

ROUERGUE	CHURCHES
<p>(Includes Lozère)</p> <p>Albaret Le Comtal</p> <p>St Barthelemy et St Flour</p> <p>Lozère South of St Flour</p>	<p>This is a XIIc church that has been much altered. The nave has been rebuilt but a XIIc capital of a cross has been reused by the South door. The apse is polygonal and has modillions including one of an exposer and another of an acrobat.</p> <p>See 'Art Roman – Massif central' page 58</p>
<p>Albaret Ste Marie</p> <p>L' Assomption</p> <p>Lozère North-west of Mende</p>	<p>This church dates from the late XIIc. It is built of granite. It has a single nave and a rounded apse. There is a South door with two plain capitals. The apse is polygonal and has modillions that depict animal heads, an exposer and a cross. Inside, the nave has fine capitals sculptured on granite capitals. There is a pair of sirens on the north side; the remainder depicts foliage patterns. There is a bell wall over the crossing.</p> <p>See 'Art Roman – Massif Central' page 58</p>
<p>Apcher</p> <p>St Jean Baptiste</p> <p>Lozère North-west of Mende</p>	<p>This chapel stands next to the ruins of the castle that it once served. It dates from the XIIIc. The West third is later, possibly XVc. It is very narrow, having a polygonal apse and a very short single nave with a plain South door. The apse has large blind arches and engaged columns with foliage capitals.</p> <p>See 'Art Roman – Massif Central' page 59</p>

<p>Banassac St Médard Lozère South-west of Mende</p>	<p>This XIIc church was been extensively altered in the XVIc And side aisles were added. The apse is polygonal and without decoration. Inside, in the choir there are niches on the south side and there are two supports made from re-used modillions, one of which depicts a robed figure with a book. On the West wall is a re-used head.</p> <p>See ‘Art Roman – Massif Central’ page 63</p>
<p>Blavignac St Julien Lozère North-west of Mende</p>	<p>This is a XIIc church. It is built of granite. It has a single nave with a South door and a rounded apse. There is a bell wall over the crossing. The door has a XIIIc sculptured head each side; there is another above it and one on the South edge of the bell wall. Inside there are two capitals at the entrance to the choir. The one to the South has two painted heads.</p> <p>See ‘Art Roman – Massif Central’ page 67</p>
<p>Bozouls Ste Fauste North of Rodez</p>	<p>This church is built on the cliffs above a meander. The church has a fine tower over a porch, a long nave and a polygonal apse. These are all XIIc. There are side chapels both sides of the nave that are XIVc to XVIIc. The tower has unusual arches at the top. In the porch, each side of the door, are capitals; to the left, Luxure, the Annunciation; to the right, the Creation, Adam & Eve. Also on the left is a small sculpture of St Antoine the Hermit. The nave has two very narrow side aisles divided by tall pillars that incline slightly outwards. They have capitals with sculptured foliage. The choir is rounded and has a narrow ambulatory with four rounded chapels set into the thickness of the walls. There is a strange ‘stoop’ to the North in the wall. A lintel with interlacings is now set outside the modern church across the river.</p>

<p>Bromme(s) St Martin East of Aurillac</p>	<p>See leaflet, 'Rouergue Roman' pages 272 to 318 and 'Art Roman – Massif Central' page 68</p> <p>The apse is polygonal, whilst the choir is rounded. There is a single nave with a South door and there is a bell wall over the crossing. The door has some similarities with the one at Jou-sous-Monjou (15). There is a head at the apex and round the rim of the door arch are a dozen very small heads of dogs(?). Each side of the door are columns with simply carved capitals; these have small heads and a chevron patterning. On the apse and the south wall of the nave are modillions; these depict a siren, heads of monsters, birds and patterns. There is a thin frieze or line of small crosses in a circle at the top of the wall.</p> <p>See 'Rouergue Roman' page 69, 'Eglises Romanes de Haute Auvergne' T2 pages 77 to 79 and 'Art Roman – Massif Central' page 71</p>
<p>La Canourgue St Martin Lozère South-west of Mende</p>	<p>This is a large church with a rounded apse and rounded radiating chapels. The apse has engaged columns with capitals: an archer and foliage. There are modillions that include a figure with a stick and a bird (both damaged). The West façade has a XIIIc door between two flat buttresses that have the remains of engaged columns. To the sides are two large blind arches that have a more recent small rectangular window. The nave has side aisles that are separated from the nave by large pillars with engaged columns. The transepts each have a small rounded chapel and there is an ambulatory. The capitals in the nave and choir are of foliage, some strange heads and figures. The bell tower is XVIIc.</p>

<p>Chirac</p> <p>St Romain</p> <p>Lozère West of Mende</p>	<p>See 'Art Roman – Massif Central' page 72</p> <p>This church has been extensively altered but the apse and part of the original nave remain. The apse is rounded with two windows with capitals; these include interlacing and a crouched man. Above are modillions including one of a bird. The door is on the South-west corner and it has worn capitals, one depicting figures. Inside the choir has blind arches separated by columns and capitals. The nave has large simple XIIc capitals that include an abbot, a wolf, a head and foliage.</p> <p>See 'Art Roman – Massif Central' page 80</p>
<p>Conques</p> <p>Ste Foy</p> <p>East of Figeac</p>	<p>The abbey was developed as we see it today in the late XI/early XIIc under Abbé Begon. There is a dedication to him on the lower part of the south wall of the nave. The West façade is between two towers of two storeys. Over the west door is a large tympanum of the Last Judgment with splendid details of the Just including the Abbé and Charlemagne and of the Damned and what awaits them. Above, in an arch are two windows below a rose window. Around these is stone work that is decorated in Auvergnat style with coloured stars. The apse has some not very interesting modillions. Around the North and East walls are a number of niches. One has the remnants of sculptured decoration. On the North wall are tacherons: R, D, π.</p> <p>Inside the abbey has a huge nave with side aisles leading down to a rounded choir and transepts with side chapels. There are some frescos. Above the side aisles are tribunes where there are fine capitals depicting foliage. Many of the capitals on the columns that divide</p>

	<p>the aisles have fine capitals. The choir has an ambulatory and fine metal screens. In the North transept is a large tablet of the Annunciation and statues of Isaiah and St John the Baptist. In the choir are fragments of a mosaic. Over the crossing is a XVc cupola.</p> <p>There are fragments of the cloisters to the South of the church. In addition to the dedication to Abbé Begon there is a huge basin, some arches and capitals on the west side including one of builders. There are other capitals including one of headless birds.</p> <p>Treasury. There are several artifacts from the VIII to XIIIc including the seated gold and bejeweled figure of Ste Foy.</p> <p>See leaflet, 'Rouergue Roman' pages 78 to 247, 'The Pilgrim Guide' pages 179 to 181, 'Les Cahiers de St Michel de Cuxa' vol XLV 2014 pages 93-103 and 'Le Tympan de Conques en Détail'</p>
<p>Flagnac</p> <p>St Martin</p> <p>Between Figeac and Conques</p>	<p>Of the original XIIc church only the apse remains. It is rounded with a number of small blind arches. There are decorated windows with pilasters that have small capitals. These are sculptured with crude flowers or stars.</p> <p>See 'The Pilgrim Guide' page 196</p>
<p>Fournels</p> <p>St Pierre et St Paul</p> <p>Lozère North-west of Mende</p>	<p>The apse of this church is Romanesque. It is polygonal. There is a single nave with large capitals. Most are of foliage, but one depicts two angels.</p> <p>See 'Art Roman – Massif Central' page 91</p>

<p>Le Monastier-Pin-Mories</p> <p>St Sauveur</p> <p>Lozère West of Mende</p>	<p>This church belonged to an abbey. It has a large nave and side aisles. The West door is plain and is below a Gothic window; the door has probably been rebuilt at least once since the XIc. To the right is a blind arch with foliage and shells on the capitals. The nave has fine capitals. Most depict Greenmen or foliage, but there is one with birds and another with 'Atlas'.</p> <p>See 'Art Roman' page 107</p>
<p>Montjoux</p> <p>St Cyr et Ste Julitte</p> <p>West of Millau</p>	<p>This church dates from the XIIc but the West end and tower are XIXc. There is a short nave with side aisles; these are divided by pillars with fine capitals including foliage, lions, birds, a head with snakes and two goulish heads. The apse is polygonal and there are two rounded side chapels. By the North transept is a small door with foliage capitals.</p> <p>See 'Rouergue Roman' page 92 and 'Art Roman – Massif Central' page 108</p>
<p>Mur-de-Barrèz</p> <p>St Thomas of Canterbury, formerly St Blaise</p> <p>South-east of Aurillac</p>	<p>The apse and West door are XVc. But the columns of the nave and side aisles are XIIc. They have capitals that include interlacings (in the north transept), foliage, a snake, heads with pine cones, Christ's entry into Jerusalem. The bases of the columns are simply carved.</p> <p>See 'Eglises Romanes de Haute Auvergne' T2 pages 84 to 86</p>
<p>Nant</p> <p>St Pierre</p>	<p>This church dates from the XIIc (not the XIc as the tourist office suggests). It has a high nave with narrow side aisles. To the West of the nave is a narthex where there are two capitals of</p>

<p>South-east of Millau</p>	<p>patterns. The West façade has a XVIIc door between two tall blind arches. Above is an octagonal tower; this was built later than the XIIc. The nave has square pillars with pairs of short engaged columns; these have small capitals depicting interlacings and other patterns. The style of these columns and capitals may come from the Mozarab tradition in Aragon. There are two rounded side chapels and a rounded apse and choir. These have small bays with capitals of foliage, except the North chapel, where there is a horse head. There is a XIIc font with a band of interlacing near the rim. Outside, the apse and chapel windows have capitals of foliage and interlacing. Above the apse window are small bays; these have more foliage capitals and one depicting a monk. The capitals here and some of those inside may be pre-XIIc and have been reused.</p> <p>See 'Rouergue Roman' pages 359 to 399</p>
<p>Nasbinals Notre Dame Lozère North-west of Mende</p>	<p>This is a former priory church that dates from the XI/XIIcs. It is built of granite in the Auvergnat style. There is a nave with a North aisle, a rounded apse and a rounded North chapel. At the West end is a bell wall. Over the crossing is an octagonal tower. The apse has engaged columns and modillions, including an exposé. There is a South door between two pairs of capitals. One to the right depicts a Sagitarius. Inside, the choir has blind arches with small foliage capitals. In the North aisle there are three strange sculptured heads.</p> <p>See 'Art Roman – Massif Central' page 110</p>
<p>Prunières St Caprais</p>	<p>This large church dates from the XIIc. It has a polygonal apse with Lombard bands. There is a single nave with flat buttresses. The West</p>

<p>Lozère North-west of Mende</p>	<p>façade has a door between two foliage capitals. Above is a window that has a blind arch each side and a foliage capital. Each side of the door is a large blind arch. At the top of the façade is a large bell wall. It has three worn capitals one of which appears to depict an upside-down man. Below the bell wall is a line of weathered modillions. Inside there are foliage capitals in the nave. The choir has blind arches on the north side and more foliage capitals.</p> <p>See 'Art Roman – Massif Central' page 118</p>
<p>La Roque Ste Marguerite Dourbie Valley East of Millau</p>	<p>This church, which was once part of a Benedictine priory, crowns a rocky outcrop in the valley. It dates from the XIc. The church has a nave and side aisles, a rounded apse and two side chapels. The North aisle and chapel were rebuilt after their destruction in the Wars of Religion. The West end of the nave was rebuilt at the same time. The exterior is plain. Inside, the side aisles are separated from the nave by short rectangular pillars. The choir has small archways into the side chapels. There are no sculptures. However the plain XIIc font stands on three XIc capitals; one is badly weathered; the other two depict foliage patterns.</p> <p>See 'Art Roman – Massif Central' page 124</p>
<p>St Grégoire East of Rodez and North of Millau</p>	<p>Most of the original church was destroyed during the Wars of Religion and when it was rebuilt it was built on a North-South axis beside the ruined narthex. This narthex is high and incorporates the bell tower. There is an external West window with two XIIc capitals depicting foliage (right) and interlace (left). Inside the narthex are the remains of the original West door to the church; it has two plain capitals. To the North and South off the narthex are two small chambers. The South one leads to a well.</p>

<p>St Parthem</p> <p>North-west of Conques on the bank of the Lot river</p>	<p>See 'Art Roman – Massif Central' page 136</p> <p>The nave has side aisles and appears to be XIIc or even XIc. The apse has been rebuilt and is Gothic from the XV/XVIc.</p>
<p>St Pierre le Vieux</p> <p>Lozère North-west of Mende</p>	<p>This chapel is isolated on a hilltop and now in a churchyard above a valley. It dates from the XIIc. It has a single nave and a rounded apse that is without decoration. The door looks to be XIIIc; the windows are all Gothic.</p> <p>See 'Art Roman – Massif Central' page 145</p>
<p>St Saturnin de Lenne</p> <p>East of Rodez</p>	<p>The West end of the nave and the tower of this church are modern; the remainder is XIIc. There is a rounded apse with engaged columns with capitals; these depict three small figures, interlacings, foliage and a damaged one. There are modillions at the top of the wall; these include a bottom shower, an acrobat, 'Atlas' etc. On the transept are three bays with columns and capitals; these are of two birds with a chalice, animal heads uttering foliage, interlacings. On the transept are three reused plaques: horsemen and soldiers and a dragon. There are more modillions on the transept and over the South door: a pilgrim, several figures hiding parts of their body, a woman and a bishop or abbot. Inside, there is a cupola with ribbed vaulting and the choir has a cul-de-four vault with ribs.</p> <p>See 'Rouergue Roman' pages 74 and 75 and 'Art Roman – Massif Central' page 146</p>

<p>St Saturnin de Tartaronne Lozère South-west of Mende</p>	<p>This XIIc church has been extensively altered. The door is XIIIc and plain. The choir is probably from an earlier building. It is square and has two small pilasters each with a capital. The one to the left is of foliage; that to the right has a cloaked figure set in foliage. The nave has later side aisles. The tower is probably XVIIc.</p> <p>See 'Art Roman – Massif Central' page 147</p>
<p>St Véran lès Treilles Dourbie valley East of Millau</p>	<p>This XIc church has a single nave and a rounded apse. On the South side are later structures including a square bell tower. The apse has had larger windows added in the XVIIc. The West façade has been rebuilt in the last century. The nave has internal arched buttresses. There are no sculptures.</p> <p>See 'Art Roman – Massif Central' page 147</p>
<p>Sauclière South-east of Nant</p>	<p>The original XIIc church has been almost entirely swallowed up within a hideous XIXc structure. Only a small element of the rounded apse is still exposed.</p>
<p>Thérondels Notre Dame East of Aurillac</p>	<p>This is a large church. It has a rounded apse and it had a long single nave; another aisle was added in the XVc. The West end was rebuilt to support the huge bell wall. The entrance is through a XIIc South door which has two capitals; one is of a crude head, the other is very worn. Above the door are modillions that include images of two fish, two birds and heads. On the apse is a modillion of a thorn-puller. The nave retains a number of XIIc capitals; these include heads, two with interlacings and patterns. There are also a number of good Gothic sculptures, especially in the north aisle. There is a fine wood carving of Christ crucified.</p>

	See 'Eglises Romanes de Haute Auvergne' T2 pages 80 to 83 and 'Art Roman – Massif Central' page 150
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