

<p>LIMOUSIN CHURCHES</p>	
<p>Albignac</p>	
<p>Corrèze</p>	<p>All that remains of this XIIc church is part of the transept (now exposed) that forms a tower. On the South side is a fine capital of hydrocentaurs and on the North a capital with foliage. There is a font that was a XIIc capital.</p> <p>See 'La sculpture romane en Bas Limousin' (MMM) pages 90 to 93 and 'La sculpture romane en Bas Limousin' (EP) pages 212 to 215</p>
<p>Albussac</p>	
<p>St Martin</p>	
<p>Corrèze</p>	<p>This church has a single nave most of which has been rebuilt and a flat ended apse. The choir has three blind arches each side, the centre one being pointed (mitred). There are slim columns topped by small capitals (foliage and interlacings) and one with a V which has a loop on each point between them. At the crossing are two more large columns with large capitals that are intricately carved (foliage). There is a two storey bell tower over the porch. An inscription on a capital cushion refers to 'It is I Deusde, although unworthy, who started this church for the glory of Eternal God'</p> <p>See 'Art Roman- Massif Central' page 58, 'Sculpture romane en Bas Limousin' (MMM) page 42 and 'La sculpture romane en Bas Limousin' (EP) pages 216 to 218</p>
<p>Allassac</p>	
<p>St John the Baptist</p>	
<p>Corrèze</p>	<p>The base of the large square tower has a late XIIc stepped door and a short narthex. There is a XIIc polylobed, stepped door below a line of modillions of men's heads and animal heads. The nave was rebuilt in the XVc.</p>

<p>Ambazac Haute Vienne North-east of Limoges</p>	<p>The church is of XIIc origin but has been much rebuilt and is of little interest. But it contains two major items that are of interest. The first is a large enameled and jeweled reliquary. It is named after St Etienne de Murat and it dates from the XIIc. The other item is a XIIIc priest's cope. That was made in Spain. It is golden with reddish double-headed eagles.</p> <p>See 'Limousin Roman' pages 289 and 290</p>
<p>Arnac La Poste Haute Vienne</p>	<p>This church is built of granite. There is a heavy tower supported by a small narthex, a single nave and a flat ended apse. The South door is XVc. There are some modillions on the south walls of the nave and apse. The church has been much restored.</p>
<p>Arnac-Pompadour St Pierre Corrèze</p>	<p>The present church is a large former priory of St Martial de Limoges. The church except the West façade dates from the early XIIc; the façade is early XIIIc. The church comprises a large single nave with Gothic vaults, a large rounded apse and two rounded side chapels. The West door is stepped with small capitals – masks uttering foliage, monsters eating human heads, foliage. Above are three niches containing statues (XIIIc or XVc?) of Mary, St Martial and St Pardoux.</p> <p>In the nave and at the crossing high up are fine capitals: Apples, men between two lions, Daniel and lions, Zachaeus, the Annunciation, the Creation of Man, St Martial (two scenes), St Peter with St Martial. There are a number of smaller capitals in the choir including masks, two</p>

<p>Azat-le-Ris</p> <p>Haute Vienne North of Le Dorat</p>	<p>This church has a single nave with a simple West door. There are small transepts and a flat ended apse that has three slim windows. There is a modern tower over the crossing. Over the apse, West door and on the transepts are modillions of heads.</p>
<p>Beaulieu sur Dordogne</p> <p>St Pierre</p> <p>Corrèze.</p>	<p>A former Benedictine abbey, of the present building the apse, the crossing and South transept and part of the North are early XIIc. The nave is mid and late XIIc and the West façade is XIIIc. The fine tympanum over the South door has characteristics that are to be found at Moissac, Carrenac and Souillac. It and the door area have been restored controversially in recent years. The choir has a fine ambulatory and tribunes. There are three triangular lintels inside the church. There are many tacherons on the exterior of the apse.</p> <p>See 'Limousin Roman' pages 39 to 89, 'Quercy Roman' pages 285 to 296, 'La sculpture romane en Bas Limousin' (MMM) pages 43 and 44 and 'La Sculpture romane en Bas Limousin' (EP) pages 226 to 239</p>
<p>Beaulieu sur Dordogne</p> <p>Chapel of Penitents</p>	<p>This is the former parish church and it dates from the XIIc. It stands on a rocky outcrop by the river. It comprises a single nave and a choir with a cul-de-four vault and two rounded side chapels. The South transept and much of the nave have been rebuilt following damage in the 100 Years War.</p>
<p>Beaune les Mines</p>	<p>This is a XIIc church. It has a rounded</p>

<p>St Christophe Haute Vienne North-east of Limoges</p>	<p>choir and a rounded side chapel. The choir has large arches with plain capitals. The single nave is late XIIc but has Gothic vaults. The West door is XIIIc. In the nave there is a XIIc monk's tomb stone.</p>
<p>Bellac L'Assomption Haute Vienne North of St Junien</p>	<p>The church is two parallel churches; the South one is Romanesque. It was the chateau chapel. It has a single nave with a stepped South door. The capitals are of weathered green serpentine. The apse is polygonal. It has two capitals – foliage and lions. Inside the choir there are capitals. There is a small gilded copper reliquary that dates from 1120.</p> <p>See leaflet and 'Limousin Roman' pages 284 to 286</p>
<p>Belledent Haute Vienne</p>	<p>This is a small chapel that has been much rebuilt. It is plain, flat ended and built of granite. The only outside decoration is a granite cross (thick) on a stone between a small window and the South door.</p>
<p>Bénévent L'Abbaye Creuse South-east of Guéret</p>	<p>It was an Augustine abbey once. This abbey, which was begun in the XIc, has some similarity with the church of Le Dorat (87). It has a wide nave with very narrow side aisles. The entrance is through a stepped West door which has a polylobed arch. There are capitals each side including the head of an animal uttering foliage each side. There is a square tower over the west end. It has large blind arches. In the nave are fine sculptures all on granite. Most depict foliage. There is a rounded chapel off each transept arm and there is an ambulatory round the choir with three</p>

	<p>radiating chapels. Here there are capitals with monsters, figures as well as foliage. On all exterior walls except the west one there are modillions of heads.</p> <p>See leaflet and 'Limousin Roman' page 26</p>
<p>Bersac sur Rivalier Haute Vienne North of Limoges</p>	<p>This is a XIIIc church with a single nave and a XVc South aisle and south door. The North door is stepped with early XIIIc style foliage capitals. There is in the church yard a Gallo-roman stela. It depicts a man. Above him are two dolphin-like fish with their heads pointing inwards and downwards.</p>
<p>Biennac Haute Vienne</p>	<p>The apse is Gothic (XIIIc); the transept is XVc. The remainder is early XIIc. The entrance is stepped but without decoration. Inside the nave is a XIIc tomb, another from the XIIIc and a third from the XVc; all of granite. The church is built using a mixture of granite and 'meteorite'.</p>
<p>Blond St Martin Haute Vienne</p>	<p>This is a fortified church with a single nave that has a barrel vaulted roof and a rounded choir with three large windows. The walls of the nave were raised in the XVIc and an access stairway built on the south wall of the nave along with huge buttresses. There are modillions on the apse and two on the South wall of the nave.</p>
<p>Boisseuil St Jacques & St Philippe</p>	<p>This church dates from the XI/XIIc. It has a single nave of three bays. There is a stepped West door with plain capitals.</p>

<p>South of Limoges</p>	<p>The nave has engaged columns. The Western pair is half sized with sculptured heads at the base. The two other pairs have plain capitals. There is a line of weathered modillions over the door.</p>
<p>Branceilles Corrèze</p>	<p>This church is of XIIc origin. The apse is fairly well preserved despite crepie cladding. There is a fine line of modillions including several horses' heads and other animals biting billets and faces and symbols. Inside at the crossing are two large capitals on columns. The nave has been rebuilt and side chapels added.</p>
<p>Brignac la Plaine Northern Corrèze</p>	<p>This XIIc church has a rounded apse with an enormously thick base wall. The single nave was extended South in the XVc, so only the North wall is XIIc. The West door into the early nave is late XIIc/earlyXIIIc with two remaining capitals each of a crouched figure holding a bar which has down turned tips. The choir has blind arches on the north and each side with sculptured capitals that depict lions eating a man, interlacings, a man falling with the Devil looking on and two scallop shaped leaves. There is a bell wall over the West door.</p>
<p>Brive St Martin Corrèze</p>	<p>This church was part of a former priory. It has been extensively rebuilt, but retains many of the XIIc characteristics. There is a high nave with side aisles divided by huge circular columns. Many of the stones of these have tacherons. The transepts and choir were rebuilt in the XVIIIc. There are more tacherons on the south side and some splendid sculptures: Woman with snakes, a pair of griffins, a pair of eagles, the Weighing of Souls, Jesus before Pilate, St Peter receiving the Key from</p>

	<p>Christ and small capitals that include men pulling beards.</p> <p>On the outside are capitals depicting Samson and David with an angel. The tympanum is in Brive museum There are more tacherons on the exterior of the South chapel.</p> <p>There is a small crypt (now a museum) under the East end of the nave and a huge XIIc font with symbols of the Evangelists on it and a XIIIc iron candelabra with lion motifs on the arms and legs.</p> <p>The tacherons include: T, S in two forms, V in two forms , M, Z in two forms, q, R, I, inverted p,.....</p> <p>See 'Limousin Roman' pages 26 and 27, 'Sculpture romane en Bas Limousin' (MMM) pages 78 to 85, 'Sculpture romane en Bas Limousin' (EP) pages 61 to 73, 161, 174 to 182 and 243 to 254 and leaflet</p>
Brivezac	
Corrèze	<p>This church has a single nave and a flat ended apse that is joined onto a house to its east. The West door is stepped and is between very worn columns and capitals - a pair of lions and ???.There is a low fortified XIVc tower over the door.</p>
Cernil	
Corrèze	<p>This church is on the crown of a high hill above the Corrèze valley. The church was built next to the now ruined chateau in 1105. It has a rounded apse and two rounded side chapels. There are modillions on the South chapel and on the south side of the apse that depict heads. The nave with its South door appears to have been rebuilt. From the nave there is a</p>

	<p>narrow passage through to the transepts. There is also a passage joining the side chapels to the choir.</p>
<p>Chameyrat Corrèze</p>	<p>This church has a single nave and a polygonal apse. The apse has a line of modillions that depict heads and grotesque heads with arms but no bodies. The West door is Gothic; over it is a modern tower. Inside are capitals that depict pairs of dragons and pairs of birds (eagles).</p>
<p>Chambon sur Voneize St Valèrie Creuse</p>	<p>This former XIc priory has a fine rounded apse and side chapels that radiate from the ambulatory around the choir. There is a fine bell tower over the crossing where there are tribune style windows and another over the West door which is stepped. The side aisles are narrow.</p> <p>See 'Limousin Roman' pages 157 to 166 and 'Art Roman – Massif Central' pages 75 and 76</p>
<p>Chanteix Corrèze</p>	<p>This church has been heavily restored. It has a single nave, a tower over the West door which has XIVc capitals, a flat apse and a North side chapel.</p>
<p>La Chapelle St Géraud St Pierre Corrèze</p>	<p>This church is of XIc origin. It has a single nave with Gothic windows and it has been extended to the West. The North door was XIIc but a modern insert has been added. There is a square tower over the crossing. The apse is rounded and has large modillions with signs of the Zodiac. There are some 'oeil-de-boeuf'. The side chapels are Gothic.</p>

<p>Chapelle Spinasse Corrèze North-east of Tulle</p>	<p>This is a rectangular church with a late XIIc door between small capitals of heads and with fluted columns decorated with tiny heads and balls etc (see Collonges la Rouges). There are modillions on each side of the nave and over the door. Most are of heads including a bull, two walking lions, a siren and a cross.</p>
<p>Chartier South-west of Corrèze</p>	<p>The church dates from the XII/XIIIcs. The apse is flat ended with two buttresses and, on the North side, a modillion with two heads. The nave is XIIIc and there is a XVc North side chapel.</p>
<p>Châteauponsac Haute Vienne</p>	<p>The apse and transepts are XIIc. The chapels and side chapels are rounded. Below the South transept is a much restored crypt with three short aisles divided by small pillars topped by plain capitals and it has a small, rounded choir. The nave was rebuilt in the XVc but it retains the XIIc stonework. The west façade is Gothic. The octagonal tower is modern. Inside, there is a small cupola on pendentives over the crossing; it has almost certainly been remade. The long choir is divided from the side chapels by four tall, slim columns each side; these have fine capitals depicting foliage except the South west one which has figures. The nave has narrow side aisles. There are four re-used modillions; two over the door and two on the north gate. It is built from granite.</p> <p>See 'Limousin Roman' page 28</p>
<p>Chenailler St Loup Corrèze</p>	<p>This church has a rounded apse. The nave is Gothic and the tower and West façade are XIXc.</p> <p>See 'Art Roman – Massif Central' page 80</p>

<p>Chirac-Bellevue South-east Corrèze</p>	<p>This XIIc church has a single nave and a polygonal apse. There is a bell wall over the West door which is stepped. And is within a small porch. The church is of granite and it appears that part of the South wall has been rebuilt.</p>
<p>Clergoux Corrèze North-east of Tulle</p>	<p>This church has a single nave and a flat ended apse. There is a bell wall over the door which is late XIIc in style but which appears to have been rebuilt</p>
<p>La Combe, Chaufoire Corrèze</p>	<p>This is an isolated XIc chapel. It comprises a single nave with a narrowing, flat ended apse and a ruined North transept with a rounded side chapel. On the North side, by the former transept, the entrance is blocked, but two simple capitals remain. Around the side chapel and apse are modillions similar to those at Branceilles and at St Fortunade. The apse has a plain central window with a thin line of decoration over it. Inside, at the crossing, are large incorporated columns with simple capitals.</p>
<p>Concèze St Julien de Brioude Corrèze</p>	<p>This church has a single nave from the XIIc and a North side aisle and vaults from the XVc. There is a bell wall over the West door which is Gothic. At the crossing and the rounded choir are many capitals of palmettes etc. On the South side is a fine one depicting St Peter in chains or, more probably, Christ arrested in the Garden of Gethsemane; there is another of a man two men pulling his beard. On the North side is one of two men crouching amongst vines.</p>

<p>Collonges la Rouge</p> <p>South of Corrèze</p>	<p>See 'Sculpture romane en Bas Limousin' (MMM) pages 94 and 95 and 'Sculpture romane en Bas Limousin' (EP) pages 264 to 266</p> <p>A former priory of Charroux abbey, the church was built in the mid XIc. It has two aisles; the North one is Gothic. The choir has a cul-de-four vault. The transept has a cupola with a small central window above four pre-XIc pillars. The nave has been revaulted and the West façade rebuilt to of the Christ blessing the world with the Virgin Mary and the apostles. The tympanum is possibly modeled on the one at Cahors; some of the figures resemble some of those at Moissac. The two storey octagonal tower is early XIIc.</p> <p>See 'Limousin Roman' pages 28 and 29, 'Sculpture romane en Bas Limousin' (MMM) pages 44 and 45 and 'Sculpture romane en Bas Limousin' (EP) pages 258 to 263</p>
<p>Couzeix</p> <p>Ste Marie Madeleine</p> <p>Haute Vienne on the North edge of Limoges</p>	<p>This granite church is late XIIc. The façade is XIIIc and the tower above it is XIIc. The West door is stepped with six plain columns and capitals. There is a nave and side aisles. The choir is rounded. The crossing has been rebuilt. There is a XIIc multi-faceted font.</p>
<p>Darnac</p> <p>Haute Vienne West of Le Dorat</p>	<p>This church has a single nave with a rebuilt stepped West door. The nave has three bays. The apse is flat ended with a central window. Each side of this are a number of plaques. All but one are modern; the one depicts six apostles, each</p>

<p>Le Dorat St Pierre ès Liens Haute Vienne</p>	<p>in a small arch. Inside, the nave has wide buttressing arches. Outside are flat buttresses.</p> <p>This XIIc church was built over a series of campaigns that started at the East end. High steps lead to the nave at the base of which is a Carolingian font. The barrel vaulted roof of the nave is frescoed. There is a cupola over the crossing. The choir has an ambulatory round it This has heavy looking columns with sculptured capitals. There is a crypt with a sanctuary and an ambulatory leading to three chapels. The West door has a slightly polylobed door that is below two levels of blind arches; these are in threes.</p> <p>See 'Limousin Roman' pages195 to 230</p>
<p>Dournazac Haute Vienne</p>	<p>This is a small chapel from the XIIc. It appears to have been built in two phases. The first was the apse which is of large granite blocks. It is rounded. The nave is narrower and is built using smaller stones. The West door is plain. There is a bell wall inserted into the wall above it.</p> <p>See 'Limousin Roman' page 29</p>
<p>Eybouleuf St Pierre South of Limoges</p>	<p>This is a XIIIc church that is manly Romanesque in style. There is a single nave with a South door. This is stepped but without columns or capitals. The arches have simple decoration. Part of the south wall has been rebuilt, but one original slim window remains. The apse is flat ended with two slim windows. There are no interior sculptures.</p>

<p>Estivals South-west of Corrèze</p>	<p>This XIIc church has a polygonal apse with a fortified space above it. There are two modillions – a barrel. There is a single nave with a late XIIc stepped door. There is a fine benediction cross in a circle to the left of the door and a cruder one each side of the doorway. There is a low archway on the South side of the crossing.</p>
<p>Evaux les Bains St Pierre & St Paul Creuse</p>	<p>Of IXc origin, it was largely rebuilt in the XVc and restored again in the XXc. It has a rounded choir, a high central nave with timber roof vaults and two side aisles. There six fine capitals at the crossing – foliage, vines etc. The main interest is in the XIc porch and tower. It has a Louis III door behind which are narrow, plain vaults that support the fine tower. There is a reused frieze in the South chapel. The church is built from granite.</p> <p>See ‘Limousin Roman’ page 29 and ‘Art Roman – Massif Central’ page 29</p>
<p>Eymouthiers St Etienne Haute Vienne South of Limoges</p>	<p>There is a huge XVc choir with side chapels. But most of the rest of this church is Romanesque. The transepts are XIc with some XIIIc modifications. There is a short nave with small side aisles; these are XIc. Over the west end is a square three storey tower. The two lower levels are late XIc; the upper level is XVIc. The Romanesque part of the tower has blind arches and large capitals.</p> <p>See ‘Limousin Roman’ pages 29 and 30</p>

<p>Eyrein Corrèze East of Tulle</p>	<p>This church has a single nave and a flat ended apse with a large XVc window. The West door is XVc and is below a bell wall and within a porch. There are modillions each side of the apse depicting heads. There is a XIXc North transept.</p>
<p>Feytiat Haute Vienne near Limoges</p>	<p>This small XIIc church with a single nave was revaulted in 1901. It has a rounded apse with modillions and the choir has a cul-de-four vault. There are two modern side chapels and on the exterior large XVIIc(?) buttresses.</p>
<p>Grandmont Haute Vienne high in the Monts de Ambazac</p>	<p>It was here that the Grandmont order had its 'home'. The abbey survived until the end of the Revolutionary period when it was destroyed. All that remains is a small chapel built in the XIXc from stones from the old abbey and a few scattered stones.</p>
<p>Gorre Haute Vienne</p>	<p>This XIIc church has been extensively restored in the XXc. The West façade is modern. It has a single nave, no transepts, but two rounded side chapels and a rounded apse.</p>
<p>La Graulière Corrèze</p>	<p>Apart from the porch the church is of little interest having been almost entirely rebuilt. The North side chapel is XIIc and is rounded. The sculptures in the porch are also XIIc. To the right is Tobias carrying a huge fish and a sculpture of the usurer with the Devil on his head. To the right is a larger sculpture of the Rich Man dying with angels in attendance to weigh his soul. There are a number of smaller capitals with foliage, pairs of birds and lions the two heads of which have been</p>

	<p>destroyed and strange, moon-shaped heads.</p> <p>See 'Sculpture romane en Bas Limousin' (MMM) pages 49 to 54 and 'Sculpture romane en Bas Limousin' (EP) pages 164 to 168, 174 to 182 and 267 to 271</p>
<p>Hautefarge South edge of Corrèze</p>	<p>This is built from granite. The West end comprises a tall oblong tower over a porch within which is the main door. It has 15 small capitals each side of the door. These appear to be late XIIc. There is a single nave with narrow bays/chapels each side. The apse is polygonal with large (XVc?) buttresses. The choir has five bays with plain capitals in between each, except one which has lions. At the entrance to the choir are two columns with large capitals – one with lions. On the apse are flat rather uninteresting modillions of heads etc.</p>
<p>Isle St Martin Haute Vienne on West edge of Limoges</p>	<p>This church dates from the late XIIc. It has a single nave and a rounded choir within a flat ended apse. The West door is late XIIc in style; it is stepped with foliage capitals. Inside there are no XIIc sculptures. There is a square font on a tapered base. It is plain apart from a deeply incised cross on the top lip.</p>
<p>Javedat Haute Vienne West of Limoges</p>	<p>Only the apse of this church is XIIc. It is polygonal with modillions of human heads. The windows are between pilasters with plain capitals. Inside the choir is rounded with bays. The windows here also have pilasters with small, plain capitals. Each side is a small head similar to those on the modillions.</p>

<p>Jugéals-Nazareth Corrèze South of Brive</p>	<p>This XIIc church lies between Nazareth and Jugéals in the countryside. It is built in the form of a Greek cross with a flat ended apse, transepts and a short nave. The entrance has two slim side columns topped by small capitals of foliage and doves. The vaults of the choir are frescoed – Christ in Majesty with symbols of the evangelists (XIVc). In Nazareth there is a former chapel built in the XIIc and extended in the XVIIc. It was beside the former cemetery. Some XIIc window arches remain.</p>
<p>Lagleygeolle Notre Dame Corrèze South of Brive</p>	<p>The apse of this church is built with red stone and it is XIIc. It is polygonal with two short and one tall column with a capital of limestone with foliage. In the choir is another capital with figures. The nave is XIVc and the tower and porch are modern. There is a tacheron on the North side of the apse – a triangle with a short arm extending left.</p> <p>See ‘Art Roman – Massif Central’ page 97</p>
<p>Laguenne St Martin Corrèze South of Tulle</p>	<p>This church dates from the XIIc. It has a single nave, a rounded apse and, off the transepts, rounded side chapels. Over the crossing is a modern tower. There is an inscription to the right of the West door which is below a Romanesque porch. The door itself is XVc. The building is constructed with large uneven stones. Outside there is no sculptured decoration. Inside at the choir and North chapel are capitals with interlacings and small heads. They date from the XIc. There are others with foliage.</p>

<p>Landirac Le Long Haute Vienne</p>	<p>See 'Sculpture romane en Bas Limousin' (EP) pages 272 to 276</p> <p>This XIIc church has a door with small polylobes. There is a single nave, a transept with two rounded side chapels and a rounded choir with large arches and windows. Over the crossing is a cupola on pendentives. There are good sculptured capitals at the crossing and modillions on the exterior of the apse. It is built from granite.</p>
<p>Lascaux Corrèze</p>	<p>The church has been heavily restored. It has a single nave and a rounded choir with a bell wall over the West door. The main interest is in two large capitals placed each side of the choir and depicting the Descent from the Cross and St Peter receiving the Key of Heaven. There are also elements of a reused lintel depicting foliage in a line of arches.</p>
	<p>See 'Sculpture romane en Bas Limousin' (MMM) pages 115 and 116 and 'Sculpture romane en Bas Limousin' (EP) pages 277 and 278</p>
<p>Lavendeuil Corrèze</p>	<p>This church originally had a rounded apse and a single nave with high vaults. It has been extensively rebuilt and Gothic side chapels added, but at the crossing and at the East end of the nave are elements of the XIIc church. There is a huge font with a very attractive leaf pattern decoration round the outside.</p>
<p>Liginac St Barthélemy</p>	<p>The rounded apse is XIIc. It has large windows with a billet band looped over them. On the upper walls are modillions</p>

<p>South-east Corrèze</p>	<p>including a pig's head. The nave has been rebuilt and the West door is XIIIc and it is within a porch and below a XVc tower. At the door are small almost plain capitals. Inside, the nave has columns with almost plain capitals. The chancel and choir have a series of arches with columns and good capitals; ten are small and are of birds, a griffon, interlacings and foliage. The two large capitals at the entrance to the choir depict the Garden of Eden (South) and a man being eaten by monsters.</p> <p>See 'Eglises de Haute Auvergne' (Tome 1) pages 99 to 100 and 'Art Roman – Massif Central' page 101</p>
<p>Ligneyrac Corrèze</p>	<p>The Western part of the church appears to have been rebuilt; it comprises a single nave with a late XIIc stepped door from which the side columns and capitals are missing. The rounded apse and the square tower over the crossing are XIIc. The central window of the choir has two pilasters topped by small capitals: an animal head uttering foliage and a man whose moustache is being pulled by two other men. At the crossing are four large columns with very simply carved capitals. There are a number of tacherons both inside and outside the choir:</p> <p>B x 8, W x 1, inverted P x 3, P x 6 (one with a Gaulist cross to the right), a key shape x 1</p> <p>See 'Sculpture romane en Bas Limousin' (MMM) page 55 and 'Art Roman – Massif Central' page 101</p>
<p>Lissac sur Couze Corrèze south of Brive</p>	<p>This XIIc church has a short and narrow flat ended choir with traces of frescos (XVIc). At the entrance to the choir are four columns topped by capitals depicting</p>

	<p>a siren, an upside-down acrobat and a lion with foliage. The bell wall has been rebuilt.</p> <p>See 'Art Roman – Massif Central' page 101</p>
<p>Louignac North-west of Brive</p>	<p>This XIIc church has a rounded apse that is obscured by a modern tower at the east end. The nave has been rebuilt with a North and South door. The South one has a reused capital each side. These are of stylized foliage. In the choir are three large capitals: a figure in a mandrola on the South, a man with lions and a man bent double. In the nave is a most unusual rectangular font. On two facets are strange heads and lots of single letters.</p>
<p>Lubersac St Etienne Corrèze North of Brive</p>	<p>This church is of XIc origin but most of it dates from the XIIc. The West end of the nave is the oldest part. There are three chapels in a line. On the outside are four capitals topped by limestone capitals that have been restored recently. Inside are more capitals: the Annunciation, Shepherds, Three Kings, The Epiphany, the Flight into Egypt, the Presentation at the Temple, Jesus with the philosophers, the Woman taken in adultery, the Crucifixion, the Descent from the Cross. The style is similar to those at Vigeois. The apse and chapels are late XII/early XIIIc. The transept is XVc. The door to the South transept is polylobed. There is a square tower over the nave and inside are a number of XVc frescos and a green polished font (XIIc?)</p> <p>See 'Limousin Roman' page31, 'Art Roman – Massif Central' page 102, 'Sculpture romane en Bas</p>

<p>Magnac-Laval Haute Vienne</p>	<p>Limousin' (MMM) pages 116 to 132 and 'Sculpture romane en Bas Limousin' (EP) page 282 to 289</p> <p>This XIIc church has little charm. It has a plain stepped West door with an octagonal tower over a cupola at the West end of the plain barrel-vaulted single nave. The apse is flat ended with three tall windows. Over the West door are modillions – grinning heads. The North wall of the nave appears to have been rebuilt.</p>
<p>Malmort Corrèze East of Brive</p>	<p>This church is a large church on the South bank of the Corrèze. It has a high Gothic vaulted nave, short transepts with a small rounded side chapel off each and a long rounded choir. The choir has four tall columns each topped by fine capitals – two lions, two with foliage and one with two people. On the buttress on the outside of the South wall of the nave is part of a small lintel of foliage. On the exterior of the apse are three fine capitals, two of foliage and one of a large winged dragon that has a second small head on its tail. There are also some modillions with heads.</p> <p>See 'Sculpture romane en Bas Limousin' (MMM) page 74 and 'Sculpture romane en Bas Limousin' (EP) pages 174 to 182</p>
<p>Margérides St Martin South-east Corrèze</p>	<p>This church has a stepped polylobed door below a porch which has a blank bay each side. There is a single nave. The apse is rounded and has flat buttresses and large modillions similar to those at Liginac. They include a snake, a horses head and patterns. There is a square tower over the</p>

	<p>crossing. It has pairs of windows with capitals with sculptured balls. The south wall of the nave has modillions including two human heads.</p> <p>See 'Art Roman – Massif Central' page 104</p>
<p>Marval St Amand Haute Vienne</p>	<p>This church, of XIIc origin, has been much altered. There is a single nave and a rounded apse The South door is XVIc. There is a modern spire over the choir.</p>
<p>Masseret North of Brive</p>	<p>This church dates from the late XIIc. The West door is stepped and has small foliage capitals on the left side only; those on the right are blank modern replacements. There is a single nave with a small bell wall over the West end. The flat ended apse is Gothic.</p>
<p>Maussac St Christophe North-west of Tulle</p>	<p>This granite church has a polygonal apse with two original narrow windows. The single nave is short with XVc side aisles. The West door is stepped and is in late XIIc style and is below a XIIIc bell wall.</p>
<p>Meymac St Léger Corrèze East of Tulle</p>	<p>This church has a tower over the stepped West door that leads into a porch area. This is XIc. The door is polylobed, stepped and between two small plain doors. Above the main door are slim windows. The porch area has fine capitals of beasts, lions, foliage, monsters eating naked women and a symbolic representation of Abraham and Eli(?). On the ground is another capital depicting St Michael and the dragon(?). There other reused capitals. There is a single nave.</p>

	<p>The choir, transepts and two rounded side chapels are misaligned. All have Gothic vaults. At the entrance to the choir are two XIIIc capitals and the choir has others including interlacings and foliage. On the apse are modillions (heads) and engaged columns with plain capitals.</p> <p>See 'Limousin Roman' page 32, 'Sculpture romane en Bas Limousin' (MMM) pages 61 and 62 and 'Sculpture roman en Bas Limousin' (EP) pages 294 to 300</p>
<p>Meyssac Corrèze</p>	<p>Only the West door is Romanesque; the remainder is Gothic. The door is stepped between six thin columns topped by small capitals – two lions, a group of people, one with a bag illustrating avarice.</p>
<p>Montrol Haute Vienne South-west of Bellac</p>	<p>This is a late XIIc church that is built of granite. It has a single nave with a line of modillions above the West door. The doorway is stepped and has simple foliage capitals. Only the West part of the nave is XIIc. It has modillions over the side walls. All the modillions are of heads. The rest of the nave, the apse and the tower over the West end have been rebuilt.</p>
<p>Mourioux Creuse South-west of Guéret</p>	<p>This church dates from the XIIIc and is granite. It has a single nave with a stepped West door. There is a porch/narthex with a square tower above; these appear to date from the XIVc. There are foliage capitals each side of the door. Each side of the church are large buttresses, probably also XIVc.</p>

<p>Nespols St Julien Corrèze</p>	<p>The church is of XIIc origin. It has a single nave with a small bell wall (modern).The apse is polygonal with a number of modillions. Most are plain but three have details – two have bas-relief faces and a third a barrel. Above the church is a fortified area from the XIVc.</p>
<p>Nexon Haute Vienne</p>	<p>Of this XIIc church only the rounded apse, the rounded side chapels, the central part of the transept and the octagonal tower are original. The apse has good modillions and two fine foliage capitals. All the stonework is of granite.</p>
<p>Noaihac St Pierre ès Liens Corrèze South of Brive</p>	<p>Built of red stone, the apse of this church is all that is from the XIIc. The nave is XVc with the West wall from 1905. The choir has nine arches around the sides and the apse has a number of modillions on the South side. There is a fortified roof space and, by the South door, a small turret. Inside is a XIIc font with small arches and a pattern of small rectangles.</p> <p>See ‘Art Roman – Massif Central’ page 112</p>
<p>Nouailles St Blaise, later ND Corrèze South of Brive</p>	<p>This church had been the castle chapel and a collegial church. It dates from the XI/XIIc and is in Limousin style. It has a single nave and a polygonal apse. On the south side of the apse are a number of modillions. During the 100 Years War the nave was damaged and rebuilt, especially on the North side. The West façade was also rebuilt and a bell wall added in the XVIc.</p> <p>See ‘Art Roman – Massif Central’</p>

	<p>page 112, 'Sculpture romane en Bas Limousin' (MMM) page 55 and 'Sculpture romane en Bas Limousin' (EP) pages 301 to 304</p>
<p>Perpezac Le Blanc Corrèze West of Brive</p>	<p>This XIIc church has a single nave, no transept, a square tower over the crossing and a polygonal apse. The West door is XIIIc and there is a reused modillion of a grimacing head in the buttress to the right of the door. The apse has at least one incorporated column (and probably more). The nave has a fortified arch above it and the north side has a number of scaffold holes.</p>
<p>Pompadour St Blaise Corrèze North of Brive</p>	<p>The single nave has been rebuilt but the polygonal apse is XIIc and is similar to those at Lubersac and Vigeois. The modillions of ugly faces resemble those at Vigeois.</p>
<p>La Porchère South of Limoges</p>	<p>This is a XIIc church. It has a single nave built from poor quality stone. The door and tower date from the XVIc. The apse is polygonal and has a South side chapel and engaged columns. It is built using cut granite blocks. There is a fortified roof area over the apse.</p>
<p>Relhac St Pierre ès Liens Haute Vienne</p>	<p>This XIIc church has a single nave that appears to have been rebuilt. The apse is rounded and has very small windows. It is built from granite.</p>

<p>Rochechouart Haute Vienne</p>	<p>Of the original XIIc church only the West door remains. It has a plain arch and a very worn column and capital each side.</p>
<p>Rosiers D'Eglétons St Julien formerly Ste Croix Corrèze North-east of Tulle</p>	<p>This church has a single nave, transepts with a South chapel only and a rounded apse. The West door is late XIIc with simple capitals. The choir has large arches and, at the entrance, two tall columns topped by capitals – lions and ??. The apse has a large polylobed arch and there are large modillions. On the south wall of the apse a window arch has been reused upside-down.</p>
<p>Roziers St Georges Haute Vienne South of Limoges</p>	<p>This church was built in the XIc and modified in the XVIc. There is a single nave with a stepped West door. There are no columns or capitals. Above is a line of modillions: heads, an acrobat, a barrel etc. The apse is flat ended with small XIc modillions on the east and south walls. The choir has blind arches on all three sides. There are some very simple XIc capitals between the arches.</p>
<p>Rouson Haute Vienne</p>	<p>A granite church with a single nave and a flat ended apse, it has a XVc tower over the Gothic West door; it is supported by a short pillar. There are modillions on the South walls. Over the choir is a hideous fortified roof area which extends over the nave. Nearby is a Lanterne Des Morts</p>
<p>Royères Haute Vienne near Limoges</p>	<p>A small XIIc village church, it has a plain West façade, a flat apse, long windows in the nave and a small bell wall.</p>

<p>St Angel North-east Corrèze</p>	<p>This is an austere fortified church on a rocky outcrop above the village. It dates from the XIIc. Built from granite, it has a polygonal apse with deep-set XIVc windows, short transept arms and a nave that appears to have been rebuilt. There are large granite modillions with heads on the apse and transepts.</p>
<p>Ste Anne-St Priest Ste Anne South of Limoges</p>	<p>This is a former commandery of the Knights of Jerusalem. It was built in the XIIIc. It is a rectangular church with a simple West door. To the right is a XIIIc funeral niche. Above is a XIXc bell wall. There are two original slim windows in the south wall. The vaults inside are XVc.</p>
<p>St Auvent Haute Vienne</p>	<p>This is a XIc church. It has a single nave with incorporated columns, a flat ended apse with an octagonal tower over the crossing which has a cupola on trompes. At the North-west corner is a plain door. The North collateral, the windows in the choir are XVc. The church is built from granite.</p>
<p>St Bonnet la Rivière North of Brive</p>	<p>This XIIc church is circular and is built of dark red stone. The West door is below a bell wall and is stepped and leads to a porch. Inside, the central rotunda is divided from the outer part by a ring of columns with plain capitals.</p> <p>See 'Art Roman – Massif Central' page 133</p>
<p>St Cernin de Larche</p>	<p>This XIIc church has a cruciform plan on which side aisles/chapels were added later</p>

<p>Corrèze south of Brive</p>	<p>(XVIc?). The apse is short and flat ended. The nave is also short with a South door over which are modillions. At the crossing is a cupola on pendentives below a low, broad and square tower. There are a number of later additions by the choir.</p> <p>See 'Art Roman – Massif Central' page 133</p>
<p>St Chamant South of Corrèze</p>	<p>Most of the church was built in the XIV to XVc. But under the tower and porch is a XIIc tympanum depicting the Ascension. It is irregular in shape. On the right edge only is a line of animals. It is above two narrow doors divided by a trumeau that is topped by a bas relief of a lion. Over each door is a tri-lobed arch. Each side is a large capital – Weighing of Souls and the Usurer and several smaller capitals.</p> <p>See 'Art Roman – Massif Central' page 133 and 'Sculpture romane en Bas Limousin' pages 309 to 311</p>
<p>St Cyprien North of Brive</p>	<p>This simple village church of XIIc origin is built from red volcanic stone. The West door is late XIIc in style and is below a bell wall. There is a single nave with wooden vaults and a small rounded choir.</p>
<p>St Denis des Murs South of Limoges</p>	<p>This church dates from the XI/XIIc. From the outside it is not of great interest. There is a plain polygonal apse built of large cut granite blocks. The West end of the single nave has been rebuilt probably in the XIXc. The rest of the nave is built of poor quality, unfinished stone with large flat buttresses.</p>

<p>St Fortunade Corrèze South of Tulle</p>	<p>This church has a single nave that appears to have been rebuilt but which has retained two high small windows. The West door has two small capitals (a pair of birds at a cup to the right and foliage and cones to the left. The apse is polygonal with modillions similar to those at Branceilles and La Combe. There is a modern bell tower over the crossing. Inside there are four large columns at the crossing depicting, to the North, the Miracles of St Martial and, to the South, two soldiers fighting and monsters.</p> <p>See 'Sculpture romane en Bas Limousin' (MMM) pages 85 to 89 and 'Sculpture romane en Bas Limousin' (EP) pages 320 to 323</p>
<p>St Hilaire Lès Places Haute Vienne</p>	<p>This delightful little church is of XIIc origin with a few XVc additions. It has a single nave vaulted with timber and a flat ended apse. The choir has three tall bays each side separated by columns and, with one exception, plain capitals. There the remnants of XVIc frescos in the choir and traces of XIIc paint. The choir has stone vaults. There is an attractive octagonal tower.</p> <p>See leaflet</p>
<p>St Hilaire Peyroux Corrèze</p>	<p>Most of this church has been rebuilt but outside, each side of the crossing, are some naïve modillions depicting heads. Two more similar modillions have been reemployed in the porch below the tower. Inside, at the crossing, are four large columns topped by plain capitals. The columns appear to be XIc.</p>

<p>St Goussand Creuse North-east of Limoges</p>	<p>This granite church has a single nave and a South chapel that are XIIc in origin. The apse, narthex and tower over the West end were built later. In the nave are two foliage capitals. Two hundred metres to the north is a small Lanterne des Morts.</p>
<p>St Junien Haute Vienne</p>	<p>This church was consecrated in 1100. It has a nave with two side aisles. The first bay is below a cupola. The transept appears to be Gothic. The crossing collapsed in 1816 and was rebuilt between 1845 and 1906 using different granite from the original. There is a lantern tower on pendentives. The choir has an ambulatory. The tomb of St Julien is at the East end of the choir. It depicts at the east end Christ in Majesty; on the South panel is a Pascal Lamb below 12 Elders, and on the North panel 12 more Elders. The West façade is almost plain with two small bell towers similar to those at Notre Dame la Grande, Poitiers. The West door has a central pier or trumeau.</p> <p>See 'Limousin Roman' pages 169 to 194</p>
<p>St Junien de Vendonnais Corrèze</p>	<p>This church was originally from the XIIc but it has been much rebuilt. The apse is flat ended. There is a single nave with a tall square tower over the West end. The external appearance is Gothic.</p>
<p>St Julien Près Bort</p>	<p>This church is a XIIc church with a single nave, the West end of which appears to be</p>

<p>South-east edge of Corrèze</p>	<p>earlier than the rest. The West door is stepped and within a small porch below a bell wall. The door has two small capitals to the sides, one of a lion .There are modillions on the nave walls in two styles. One of them depicts a fine boars head. The apse is flat ended (possibly rebuilt in the XIII/XIVc) The interior of the nave has columns with plain capitals and it is groin vaulted.</p>
<p>St Laurent sur Gorre Haute Vienne</p>	<p>The rounded apse and transepts are from the XIIc. The cupola at the crossing is on pendentives and appears to have been rebuilt in the XIXc. There is a single nave from the XVc and neo-Gothic side chapels from the XIXc. Above the crossing is a square tower topped by a modern spire. It is all built from granite. Inside is a large XIIc granite font.</p>
<p>St Léonard de Noblat East of Limoges</p>	<p>Dominated by a large tower that is octagonal on a square base this is a very fine Romanesque church. The tower is over the North door and porch/narthex. The top sections of the tower have openings with fine capitals on pilasters and two lines of Lombard bands. The porch has large columns with fine capitals. The West façade was rebuilt in the XIIIc and is plain. The nave is barrel vaulted and has two narrow side aisles. The choir has seven radiating chapels and there is a side chapel on each transept arm. Some of the columns of the nave have fine sculptured capitals. In the South transept are symbolic chains.</p> <p>See ‘Limousin Roman’ pages 114 to 126, ‘Art Roman – Massif Central’ page 139 and ‘The Pilgrim Guide’ pages 316 and</p>

<p>St Méxant Corrèze</p> <p>St Nicholas Courbefy Haute Vienne</p> <p>St Robert North of Brive</p>	<p>317</p> <p>Of this XIIc church, the apse is polygonal with a low tower over the crossing. The single nave has been rebuilt with doors on both the North and South sides and a modern (XIXc) tower over the West end. Inside at the crossing are capitals including a two-tailed siren.</p> <p>This is a small chapel from the XIIc. It appears to have been built in two phases. First the choir which is rounded and is built from larger blocks of granite. The nave is narrower and is built from small stones. The West door is plain. Above it a bell wall has been inserted into the wall.</p> <p>Founded in 1070 the present church, a dependency of Chaise-Dieu, is XIIc with XVc fortifications. The nave was destroyed after the Wars of Religion and the South transept ruined. It was restored in 1895. The rounded choir has an ambulatory divided by columns with large restored capitals. Some of the originals are on the floor. Each transept has a small rounded side chapel. High up are tribune windows. There are some 'historic' capitals: a man pulling another's beard, Daniel and lions (2) and animals. There is a XIIIc wooded crucifix that is Spanish in style, allegedly brought back after the Battle of Lepanto.</p> <p>See 'Limousin Roman' page 34, 'Art Roman – Massif Central' page 146 and 'Sculpture romane en Bas Limousin'(EP) pages 313 to 319</p>
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<p>St Sylvestre Haute Vienne North-east of Limoges</p>	<p>This granite church dates from the XIIIc. It has a single nave and a flat ended apse. The nave has engaged, flat columns with wide foliage capitals except at the West end, where the columns are free-standing and the capitals are of a more classic style of foliage. The South door appears to have been remade.</p>
<p>St Viance Corrèze North-west of Brive</p>	<p>This church is built of reddish volcanic stone. The apse is polygonal and has large arches with columns. There was originally a single nave. In the XVc a North aisle was added; part is now a chapel; the rest is now a disused dwelling. There is a XVc North door</p>
<p>St Yrieix de Dejalat North-west of Tulle</p>	<p>This church has a single nave with a late XIIc door and a flat ended apse. The church has been much rebuilt and has a bell wall. Inside is a free-standing capital of the Temptation of Christ.</p>
<p>St Yrieix sous le Perche North of Brive</p>	<p>This huge church is mostly gothic, but the west end is Romanesque. It is built of granite and was built as a bell tower. The door is between two plain arches. The tower rises a further three storeys with 'windows' and tri-lobed blind arches separated by narrow columns.</p>
<p>St Yrieux sous Aix South west of Limoges in Haute Vienne</p>	<p>Though of XIIc origin it was extensively rebuilt in the XVc when a South aisle was added and it was revaulted. As the result little of the original character remains. There is a font that may be XIIc; the bowl has a lobed interior and a small cross on the top lip.</p>

<p>Saillac</p> <p>St Jean Baptiste</p> <p>Corrèze</p>	<p>This church has a single nave and a flat apse which have been extensively restored during the XIXc. At the West end is a narthex/porch with an oblong tower above it. There is a square tower over the apse. The main interest is in the interior of the porch where there is a polychrome tympanum that illustrates the Adoration by the Magi. Below to the left is a winged dragon and to the right a Leviathan eating a man. Below is a trumeau with hunting scenes and monsters at the top. In the right corner of the porch is a capital of a head uttering foliage. There are two XIIc fonts, one depicting a man holding the tail of a monster that curves round to eat him. On the exterior of the apse are two crosses.</p> <p>See 'Sculpture romane en Bas Limousin' (MMM) pages 45 to 48, 'Sculpture romane en Bas Limousin' (EP) pages 305 to 308 and 57 to 58 and 'Art Roman – Massif Central' page 125</p>
<p>Les Salles Lavanguyon</p> <p>St Eutrope</p> <p>Haute Vienne</p>	<p>A former priory church of late XIc origin, the west façade is early XIIc with a stepped door and a number of limestone sculptures – Christ in Majesty, St John (left), another evangelist and two lions and two modillions of figures supporting the world. There is an octagonal tower off-set to the South. The nave floor rises steeply to the choir that was rebuilt in the XIIIc. The nave has a barrel vault and there are two side aisles There are XIIc frescos on the West wall and fragments in a poor state on the other walls. Some of the nave windows have fine capitals.</p> <p>See 'Limousin Roman' page35</p>

<p>Sarroux South-east Corrèze</p>	<p>This XIIc church has been heavily restored. It has a rounded apse, a single nave with two original windows and a rebuilt west façade. It lacks the character to be of interest.</p>
<p>Ségonzac St Médard North of Brive</p>	<p>This XIc church has been much rebuilt. The West door has been rebuilt with modern modillions above it. It is between two very tall blind arches. There is a single nave and a flat ended apse. The lower part of the tower, except the west door, looks original. Inside by the entrance to the choir are two capitals with interlacings and foliage.</p> <p>See ‘Sculpture romane en Bas Limousin’ (MMM) pages 39 and 40 and ‘Sculpture romane en Bas Limousin’ (EP) pages 324 to 326</p>
<p>Solignac St Pierre South of Limoges</p>	<p>This is a former Benedictine abbey. It is large and dates from the XIIc. There is a single airy nave vaulted by three large cupolas on pendatives and a further cupola over the North transept. The choir has three bays. The nave has a line of Lombard bands mid way up the walls between the rectangular buttresses that support the cupolas. There are more Lombard bands on the exterior North wall and the walls of the transept. There are fine sculptures over the West door of the North transept. The apse has a line of blind arches above the small chapel roofs. Below these are modillions and attractive windows.</p> <p>See ‘Limousin Roman’ pages 93 to 109, ‘Art Roman – Massif Central’ page 128 and leaflet</p>

<p>Soudeilles St Martin Corrèze North-west of Tulle</p>	<p>This church has a single nave and a rounded apse with two incorporated columns and two flat buttresses. On the south side is a XVc side chapel. The main door is late XIIc and has a small head each side. There is a bell wall.</p>
<p>La Souterraine ND Creuse</p>	<p>This church was under-going major restoration at the start of the XXIc to the West end and tower. The apse is flat ended and is over a crypt with a Gallo-roman chapel. The XIIIc bell tower is over the West end and a polylobed door that is similar to that at Le Dorat.</p> <p>See 'Limousin Roman' pages 35 and 36 and 'Art Roman – Massif Central' pages 129 and 130</p>
<p>Uzèrche St Pierre</p>	<p>This large granite church crowns a hill-top town. The, the apse, crossing and North transept are XIc. The East bays of the nave along with the bell tower are XIIc as is the South transept. The West end of the nave is XIIIc. The crypt, entered from the North of the apse, is circular with an ambulatory and four chapels; a central one was destroyed. The choir has an ambulatory divided off by tall, slim columns topped by simply carved capitals. There are four small radiating chapels and a further one on each transept arm. There are more large capitals at the crossing; these have sculptured foliage. The nave has two very narrow side aisles divided off by cruciform pillars. In the South transept is</p>

	<p>an inscribed plaque to 'Boson' with a small sculptured angel on it; it is XIc. There is a second one to the left. And outside the transept door is another inscription to the East of the door. This door is similar to the West door, being plain with billets round the arch. Over the third bay of the nave is an octagonal cupola with a cusped lantern at the top. The cupola is on pendatives. Above is the bell tower with square storeys and an octagonal crown. There are pairs of windows with a capital in the centre depicting a pair of lions and a bishop (?). There are three XIc capitals that are used as fonts. At the sides of the West end are two XIVc fortified towers.</p> <p>See 'Limousin Roman' pages 36 and 37 , 'Sculpture romane en Bas Limousin' (EP) pages 327 to 334 and leaflet</p>
<p>Uzèrche Notre Dame</p>	<p>ND de Béchaise looks down on the Béchaise gate and the former Château Béchaise. The chapel dates from the XIc but was extensively (over) restored in the XIXc. It has an octagonal apse, a short single nave with a plain north door. Over the door are three re-used capitals. There is a small, modern stubby spire at the crossing.</p>
<p>Varetz St Julien Corrèze West of Brive</p>	<p>Of the original XIc church, the West door, the South wall of the nave and two capitals in the centre of the nave are XIc. The nave was extended North in the XVc and the flat apse was built later along with the tower and porch. The two columns are topped by shallow capitals with sculptured foliage.</p>
<p>Verneuil sur Vienne</p>	<p>Only the South door remains of the XIc</p>

<p>St Pierre aux Liens Haute Vienne West of Limoges</p>	<p>element of this church. It is of granite and is stepped. Each side are capitals that are indistinct because of the difficulty of carving them. To the right is an interlacing and a Greenman; to the left are two capitals with small heads.</p>
<p>Veyrac West of Limoges in Haute Vienne</p>	<p>Only the crossing and apse of this church are Romanesque. The apse is polygonal and plain. At the crossing are four columns with granite capitals. All but one are plain; the one has simple decoration. The bases of the columns also have traces of decoration.</p>
<p>Le Vigen St Mathurin Near Limoges</p>	<p>This is a small church of XI/XIIc origin. It has a fine West door with five arches with slim columns and small capitals (few are original). There is a single nave and a cupola on pendentives over the crossing. There are very small windows in the nave and evidence of a defensive roof space.</p>
<p>Vigeois St Pierre Corrèze North of Brive</p>	<p>This XIIc church is built with a mix of granite and limestone. The nave is XIXc, The choir is polygonal as are two side chapels. The two others, nearest the choir, are rounded. The Northern ones have been rebuilt (in the XVc?). There are fine capitals including: The Shepherds, the Annunciation, Daniel and the lions, the Temptations in the desert, the Good Samaritan, Young Tobias, the Death of the Rich man, Zachaeus, the Resurrection, Christ in the desert, St Peter and St Paul. (See leaflet for locations). The North door is polylobed There is a XIc sarcophagus in the North transept.</p>

<p>Villebois Corrèze North of Brive</p> <p>Vitrac sur Montagne Corrèze North-west of Tulle</p> <p>Yssandon St Hippolyte Corrèze North-west of Brive</p> <p>09.07.2013</p>	<p>See 'Limousin Roman' Page 37, 'Art Roman – Massif Central' page 155, 'Sculpture romane en Bas Limousin' (MMM) pages 96 to 112 and 'Sculpture en Bas Limousin' (EP) pages 335 to 342</p> <p>The apse resembles those at Vigeois and Lubersac. It is polygonal and has modillions depicting heads that are similar to those at Vigeois. It is XIIc The remainder is modern (XIXc).</p> <p>This church has a single nave and a polygonal apse with a Renaissance door below a porch and bell tower. The apse has modillions depicting heads.</p> <p>This single naved church is from the XIIc. There is a bell wall over the West wall. There is a South door with an unusual arch and, above it, a line of modillions. The apse is polygonal and plain. Inside the nave are columns and simple foliage capitals. The choir has five arches and three capitals depicting foliage, Daniel in the lions' den and lions.</p>
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