

QUERCY	CHURCHES
<p>Anglars St Martin South-east of Gramat and North-west of Figeac</p>	<p>This church is built on the site of a Gallo-roman villa. The nave is XIIc, though the West wall has been rebuilt with the West door moved to the North wall. The tower over the West end is also XIIc. On the North exterior are the remains of a XIIc arch and inside there are elements of a decorated arch on the South wall. The apse is rounded; the North chapel is XIXc and the South one is XVIc.</p>
<p>Auveiller St Pierre East of Agen on the banks of the Garonne</p>	<p>Though of XIIc origin, little of the original church remains. The North chapel, with its cul-de-four vault and two capitals on columns, and two capitals at the crossing are XIIc. The capitals have good sculptures including interlacings.</p> <p>See 'The Pilgrim's Guide' page 127</p>
<p>Aynac North-west of Figeac</p>	<p>This church has a single nave, a rounded apse and two side chapels, one off each transept arm. Externally, the church has been heavily restored; the West façade has been rebuilt. Over the crossing is an octagonal tower on a square base. Inside, the choir and transept have some very fine capitals of men and beasts, a lion's head amongst foliage and interlaced 'straps' (on the south side of the choir). Several of the bases of the columns are decorated; two have interlacings (one on the south of the choir and one in the transept), one with flowers, and two with a pattern of small squares. In the South transept is a free-standing stone depicting two angels, the Devil and a small kneeling man. There are small arches in the choir leading to the side chapels. These have decorated arches and small capitals with leaves or flowers. On the arch to the choir is a frieze of figures and leaves. This church shares many characteristics with the church at St Jean Lespinasse.</p> <p>See 'Quercy Roman' pages 23 and 24</p>

<p>Beaumat Between Cahors and Souillac</p>	<p>This XIIc church has been heavily restored. It retains the rounded apse but that has no feature of special interest. The nave has been rebuilt.</p>
<p>Belmont-Beétenoux South-east of Bretenoux</p>	<p>This church has a rounded apse, a nave to which two sides have been added later and a plain west door that is below a bell wall. There is no external sculpture.</p>
<p>Le Bourg St Saturnin South-east of Gramat</p>	<p>This is a very strange looking church; it was once large, but the nave has been destroyed leaving the large rounded apse and two flat ended side chapels. Externally there are no sculptures. Inside, there is a choir with five bays and two large capitals with interlacings; one of the Annunciation and one of interlaced foliage. There are small arches from the choir into the side chapels. By each is a foliage capital with a small head (Greenman). At the entrance to the choir are two large columns with capitals: to the north, one of animals with a line of interlacings above them; to the South, foliage. In the North transept, on the East side, are foliage capitals and on the opposite wall, one with foliage and interlacings and another with interlaced foliage and interlacings. In the South transept, on the west wall, are two more capitals with interlacings. The bases of several pillars are decorated, one with horse heads. The church is late XII/early XIIIc.</p> <p>See 'Quercy Roman' page 24 & 'Congrès Archéologique de France – Quercy 1989' pages 161 to 169</p>
<p>Bourg de Visa St Etienne East of Agen</p>	<p>Set in a valley some 4.5 kms East of the town, this little church has a rounded apse, a very short nave with a Renaissance South door and, over the West end, a square bell tower. The apse wall has been raised and two XVIc chapels added to the sides of the nave.</p>
<p>Bourg de Visa</p>	<p>Set in a valley about 2 kms East of the town, this little chapel has been abandoned. There is a small rectangular</p>

St Julien de la Motte East of Agen	nave with a small bell wall over the West end and a plain South door. The apse is rounded and there are three small windows on the south side. Inside there is a very narrow arch into the choir. The walls have traces of frescoing.
Le Bouyssou Ste Croix South-east of Gramat	This XIIc church has a rounded apse, transepts and a single short nave. Inside on the West wall there are XVc frescos. Over the crossing is a fine square tower with pairs of openings that have small columns with capitals and scaffold holes. The choir has fine high and large blind arches; there are four large columns at the crossing that have capitals that are sculptured with grape-like blobs and three with interlacings. The capitals in the choir are smaller and they depict birds and lions. Some of the bases of the columns have sculptured heads. See 'Quercy Roman' pages 24 and 25
Brancelles West of Beaulieu sur Dordogne	This XIIc church has a rounded apse, a nave with XVIc side aisles and Gothic vaulting. The apse has a window with small columns topped by foliage capitals. The West door is stepped and of late XIIc origin. There is a square tower over the crossing.
La Breuguede North-east of Valence	This late XIIc chapel is a ruin. It is rectangular with a bell wall at the West end and a 1776 South door.
Brouelles North of Cahors	This church has a single nave with a high timbered ceiling. There is a short South side aisle that was added in the XVIc. The West door is between a pair of plain columns topped by very simply carved capitals. The door has a plain stone hoop over the door arch. Over the door is a window with, inside, small columns topped by simple capitals. The nave and choir have several small XIIc windows.
Le Bugat	This XIIc church has a rounded apse, two side aisles (XVc?) to the sides of the nave and a remade West façade; this has a

<p>Carennac St Pierre South-west of Beaulieu sur Dordogne</p>	<p>This is a former priory church. The XIIc West door has characteristics that are similar to those at Beaulieu sur Dordogne, Collonges la Rouge, Cahors (North door) and Moissac. On the tympanum is Christ within a mandorla, his hand raised in blessing. In the left hand he holds the book of the Last Judgement. In the corners are the symbols of the Evangelists. To the sides, in two registers, are the Apostles and two bowing angels. The tympanum is framed by an oriental style foliated scroll. The base of the tympanum has a frieze with small animals and a fish. The church has a nave with side aisles, a flat ended choir and two rounded side aisles. The aisles are separated by columns with capitals of small figures, animals and birds. The nave has a barrel vault. There is a cupola over the crossing. At the entrance to the nave are two capitals – one depicting a bear, the other a dog; one has an inscription: <i>Benedicta sit anima ejus</i>. To the South are the cloisters. These have been restored. There is a Romanesque gallery on the North side adjoining the church; The other three and the Chapter House are Gothic (XVc).</p> <p>See ‘Quercy Roman’ pages 237 to 247 and ‘Congrès Archéologique de France – Quercy 1989’ pages 171 to 190</p>
<p>Catus St Jean North-west of Cahors</p>	<p>This was a former priory that had cloisters and other buildings on the North side of the church. The Chapter House became a cellar for a bakery and was recovered in 1870. It has two central pillars with very fine capitals; one illustrates the appearance of Christ to the Apostles on the South face, with disciples on the West face. The other capital has foliage. The church was entirely rebuilt from the XVIc.</p> <p>See ‘Quercy Roman’ pages 25 and 26 and ‘Congrès Archéologique de France – Quercy 1989’ pages 205 to 230</p>
<p>Cavagnac L’Assomption West of Beaulieu sur Dordogne</p>	<p>This XIIc church of red stone has a rounded apse and a short single nave with a South door. Each side of the nave is a slim window. At the crossing are two good early XIIc capitals. There are some modillions depicting heads on the apse. The nave is timber vaulted. The square tower and transepts are XIVc.</p>

	See 'Art Roman – Massif Central' page 74
Cazillac North-east of Souillac	This church, on a high spur, has a rounded apse, a single nave with a South door and a bell wall over the West end. It has been extensively rebuilt and is of little interest.
La Chapelle Auzac North of Souillac	This church has a single nave with a bell wall and a rounded apse. But it has been heavily restored and lacks character.
La Chapelle aux Saintes St Nemphaise West of Beaulieu sur Dordogne	This XIIc church has a rounded apse, a nave with side aisles, an octagonal tower on a square base and a tri-lobed doorway. There are two splendid capitals by the door depicting a winged monster eating a man and a monster.
Condat West of Beaulieu sur Dordogne	This XIIc church was built with a single nave; two short side aisles were added later. The apse is rounded. The roof vaults are Gothic. The West door is below an ugly bell tower and it has been remade.
Creysse St Germain East of Souillac	This was the château chapel. It is in a small village on the North bank of the river Dordogne. It is of XIIc origin and is unique in France, having twin aisles each of which ends in a rounded choir. The naves are short and there is a small, plain door in the West façade. Inside are XVc frescos depicting a Pieta and the Mise en Tombeau. See 'Quercy Roman' page 26
Duravel	The church retains its Romanesque form, but would appear to have been rebuilt at various periods: the choir is 1596; the

<p>St Hilarion</p> <p>East of Fumel on the North bank of the Lot</p>	<p>nave dates from the XIXc and the tower is 1881, but retaining the original form of the nave with two side aisles, a rounded apse and two side chapels, the South of which is rounded. The choir and South chapel have columns and capitals. The choir and chapels have vivid XIXc frescos. The crypt is splendid, accessed by a stairway in the central aisle; originally there were two narrow stairways at the sides, but these are sealed. It is a crypt with three aisles with pillars with carved capitals and carved bases – a wonderful bird, huge snakes and geometric patterns.</p> <p>See ‘Quercy Roman’ pages 141 to 152 and ‘Congrès Archéologique de France – Quercy 1989’ pages 239 to 265</p>
<p>Fajolles</p> <p>South-west of Souillac</p>	<p>This XIIc church has a single short nave with a door on the south side. This door has an arch with very simple decoration. On the South transept is a stepped doorway with capitals each side depicting figures and foliage. Across the whole transept is a low oblong tower.</p>
<p>Fons</p> <p>South-east of Gramat</p>	<p>This is a strange looking church on a hill above the village. It has a single nave; the West door is blocked and a XIVc door has been inserted on the North. There is a line of modillions above it. There are transepts and a short rounded apse. There is a fortified, low tower over the West end and fortified spaces over the nave and apse. These date from the XIVc, too.</p>
<p>Fontanes</p> <p>St Clair</p> <p>South of Cahors</p>	<p>It has been heavily restored recently, but it retains its XIIc form with a nave and two side aisles separated by attractive solid columns and arches. The roof has two cupolas on pendatives. The choir is Gothic.</p>
<p>Fourmagnac</p> <p>South-east of Gramat</p>	<p>This XIIc church has a single nave with a South door, a rounded apse and a rebuilt tower over the crossing. The transepts are short. The interest lies in the sculptures. On the</p>

	<p>apse are a number of modillions that depict an acrobat, two images of lust, three twins, a horse head and human heads. There are also three tacherons of three small vertical bars and graffiti stars and a fish.</p> <p>See 'Quercy Roman' page 27</p>
<p>Francoules North of Cahors</p>	<p>This XIIc church retains the original rounded apse. The nave was rebuilt in 1850. Inside is a bas relief of Christ carrying the Cross.</p>
<p>Gignac North of Souillac</p>	<p>This church dates from the XIIc. It has a nave that ends in a flat ended apse and it has two side aisles that end in rounded chapels. The apse is plain with a tower over it. By the North chapel is a low column and capital that depicts two figures; one is a mason or sculptor. The South door has been remade, but there are two modillions above it; these depict a single head and a pair of small heads.</p>
<p>Gigouzac St Pierre ès Liens North of Cahors and South of Souillac</p>	<p>This XIIc church was once the château chapel. The founder, Raymond, and his son are buried within the south wall of the nave just West of the South door. The church had a single nave to which a North aisle was added in the XVIc. There is a tower over the crossing. The small choir is XVIc and Gothic in style.</p>
<p>Gluges St Pierre ès liens On the North bank of the Dordogne East of Souillac</p>	<p>Tucked under a cliff in the village cemetery is this XIc church. It is semi-derelict (2005) at present. It has a flat ended apse and a short slightly higher nave with a plain South door. On the upper walls are two groups of fine modillions including a monk, a Greenman, a beard-puller, a hare, a griffin, a bull's head, a man holding his penis (damaged) etc.</p> <p>See leaflet</p>

<p>Granejoul/L'Hopitalet South of Cahors</p>	<p>The church at L'Hopitalet is XIII/XVc and not Romanesque. The nearby church at Granejoul was XIIc with a single nave which was rebuilt in the XVIIc. The West wall and tower were rebuilt in modern times. The apse is rounded and has a XIVc fortified area in the roof above.</p> <p>See 'The Pilgrim's Guide' page 201</p>
<p>Issendouls South of Gramat</p>	<p>This XIIc church has a rounded apse with flat buttresses and a XIVc fortified area in the roof space above it. Over the crossing is a square tower. The nave has been rebuilt with two side aisles. In the choir there are very tall blind arches with a 'rope pattern' round the upper wall. There is a cupola on trompes over the crossing.</p>
<p>Issepts South-east of Gramat</p>	<p>This church is oriented from west to east with the apse tucked into a rock face. It has a tall bell wall over it; this appears to have been rebuilt several times up to the XIXc. The nave has been entirely rebuilt, but at the West end of it are two large and one small column with capitals. The large capitals have a simple foliage pattern within a spiral design. The bases of these columns have a deeply scored pattern. The smaller column has a capital with interlacings.</p>
<p>Lacour de Visa North-east of Agen</p>	<p>This is a large, rather ugly, fortified church. It has a rounded apse and two side chapels. The nave is large and appears to have been rebuilt in the XVIIc. There is a square tower over the crossing. The walls all round were raised in the XIVc and small observation holes added. On the apse, obscuring the whole of the East end is a huge flat buttress.</p>
<p>Lasvaux Notre Dame West of Beaulieu sur Dordogne and North-east of Souillac</p>	<p>In a secluded hamlet, this XIIc church has a rounded apse, a long single nave and a XIXc bell wall over the stepped West door. In the centre of the apse is a slim window. Around the top of the apse and along the North wall of the nave and over the door are a lot of splendidly carved modillions which are mostly of grotesque heads. Inside is a fine XIIc font.</p>

<p>Livérnon South of Gramat</p>	<p>See 'Quercy Roman' pages 27 and 28 and 'Art Roman – Massif Central' page 99</p> <p>Most of this church has been rebuilt. But it retains a fine four storey tower; it has 'windows' and blind arches. The apse is rounded and the nave has side aisles.</p> <p>See 'Quercy Roman' page 28</p>
<p>Louchapt North-east of Martel</p>	<p>This church has been heavily restored, especially the nave and transept; they may have been entirely rebuilt. The apse is XIIc; it is polygonal, with modillions that depict human heads, a bull's head and symbols. The central window of the apse has two damaged capitals depicting eagles. There is a small bell wall over the crossing.</p>
<p>Martel St Maur North-east of Souillac</p>	<p>This large fortified church is XIVc but it is built on XIIc foundations. The XIIc tympanum has been retained over the West door under the porch. It depicts Christ in Majesty with two small angels behind his shoulders and two larger ones to the sides blowing long trumpets. There is a lintel below the tympanum; it has scrolled foliage.</p> <p>See 'Quercy Roman' page 28 and 'Congrès Archéologique de France – Quercy 1989' pages 365 to 390</p>
<p>Masclat St Hilaire South-west of Souillac</p>	<p>This church is late XIIc, with a simple door on the South wall of the nave under a modern porch. There are two small capitals. The apse is polygonal. The transepts are XVc. There is a square tower over the crossing. Inside, the vaults are XIV/XVc, but it has been heavily restored.</p>
<p>Maxou</p>	<p>This church has a single nave and a rounded apse. The West</p>

North of Cahors	end was rebuilt in the XIXc. The choir has six blind arches separated by short columns with plain capitals. On the apse are three small modillions. There is a bell wall over the West door.
Moissac St Pierre East of Agen and West of Montauban	<p>Founded by a monk from the Norman monastery of St Wandrille in the VIIc, the abbey was attached to Cluny from the IXc and it became rapidly prosperous and established priories across southern France and into Catalonia. The present church was built in the XIc; only the porch and South door remains. There is a stepped door with a central column or 'trumeau'. Above is a fine tympanum depicting Christ in Glory with the symbols of the four Evangelists. The doorway has, to the sides, illustrations of St Peter, Isaiah, the Magi, the Visitation, the Presentation at the Temple and the Flight into Egypt, Hell and Lazarus.....</p> <p>To the North are the cloisters. These have a very large number of sculptured capitals and statues. These combine to make the cloisters the most perfect in France.</p> <p>See 'Quercy Roman' pages 35 to 135, 'The Pilgrim's Guide' pages 238 to 241, 'Romanesque Art' by Meyer Schapiro, pages 131 to 264, 'Romanesque Sculpture' pages 119 to 129 and 169 to 178, 'L'Epoque Romane' pages 70 to 73 and 'Les Cahiers de St Michel de Cuxa' vol XLV 2014 pages 61-82</p>
Le Montat St Bartholemew South of Cahors	This is a former Knights Templar commandery. It is of XIIc origin and has a single nave and a rounded apse with side chapels that were added in the XVI/XVIIc. The central part of the nave was raised in the XIVc to provide a fortified area and a bell tower was added in the XIXc. Inside, there is a cupola on trompes.
Montvalent East of Souillac and South of the Dordogne river	There is little on the outside to indicate this churches XIIc origins. It has a short flat ended apse that joins a private house. Above is a tall, square tower. There is a single short nave with a plain West door. It stands high above a valley to

	the South.
Nonzac South-west of Souillac	Only the apse remains from this XIIc church. It is rounded and is in a poor state of repair (2005). The remainder of the church was built much later.
Peyrignhac South-west of Souillac	This XIIc church has a very short, rounded apse, which is roofed with lauze. There is a rectangular tower over the crossing. The nave has been rebuilt and side aisles added after the XVc.
Pescadoires St Pierre ès Liens Lot valley West of Cahors	This is a single naved church that dates from the XIIc. The West façade was rebuilt in the XIXc; the original apse was destroyed. The squat tower is XIIc and it has unusual arches on the South side. A number of good pre-Romanesque sculptures have been inserted into the walls on the South side of the church. There is a cupola below the bell tower. The chapels are XIXc.
Prudhomet St Gilles de Bonneviolle South-west of Bretenoux	This XIc church has a rounded apse and side chapels and a short single nave; the nave had been longer but was ruined and shortened. The South side of the apse intrudes into a private house that has re-used a window. There is a modern bell wall at the West end and on the apse there are modillions depicting heads. On the apse windows are four small capitals depicting interlacings. Inside, in the choir there is a frieze of interlacings below the line of the vaults; there are two capitals with interlacings in the South chapel, one on the south side of the choir, one in the North side chapel and the bases of two columns in the choir have interlacings.
Rignac North of Souillac	This is a XIIc church with a nave and rounded apse to which a XVIIc side aisle was added on the south side. The west door has two good capitals that are of interlacings. The crossing has four capitals with palm leaves and the choir has two capitals, each with two fine sirens. There are a few modillions on the apse and an octagonal tower on a square

	base over the crossing.
Rignac East of Rocamadour and North-west of Gramat	Of XIIc origin, this church has been much altered. The apse is polygonal but has Gothic (XVc?) windows. The nave is very short. There is a square tower over the north transept.
Roquecor North-east of Agen	About 1.5 kms to the south of the town set on a small ridge amongst fields is a small rectangular Romanesque chapel. It has a small bell wall at the West end and a plain South door; there is no decoration. On the North wall is the outline of a large late XIIc style arch.
Roufilhac South of Souillac	This church has a single nave and a rounded apse. There is a square tower over the crossing. There is what appears to be a XIIc font with primitive corbel-like heads at each corner.
St Bonnet North of Souillac	This XIIc church has a single nave with a plain late XIIc style door. The North wall has been rebuilt. The apse is polygonal and has scaffold holes and a line of modillions that include images of a lion, a horse with a billet, a barrel and other symbols. There is a square tower over the crossing and a blocked South door.
St Chignes South of Gramat	This former Romanesque church was sold at the Revolution and is now a private house. It retains the square tower with a spire over the West end.
St Cirq-Madelon	This church is late XI/early XIIc. It has a single nave with a

<p>St Georges South-west of Souillac</p>	<p>door on the South side and a rounded apse. There are two side chapels that are XVIIc (?). The choir vault has a XIIc fresco of Christ in Glory and the remainder of the church is frescoed from the XVIIIc to the XIXc.</p>
<p>St Clair North of Valence D' Agen</p>	<p>The flat ended apse is Gothic. The main part of the nave is XIIc. There is a low XIIc arch in the North wall. The West wall with a bell wall and West door is XIXc.</p>
<p>St Etienne-Lacombe West of Souillac</p>	<p>This is a small XIIc chapel on a rocky outcrop above the valley. It is rectangular with a bell wall over the plain West door. The West half of the nave appears to have been rebuilt. The end of the apse has a large arch with a small window set in it.</p>
<p>St Jean Lespinasse South of Bretenoux</p>	<p>This is a most attractive and interesting church. There is a XVIc porch below the West façade; in this is a XVIIc door that is set in a wall that is IXc or earlier. There is a single nave with XVIIc windows each side of the West end, a square tower over the crossing, a rounded apse and transepts. On the apse and transepts are good modillions that include a pig, an owl, a copulating couple, a bottom-shower... The interior is most attractive with XVIc frescos of the Crucifixion, St Sebastian and the Magi. There are many good capitals: in the choir there are two with interlacings, one of the Lamb of God between two angels, a dream with a shocked man with a number of small heads behind him and two of foliage. Some of the bases are decorated with foliage designs. Over the arch to the choir is a frieze of flowers and animals. There is a small crypt below the choir; it has short plain pillars. This church shares many characteristics with the one at Aynac.</p> <p>See 'Quercy Roman' page 29 and leaflet</p>
<p>St Laurent les Tours</p>	<p>This church has a rounded apse with modillions around the top; these include a horse head and other heads. The nave</p>

<p>South of Bretenoux</p>	<p>has XVc side aisles. There is a square tower to the North of the porch; elements of this date from the XIc. The West door is plain and dates probably from the XIVc.</p>
<p>St Michel de Bannière West of Beaulieu sur Dordogne</p>	<p>This church is of XIIc origin. It is built from a red sandstone. The apse and crossing are XIIc; the nave is XVc. There are two side chapels, of which the South one is XIIc. The choir is polygonal and it has two external columns with worn capitals.</p> <p>See 'Art Roman – Massif Central' page 142</p>
<p>St Maurice en Quercy South-east of Gramat</p>	<p>There is little that is authentically XIIc in this church except two modillions over the North door. The single nave and flat ended apse have been rebuilt.</p>
<p>St Pierre Liversou North of Cahors</p>	<p>This XIIc church stands alone in a wooded valley North of Cahors. It comprises a single nave and a rounded apse. The West façade is plain, with a bell wall incorporated into the upper part of the wall. Inside are XIIIc frescos of Christ surrounded by the symbols of the tetramorph, the Annunciation and the Magi.</p>
<p>St Sernin des Pontiers North-east of Valence d'Agen</p>	<p>This little chapel is isolated in fields. It has a rounded apse with two small XIIc windows. The nave is wider than the apse but short and there is a remade West door.</p>
<p>St Simon South-east of Gramat</p>	<p>This church is oriented South-east to North-west. It has a short rounded apse and a small rounded North side chapel. There are two original windows; the one on the apse is blocked. The nave has been rebuilt.</p>

<p>St Vincent du Pedit South-east of Gramat</p>	<p>This church has a XIIc polygonal apse with a South chapel. There is a square tower over the crossing and a single nave with a XIIIc style door.</p>
<p>Sarrazac St Gènes North-east of Souillac</p>	<p>This XIIc church has been much altered. The rounded apse and square tower are XIIc; there is a cupola on pendentives below the tower. Two side aisles were added to the nave in the XIVc and West façade rebuilt but incorporating a carved key-stone depicting the Hand of God in the wall to the right of the door.</p> <p>See 'Art Roman – Massif Central' page 126</p>
<p>Sauvetat de Savères Garonne valley East of Agen</p>	<p>This is a single naved church with a rounded apse and two rounded side chapels at right angles to the axis of the nave. These are XIIc and have narrow windows. The North wall of the nave and the West façade and spire are recent. The South wall of the nave is much older but appears to have been rebuilt.</p>
<p>Le Saux Notre Dame South of Cahors</p>	<p>This small church is set in forest. It has a flat ended apse with a small window at the end and each side. A single nave with a plain South door. On the South-east corner is a fortified stairway to the tower. Side chapels were added later. Inside, the nave has two cupolas and frescos that are XV/XVIc in origin. The church was restored in the XVIIc. It was in the process of being disaffected in 2003.</p>
<p>Sonac South-east of Gramat</p>	<p>This church has a single nave with a bell tower over the West end. The door has been remade within the original plain XIIc door. There is a single very small rectangular window each side of the nave. The original apse has been extended by a flat ended Gothic apse.</p>
<p>Souillac</p>	<p>Most of this large church is XIIc, but the narthex is XIc. The</p>

