts have been added. The single nave has a West door. It has been rebuilt, but some of the columns and capitals may be original.</p> <p>See ‘Eglises Romanes Oubliées du Bas Languedoc’ pages 304-7</p>
<p>St Jean de Fos East of Lodève and North-west of Montpellier</p>	<p>This church dates from the XIIc when it had a single nave and a rounded apse. Two side aisles were added and the West façade was rebuilt with a tower above it. The apse also had a fortified tower added, probably in the XIVc.</p> <p>‘Eglises Romanes Oubliées du Bas Languedoc’ page 57</p>
<p>St Jean de Verges Ariège between Pamiers and Foix</p>	<p>Built around 1100/1110, this church was a dependency of Foix priory. It is in the form of a Latin cross with a single nave which has flat buttresses at the sides and at the West end. The door is at the North-west corner below a porch. There is a XVIc fresco of a saint on the arch of the door. The nave has small windows set high on the North wall. There are some good capitals on these windows depicting a lace pattern. The nave wall was raised in the XIVc. There is a bell wall over the crossing. The monastic buildings are on the South side.</p> <p>See ‘Pyénées Romanes’ pages 32 and 33</p>
<p>St Julien d’Olargues Orb valley North-west of Béziers</p>	<p>This is a XIIc church. It has a rounded apse and a rounded South chapel. Both have Lombard bands and engaged buttresses in dark red ironstone. There is also a small head that has a hand in its mouth. The South door is below a porch. To the sides the stones are in different colours. Over the door is a tympanum that is contained</p>

	<p>within a rim of dark stones. The tympanum has a pattern made of square cut marble stones; these are pink and white. On the South of the crossing is a later square tower.</p> <p>See 'Eglises Romanes Oubliées du Bas Languedoc' pages 354-6</p>
<p>St Laurent de la Cabrerisse Aude South-west of Narbonne</p>	<p>The church is Gothic and is of poor quality and little interest. Over the East door is a horrid little porch; but it is supported by two columns that are topped by a fine Corinthian capital that is Romanesque.</p> <p>See 'Eglises Romanes Oubliées du Bas Languedoc' page 151</p>
<p>St Lizier South of the Ariège</p>	<p>This former cathedral was built in the early XIIc and was vaulted in the following century. The nave dates from the XIV and XVcs. The choir has the remains of XIIc frescos. The apse and choir are built from re-used Gallo-Roman blocks, some of which are sculptured. The choir and two side chapels are rounded. The capitals in the choir have foliage patterns; those by the side chapels are of interlace. On the South side of the church are XIIc cloisters. Many of the capitals depict interlace or figures in interlaced foliage. Some owe their inspiration to the workshops of La Daurade, Toulouse.</p> <p>See 'Pyrénées Romanes' pages 109 to 147 and 'Les Cahiers de Saint-Michel de Cuxa' vol XXV 1994 pages 129-162</p>
<p>St Martin de Londres North-west of Montpellier</p>	<p>This former priory church was built in the XIc. It has a trefoil plan with a single nave. The apse has Lombard bands. In side are columns with fine early Romanesque capitals depicting geometric patterns and foliage. At the back of the church is a Romanesque altar.</p> <p>See 'Languedoc Roman' pages 132 to 140, 'Eglises Romanes Oubliées du Bas Languedoc' pages 53-6 and 'The Pilgrim Guide' page 318</p>

<p>St Martin des Puits</p> <p>Aude South-east of Carcassonne and South-west of Narbonne</p>	<p>This is a tiny parish church founded as a Carolingian monastery and later given to the abbey of Lagrasse that is nearby. The apse is the earliest part; it is square with three windows and early XIIc frescos. The transepts are XIc. The entrance from the nave to the choir is through a wide Mozarab-style arch that rests on two Visigoth capitals. There is a plain South door beside a small blocked West door into the transept. There is a small bell wall over the West end.</p> <p>See 'Languedoc Roman' page 46, 'Eglises Romanes Oubliées du Bas Languedoc' pages 149-151 and 'Congrès Archéologique de France – Pays de l'Aude' pages 140 to 147</p>
<p>St Matory</p> <p>Haute Garonne East of St Gaudens</p>	<p>All except the West bay of the nave is neo-Romanesque from the XIXc. The outer walls of the West bay show arcs from the XIIc. But inside the church there is no sign of them.. The church is of little interest.</p>
<p>St Michel de Grandmont</p> <p>North-east of Lodève</p>	<p>This is the only remaining Grandmont church with XIIIc cloisters. The church is dates from the late XIIc. The layout of the priory and church is typical of those of the Order. The pilgrims' entrance is at the West end of the North wall of the nave. The monks entered from the cloisters by a door at the East end of the South wall. The roof has a barrel vault. There are three tall slim windows at the end of the choir and one in the West façade. The priory buildings are to the South. There is a small cloister with slim columns and simple capitals. On the North side is the XIVc reception chapel; this replaced a wooden one near the pilgrims' door. There is a XIIc stone of dedication.</p> <p>See 'Languedoc Roman' pages 47 and 48, 'Eglises Romanes Oubliées du Bas Languedoc' pages 233 &amp; 238 and 'The Pilgrim Guide' page 232</p>

<p>St Papoul</p> <p>Aude North-west of Carcassonne</p>	<p>The first church was founded here in the VIIIc and was dedicated to the IVor Vc hermit. It was a Benedictine priory. Only the apse of this church is Romanesque. The cloisters are XIII/XIVc. On the apse are engaged columns topped by capitals that are the work of the Maître de Cabestany. They depict Daniel in the lions den with Habakkuk whose beard he holds and King Cyrus who is devoured by lions. There are two foliage capitals and a capital depicting lions, all by the Cabestany school. The modillions that depict heads are also from the school. On the North of the nave are reused fragments including a capital of an Image of Lust and a Blessing Cross (very high on the wall). Over the West door is a chrisim. There is graffiti by the West door to the cloisters and on the apse</p> <p>See 'Languedoc Roman' pages 46 and 360, 'La Route des Abbayes en Languedoc-Roussillon' page 72, 'Congrès Archéologique de France – Pays de l'Aude ' pages 437 to457 and 'Le Maître de Cabestany' pages 56 to 66</p>
<p>St Paul d' Oueil</p> <p>Haute Garonne West of Luchon</p>	<p>The church has been heavily restored and is not very interesting. But over the South door is a re-used tympanum showing Christ in Glory. Above it is a small Gallo-Roman tomb stone fragment.</p>
<p>St Pé d'Ardet</p> <p>St Pierre</p> <p>Haute Garonne South of St Gaudens</p>	<p>This church dates from the late XIc but it was much altered in the XIXc. The apse is rounded but plain with one original window and one of a later date. There is a single nave with an octagonal tower over the West end; the top of the tower is XIXc. The South door has no capitals or columns to the sides. The tympanum has a chrisim. There is a re-used Gallo-Roman one to the left and two other reused stones elsewhere in the South wall. In the churchyard in front are several fragments of Gallo-Roman tombs.</p> <p>See 'Pyénées Romanes' page 33</p>

<p>St Pierre de Rhédes North of Béziers</p>	<p>This chapel was built in the late XIIc. It has a single nave and a rounded apse. There are doors at both the West end and on the South wall of the nave. Both have tympanums that have a geometric design picked in black stone. The South door has a bas-relief sculptured lintel and it is between two marble columns that have capitals of antique origin. There are small windows on the apse and South wall of the nave; there are Lombard bands on the apse and a small, crudely sculptured figure. In the interior, the central window of the choir is decorated and there are good capitals at the crossing and nave depicting lions etc. There is a re-used sculpture of St Peter in the choir.</p> <p>See 'Languedoc Roman' pages 141 to 148, 'Eglises Romanes Oubliées du Bas Languedoc' pages 83, &amp; 128-132 and 'The Pilgrim Guide' page 211</p>
<p>St Paulet de Caisson St Agnès Gard North-east of Uzès</p>	<p>This is a small XIIc chapel set in vineyards. There is a small rounded apse and a single nave. The West door is plain. There are two small doors on the South wall that have been blocked. The apse has three very small windows.</p> <p>'Eglises Romanes Oubliées du Bas Languedoc' page 389</p>
<p>St Polycarpe Aude valley South of Carcassonne</p>	<p>The Benedictine abbey was founded in the VIIIc. The present church dates from the XIIc. It has a single nave and a rounded apse. There is a small square tower over the West end. The walls were raised at a later date to give a fortified area over both the nave and choir. The choir has Lombard bands and there are many scaffold holes. The interior is plain. There are two pre-Romanesque altars both with plain tops on bases that are richly decorated with interlacings. The vaults of the nave are frescoed from the XVI and XIIcs; the latter includes one of the Apocalypse.</p> <p>See 'Languedoc Roman' page 47</p>

<p>St Pons de Thomières</p> <p>North of Narbonne and North-east of Beziers</p>	<p>This is a huge fortified church that was built in the XIc. The apse/choir was destroyed in the XVIIIc and the entrance is now at the East end. The West façade contains two tympanums, one of the Last Supper and the other of the Crucifixion. Both date from the XIc. The first is badly damaged. The North door, known as the Porte des Morts, is stepped with geometric decoration on the arches and two reliefs, one of the Moon and the other of the Sun. The walls of the nave have large bays and above them are lines of small arches that lead into a gallery of the fortified area. Some fine sculptures from the church &amp; cloisters are in the Louvre, Paris, in the Musée des Augustins, Toulouse, in Montpellier and in the local Maire. Six more are on museums in the US. Some are XIc; others are XIIc. The sculptor who created two of the XIIc capitals also worked at St Michel de Cuxa (66) and may have influenced the Maître de Cabestany.</p> <p>See 'Languedoc Roman' pages 253 to 297, 'Eglises Romanes Oubliées du Bas Languedoc' pages 133-6 and 'La Sculpture Romane en Roussillon' pages 43 to 56</p>
<p>St Privat</p> <p>East of Lodève</p>	<p>This small rectangular church has been much altered since the XIIc. The East end has been rebuilt to receive the door. The West end has three slim windows that are probably XIXc.</p>
<p>Puechabon</p> <p>St Silvestre des Brousses</p> <p>In the commune of Puechabon North-west of Montpellier</p>	<p>This XIIc church is isolated on a hillside. The church has a single nave with a stepped but undecorated South door and a small window to the left. The apse is rounded and has Lombard bands and two windows. There is a slim rectangular bell tower on the South of the crossing. The North wall has engaged flat buttresses and, at the West end, a small door that is now blocked. The West façade appears to have been rebuilt. There are many scaffold holes.</p>

<p>St Thibery East of Béziers</p>	<p>See 'Eglises Romanes Oubliées du Bas Languedoc' pages 34-5</p> <p>The church was part of a XIIIc Benedictine priory that has been much altered and damaged. It is of little interest.</p> <p>See 'Eglises Romanes Oubliées du Bas Languedoc' page 119 and 'The Pilgrim's Guide' page 321</p>
<p>St Tritous Haute Garonne West of Luchon</p>	<p>This chapel stands on a knoll in the countryside. It has a rounded apse and a single nave. There is a bell wall over the West end. The South door has been rebuilt. The interest lies in the remarkable number of re-used Gallo-Roman stone in the South and East walls: there are more than a dozen.</p>
<p>St Valière Aude North-west of Narbonne</p>	<p>This church is enclosed by houses on the North and South sides. The West end has been rebuilt. The apse is small and rounded; it is Romanesque; it has Lombard bands.</p> <p>See 'Eglises Romanes Oubliées du Bas Languedoc' page 367</p>
<p>Saccourvielle Haute Garonne West of Luchon</p>	<p>This church is in a hamlet high above a valley. The church has been extensively rebuilt and is of little interest. But it has, at the West end, a magnificent, tall, square bell tower. It resembles those at nearby St Aventin and Cazeaux de Larboust. This has openings on four levels. The openings have short columns and large, plain capitals.</p>

<p>La Salavet Tarn West of Castres and South of Réalmont</p>	<p>This church dated from the early XIIc. It had a rounded apse and at least one side chapel. The apse had Lombard bands and engaged flat buttresses. There are a few modillions. There are now large doorways in both the apse and side chapel leading into a large XVIIIc chateau.</p>
<p>Les Salcès East of Lodève</p>	<p>This is a chapel from the XI/XIIc. It is small with a single nave. The apse is flat ended. The entrance, on the South side, is by a small door with two arches and crudely sculptured capitals; the columns on which they rested have gone. On the North and South walls are Lombard bands and modillions.</p>
<p>Saussines St Etienne L'Herault North-east of Montpellier</p>	<p>This XIIc church has been heavily restored. The West façade has a door between plain capitals. Each side is a large bay. Above the door is a window set between short columns with foliage capitals. The South wall of the nave has two similar windows. Along the top of the wall are blank modillions. The apse is narrow and short. Inside there are sculptured capitals of foliage and eagles.</p> <p>See 'Languedoc Roman' pages 48 and 49 and 'Eglises Romanes Oubliées du Bas Languedoc' pages 72-4</p>
<p>Signac Haute Garonne South of St Gaudens</p>	<p>This little church has a rounded apse and a single nave with a South doorway. The doorway is stepped but without columns or capitals. Above the door is a tympanum showing Christ between the symbols of the four Evangelists. The sculpture has a distinctly crude look to it.</p>
<p>Soueix St Sernin Ariège South of St Girons</p>	<p>This is a typical XIIc church. It had a single nave with a long, rounded apse. The apse has Lombard bands with small heads on the tips of the arcs. The church was enlarged in the XVIIc. There is a bell-wall over the West end. This has pairs of small columns topped by capitals decorated with foliage, birds and interlace.</p> <p>See 'Pyrénées Romanes' page 33</p>

<p>Sussargues</p> <p>St Martin</p>	<p>This church has a single nave and a flat ended apse. At the West end is a narrower tower with two modern doors. At the top of the West wall is a band of seven false columns. The church appears to be late XIIc.</p>
<p>L'Herault North-east of Montpellier</p>	<p>See 'Eglises Romanes Oubliées du Bas Languedoc' pages 414-5</p>
<p>Termes</p> <p>Corbières South- east of Carcassonne and South-west of Narbonne</p>	<p>The village signs suggest that the church is XIIc. However as the château and village were destroyed during the Cathar crusade, it is more likely that this was the replacement and it is therefore mid XIIIc. It is Transitional from Romanesque in style. There is a single nave with groin vaults. The apse is flat ended. The South wall has several windows and there is a line of blank modillions on both the South and North walls. The West door is plain but has a XIIc style bolt.</p>
<p>Toulouse</p> <p>La Daurade</p>	<p>The Romanesque church was destroyed in the mid XVIIIc. It had been a dependency of Moissac abbey. The sculptures from the cloister and Chapter House are now in the Musée des Augustins, Toulouse. The sculptures belong to three workshops from the XIIc. They depict several biblical cycles from both the New and the Old Testaments as well as vegetation, animals, monsters and birds. There is a particularly fine one of Herod, Salome and St John the Baptist</p>
<p>Toulouse</p>	<p>See 'Haut Languedoc Roman' pages 139 to 187, 'Les Cahiers de St Michel de Cuxa' vol XLV 2014 pages 131-144 and 'Les Cahiers de Saint-Michel de Cuxa' vol XLV 2014 pages 141 - 143</p> <p>The Romanesque church has been altered beyond recognition. The cloisters were destroyed at the time of</p>

St Etienne	<p>the Revolution. The capitals from the cloisters are in the Musée des Augustins. They include images of the Wise &amp; Foolish Virgins, Mary the Egyptian (a reformed prostitute) and the Epiphany. There are also statues of the Apostles some of which are signed by Gilabertus.</p> <p>See 'Haut Languedoc Roman' pages 189 to 205, 'Les Cahiers de St Michel de Cuxa' vol XLV 2014 pages 131-144, 'Les Cahiers de Saint-Michel de Cuxa' vol XLV 2014 pages 137 - 140 and 'Congrès Archéologique de France - Monuments en Toulousain et Comminges' pages 159 to 166</p>
Toulouse St Sernin	<p>This former abbey church was one of the leading 'pilgrim churches' of the Middle Ages. The apse is rounded with five radiating chapels. There are two more off each transept arm. The nave has two more side aisles each side. Over the crossing is an octagonal tower with five levels of arches. On the South side of the nave is the Miègeville door, which has a fine tympanum and, to the sides, sculptures. On the West façade are two doors below small arches. Within the church are fine capitals, frescos in the transepts and three XIIc altars. More sculptures from this church are to be seen in the Musée des Augustins. These include capitals from the cloisters. These are of very fine quality; most are of birds and lions in vines. There is a large Romanesque altar (now in the South transept).</p> <p>See 'Haut Languedoc Roman' pages 47 to 137, 'The Pilgrims Guide' pages 357 to 373, 'Le Chapiteau a L'Epoque Romane' pages 56 to 73, 'Romanesque Sculpture' (MF Hearn) pages 68 to 80, 'Congrès Archéologique de France - Monuments en Toulousain et Comminges' pages 159 to 166 and 256 to 301, 'Pilgrimage or Migration? A Case Study of Artistic Movement in the Early Romanesque', Frances Terpak, Zeitschrift für Kunstgeschichte, 51, Bd, H 3 (1988) and 'Raymond Gairard &amp; Romanesque Building Campaigns at Saint Sernin in Toulouse', Thomas W Lyman, Journal of the Society of Architectural Historians, vol 37, No 2 (May 1978)</p>

<p>Trausse Minervois St Martin North-east of Carcassonne</p>	<p>This is a XIIc church. It has single nave and a rounded apse. The nave has a small blank North door and elements of two arches on the West façade. There is a modern South door under a porch that is below a square tower.</p> <p>See 'Eglises Romanes Oubliées du Bas Languedoc' page 141</p>
<p>Trébons Haute Garonne just West of Luchon</p>	<p>High up on a hillside, this small XIIc church stands just outside the village. It has a rounded apse and a single nave. The small plain South door has fine XIIc metalwork. On the South wall of the nave are ten re-used Gallo-Roman stones.</p>
<p>Uzès Tour Fenestrelle North of Nimes</p>	<p>All that remains of the former Cathedral, this six storey tower was built in the mid XIIc. The upper storey was well restored in the XVIIIc. Each floor is a little smaller than the lower one. There are arches in pairs; these are separated by columns with capitals.</p> <p>See 'Languedoc Roman' page 49</p>
<p>Valcabrière St Just Haute Garonne South of St Gaudens</p>	<p>This church, built on the site of earlier Gallo-Roman structures, comprises a triple nave with a rounded apse and two rounded side chapels. The aisles are divided by square pillars. The church is entered by a North door that has a tympanum and statue columns to the sides. The tympanum is of Christ in a mandorla with angels and the Evangelists. The four statues are of St Peter, St Just, St Pasteur and another saint. There are capitals above them that show their martyrdom and that of Ste Helen. To the right of the door is a re-used Gallo-Roman sarcophagus and then there is a niche with two small capitals. These have human and animal heads. Inside, the rounded apse</p>

	<p>has columns and foliage capitals above which if a frieze of billets. There is a small entrance between the choir and the side chapels. Both inside and outside the church many sculptured stones from antiquity may be seen. The apse has unusual bays. On the South side of the church the outline of the foundations of the cloisters may be seen; these were still standing in 1754 and perhaps in 1827. There are more re-used Gallo-Roman stones on the entrance gateway; these include a Roman stone with a chrism and a Ic inscription. The four capitals are XIIIc and are from the Cordeliers de Valcabrère.</p> <p>See 'Pyrénées Romanes' pages 155 to 162 and 'Congrès Archéologique de France - Monuments en Toulousain et Comminges' pages 339 to 348</p>
<p>Vals Sainte Marie/St Michel Between Pamiers and Mirepoix</p>	<p>This most unusual 'rupestre' church has pre-Romanesque origins. A long fissure in the base of a rocky outcrop on which the church stands leads to a small door to a crypt set in the rock. To the North is a short high choir that dates from the XIc. The choir is flat ended and has three short bays, the vaults of which are frescoed in a manner that has links to a Catalan style. They include images of the Annunciation, the Magi, the Bathing of Christ and the Apostles. The lower part of the choir has small blind arches. The choir also serves the short nave above the crypt. This nave has been rebuilt. Outside, running East to West is a long 'wall' that extends beyond and above the nave. This is XIIc. The church has a small bell wall and many scaffold holes. The wall is part of the upper chapel of St Michel's that is above and to the West of the main nave. It is oriented East-West at right angles to the rest of the structure.</p> <p>See 'Pyrénées Romanes' pages 44 to 56, 'Congrès Archéologique de France' pages 404 to 415 and 'La Fresque Romane' page 155</p>
<p>Vendémies</p>	<p>This small chapel is in an isolated hamlet above the valley. It has a plain South door and a single nave. Over</p>

<p>Aude valley South of Carcassonne</p>	<p>the West end is a small bell tower. The apse is rounded.</p>
<p>Vernajoul Ariège North of Foix</p>	<p>This church dates from the XIIc. It has a small rounded apse and a single nave. The remains of the original windows are to be seen on the South wall of the nave. The nave has been more recently extended West (horrid!). Over the former West end is a bell wall. There are many scaffold holes.</p>
<p>Vic-Oust Notre Dame Ariège South of St Girons</p>	<p>This is a large church that dates from the early XIIc. The apse is rounded and it is plain. There is a rounded side chapel to the sides. These have Lombard bands. There is a large nave with shorter side aisles. There is a North door with a re-used chrism in the otherwise blank tympanum. There is a bell-wall over the West end. There is one tacheron of a <math>\pi</math> on the apse.</p>
<p>Villemagne L'Argentiers St Majan North of Béziers</p>	<p>This is one of two churches in this small town. It was part of a priory. A XIIc square tower remains beside the conventional buildings to the West. The church itself is Gothic, but there is a tall square tower at the South-west corner that probably dates from the XIIc. Some 20 meters to the South is another smaller church that is dedicated to St Grégoire. It is now disaffected. It has a flat apse that had three slim windows; these have been altered. The nave has two bays and a plain arched West door. On the North wall are two modillions of heads. The remaining modillions are modern blanks.</p>
<p>Villeneuve lès Béziers St Etienne</p>	<p>See 'Eglises Romanes Oubliées du Bas Languedoc' page 125</p> <p>The tower and apse of this church are XIIc. The remainder has been rebuilt. The apse is polygonal with flat buttresses but no decoration except a thin frieze on</p>

<p>South of Béziers</p>	<p>the top of the wall. The tower over the North side of the crossing has Lombard bands with heads on them and openings. The upper part of the tower is later.</p> <p>See 'Eglises Romanes Oubliées du Bas Languedoc' pages 44-6</p>
<p>Villevayrac</p> <p>Abbaye Ste Marie de Valmagne</p> <p>East of Pézénas</p>	<p>The abbey was founded in the mid XIIc as a Benedictine abbey. It became Cistercian in 1145 or 1159. It was rebuilt in the XIII/XIVcs and the church is almost entirely in the Gothic style. In the narthex are some small capitals of animals and foliage that are XIIc. The church has a nave and side aisles. There are short transepts and a choir with ambulatory. To the South are the cloisters and the Chapter House. The latter and part of the Cloisters are XIIc. The Chapter House has a number of fragments of XIIc bas relief sculptures. There are four large jars with a Greenman on each point of the compass. On the South side of the cloisters is a lavabo with water fountains issuing from animal heads that are set in foliage.</p> <p>See 'Languedoc Roman' page 52 and 'Eglises Romanes Oubliées du Bas Languedoc' pages 223-7</p>
<p>08.10.2016</p>	