

## ROUSSILLON

## CHURCHES

Arles sur Tech

Ste Marie

West of Collioure up the Tech valley

This was a Benedictine foundation from 778 but that church was devastated by the Vikings at the end of the IXc. The church is set East-West and is mainly Romanesque. Documents state that the builder/architect was Amell i Elisind. The East façade has a triangular lintel of granite. This has a small cross and an Alpha & Omega set in two As, the significance of which is not known. The church is in the form of a Greek cross and it dates from the XIc. There is a tympanum of Christ in Majesty with four Evangelists that is similar in style to that at St Génis des Fontaines. There has been an attempt to depict the nails of the Cross in the surround of Christ. The window is finely decorated with sculptured foliage. Above the doorway and window are blind arches and Lombard bands. By the door, to the left, is the 'Ste Tombe'; the phenomenon of the water is unexplained. Next to that are sculptures from the tomb of Guillem Gaucelmus; this has similar characteristics to tombs to be seen at Elne and is the work of a sculptor known as 'Maître au mille plies', Raymond de Pia. Beyond the main door are two square XIIc guard towers. On the South side of the church are XIIIc cloisters.

See leaflet, 'Roussillon Roman' page 24, 'Congrès Archéologique de France 1954' pages 347 to 377, 'La Route des Abbayes en Languedoc-Roussillon' page 103, 'L'Art Pre-Románic a Catalunya – Segles IX-X' page 188 and 'Eglises Romanes Oubliées du Roussillon' pages 288 to 293

Arles sur Tech

St Sauveur

The church was extensively rebuilt during the XIVc and is of little interest. But at the North-west corner there is a fine tall Romanesque tower which has pairs of windows at the top. These have a short central column with a blank capital.

See 'Eglises Romanes Oubliées du Roussillon' page 293

Arles sur Tech

Sta Cruz de Quercorb

On a hillside on the South side of the river this chapel is abandoned. Parts of it date from the Xc. There is a single nave with a plain West door. The apse is short and flat ended. Over the crossing is a small bell wall. The floor level of the choir is

<p>Baillestavy St André In a re-entrant South of Vinça</p>	<p>significantly higher than that of the nave. The nave is also of different levels, the East being lower than that at the West end.</p> <p>See 'Eglises Romanes Oubliées du Roussillon' pages 293 &amp; 294</p> <p>This church is in the valley about 300 metres North of the village and in the cemetery. It is being restored (2009). The church has a single nave, a rounded apse and a small rounded chapel on the South side. The choir has steps to it as it is raised above the level of the nave. The roof vaults contain pots described as 'pots acoustiques' There is a plain South door and over the West end there is a bell wall. The church dates from the XIc; it was first recorded in 1011. The chapel is dated from the XVIc.</p> <p>See 'Eglises Romanes Oubliées du Roussillon' pages 178 &amp; 179 and 'Les Cahiers de St Michel de Cuxa' vol XLIV 2013 pages 224 &amp; 225</p>
<p>Baixas North-west of Perpignan</p>	<p>The huge church is XIVc. Only a tiny fragment of the original church remains in the form of part of the South-east of the apse. This has Lombard bands and, on the bottoms of the arches, small sculptures. Inside, the cul-de-lampes for the vaults have sculptures that may have been reused from an earlier church. On the outside South wall is a reused head.</p>
<p>Banyuls del Aspères Ste Anne West of Argelès sur Mer</p>	<p>This small chapel has a low rounded apse and a very short nave with a modern porch. The chapel is probably XIc. On the South wall the stonework includes some herring-bone stones that are typical of that century.</p>
<p>Banyuls sur Mer Saint Jean l'Évangéliste (St Jean)</p>	<p>This church stands in the town cemetery. It has two aisles. The North aisle and rounded apse are XIIc. The West end has a door that has a decorated arch with animal heads and two figures (one</p>

<p>de la Rectoria) On the coast just North of the border</p>	<p>an exposer). The apse has two windows, one of which is partly obscured by the Southern aisle. The apse has buttresses. There were two bell walls; the West one has been rebuilt. The South aisle and apse are XVIII century.  See 'Eglises Romanes Oubliées du Roussillon' pages 119 &amp; 120</p>
<p>Belesta la Frontière Ste Marie-Madeleine and, from the XIVc, St Barthelemy West of Perpignan</p>	<p>This church, near the chateau within the old fortified bourg, has a flat ended apse. The West wall adjoins another structure. There is a small South door below Lombard bands; but this part of the church dates from the mid XVIIc. The East and North walls have opus spicatum stonework.  See 'Eglises Romanes Oubliées du Roussillon' pages 129 and 130</p>
<p>Bellpuig La Trinité Tech valley North of Céret</p>	<p>This is a XIc church built on the earlier foundations of a chapel dedicated to St Pierre. It has a small, rounded apse and a nave. The apse has thin, flat buttresses that rise to form arches. There are slim XI/XIIc windows on the south wall of the nave and a few slim sculptures at the roof line. These include a snake. There is a South door with splendid metalwork that includes two bolts. The main nave, which is XIc, has a narrower XIIc South aisle. In the aisle is a fine XIIc polychrome Crucifix.  See 'Roussillon Roman' page 40, 'Eglises Romanes Oubliées du Roussillon' page 284 and 'Conflent Revue' of Mai/Juin 1987 page 50</p>
<p>Benazet Sta Julia Aspres West of Thuir</p>	<p>This church is set far up a valley, South of Corbère. It dates from the IX/Xcs, but is in ruins; it is being restored (2007). The apse has almost disappeared but it was rounded. There is a small single nave that has two doorways, one in the West and one in the South. Both have plain rounded arches. There was a small window on the South wall of the nave.</p>

<p>Boule d'Amont. Ste Saturnine Aspres West of Thuir</p>	<p>The church dates from the XIc. It has a single nave and a rounded apse. The West door is modern but with reused XIIc style metalwork; above the door is a bell wall. The apse has Lombard bands. At the base of the apse is a reused marble tablet. Inside the church has a XVc feel with no sculptures. There is a XIIIc wood &amp; polychrome Virgin and a small brass pix.</p> <p>See 'Eglises Romanes Oubliées du Roussillon' page 173</p>
<p>Bouleternère St Nazaire de Barbadell In a valley North of Serrabone</p>	<p>This chapel, which dates from the XIIc, comprises a short single nave and a flat ended apse. There is a plain South door. Inside, the nave has interior buttresses that form large blind arches.</p> <p>See 'Eglises Romanes Oubliées du Roussillon' page 166</p>
<p>Le Boulou Notre Dame d'El Volo South of Perpignan</p>	<p>Over the West door is a XIIc white marble lintel. This is a work of the Maître de Cabestany. It comprises a frieze of interlaced bands, below which are sculptured scenes of the Life of Christ as an infant. Below are modillions of heads that are also his work. The door has an arch with a band of decoration – interlacings. There is a sculptured capital each side of the door; these depict pairs of rams and are from the same workshop as those in by the West door at Corneilla-de-Conflent, where, to the left of the door, is an almost identical capital.</p> <p>See 'Roussillon Roman' page 252, 'Congrès Archéologique de France 1954' pages 334 to 338, 'Promenades à travers le Roussillon Roman' and 'Le Maître de Cabestany' pages 87 to 99 and 'Eglises Romanes Oubliées du Roussillon' pages 270 and 271</p>
<p>Brouilla Ste Marie South of Perpignan and North-West of Collioure</p>	<p>This XIIc church has a single nave and a rounded apse with two side chapels that are also rounded and are at right angles to the axis. The door is on the South side and is of white marble that has bluish veins. It has a column each side that is topped by a capital; to the left are winged dragons and to the right are lions. The arch has a column that has been 'bent' to form an arc. It has a laced pattern with florets above it. On the top edge is a line of leaf pattern with a tiny head on the left side.</p>

	<p>See 'Roussillon Roman' page 26, 'Congrès Archéologique de France 1954' pages 216 to 219 and 'Eglises Romanes Oubliées du Roussillon' pages 148 and 149</p>
<p>Cabanes St Colombe North-east of Le Boulou in the commune of St André de Sorède</p>	<p>This chapel has been abandoned and is private. The core of the building may date from the XIc. It has a very narrow single nave between two deep side arches. In one of the South ones is a small blocked door which was probably the first door for the chapel. At the transept there are four columns with a sculptured capital each side; the capitals are four of the eight recorded surviving capitals thought to be from the cloister of St André de Sorède. The nave has a barrel vault with supporting ribs; the choir has a cul-de-four vault. Beyond the choir is a ruined structure that may have been accomodation for the monks. The West door has a plain marble arch. Above is a small ruined bell wall. This door, the two transept chapels and the rebuilt apse are all from the XIVc which is probably when the four capitals were put into position.</p> <p>See 'La Sculpture Romane en Roussillon' vol III page 19, 'L' Art Pre-Románic a Catalunya – Segles IX-X' page 197, 'Eglises Romanes Oubliées du Roussillon' pages 263 and 264 and 'Conflent Revue' of Mai/Juin 1987 page 42</p>
<p>Cabestany Notre Dame des Anges South-east of Perpignan</p>	<p>The church has had major alterations and is of little interest. But by the entrance to the sacristy is the tympanum that is by the Maître de Cabestany. It depicts the Resurrection, Assumption and Glory of Mary. The Christ and St Thomas, (who has been sent to recover her robe or belt), are both also depicted.</p> <p>See 'Roussillon Roman' page 252, 'Promenade à travers le Roussillon roman' and 'Le Maître de Cabestany' pages 48 to55 and 'Eglises Romanes Oubliées du Roussillon' pages 104 and 105</p>
<p>Caixas Notre Dame du Col</p>	<p>This chapel is high on the ridge to the South-west of the village. It was first recorded in 975. It has a plain rounded apse and a nave that has had another structure and an abandoned dwelling on the</p>

Aspres South-west of Thuir	<p>South side. The West façade was rebuilt at the time of the additional structures in the XVIIc.</p> <p>See 'Conflent Revue' of Mai/Juin 1987 page 50</p>
Caixas	<p>This church is high on a wild hillside. In style is probably pre-Romanesque from the Xc. It has a single nave with a plain South doorway. The door has modern XIIc-style metalwork with a small plaster Madonna (damaged). The apse is flat ended with one tiny slim window. There is a small bell-wall over the crossing. Inside, there are internal buttresses. At the crossing there is a plain arch with a square plaque above it; this has a cross and an alpha &amp; omega. The church has been totally abandoned and is enclosed in dense vegetation.</p> <p>See 'Eglises Romanes Oubliées du Roussillon' page 158 and 'L'Art Pre-Románic a Catalunya – Segles IX-X' page 197</p>
St Marc	
Aspres South-west of Thuir	
Caldégas	<p>This is a small XIc church built of uncut but fairly even stones. It has a single nave with a South door that is below a later wood framed porch. The doorway is rounded with poorly preserved XVIIc frescos. The apse is rounded with a central window that has coloured stonework around the arch. Both the apse and the North wall of the nave have Lombard bands. Inside there are XIIIc frescos in the choir depicting Christ in Glory, the Visitation and a falconer who is on horseback.</p> <p>See 'Eglises Romanes Oubliées du Roussillon' pages 242 and 243</p>
St Romain	
Cerdagne East of Bourg Madame	
Calmeilles	<p>This church has a single nave and a rounded apse. There is a South door that is below marble arches, the top one having 'Lombard teeth'. The apse is rounded. It has engaged columns and Lombard bands; these end in small sculptures, two of which depict cats' heads. The columns have decorated bases. The East window has pilasters with plain capitals. On the South-east side of the apse is a damaged sculpture of a large flower with another partly hidden on the North side. There is a small South transept with an angled window that has two sculptured Peacocks over the window. Inside the church is plain with a barrel vaulted nave. There are two cornices, one each side of the crossing; they have simple patterns</p>
St Felix	
Aspres South-west of Thuir	

	<p>on them. There is a XIIIc polychrome wooden Virgin &amp; child; the paint looks XIXc..</p> <p>See 'Eglises Romanes Oubliées du Roussillon' page 283</p>
<p>Camélas St Fructueux West of Thuir</p>	<p>This is a small, hill-top chapel; it has a rounded apse and a single nave. The South door is made of marble with a plain tympanum. There is an inscription in small letters on a stone to the left. The door has old metal work that is very similar to that on the door at nearby Castelnou and at Capsany near La Jonquera, Catalonia. There is a small bell wall over the West end.</p> <p>See 'Eglises Romanes Oubliées du Roussillon' page 160 and 'L'Art Pre-Románic a Catalunya – Segles IX-X' page 198</p>
<p>Camélas St Martin de la Roque West of Thuir</p>	<p>This chapel is perched on a high, barren hill with a splendid panoramic view. It is in good repair. The Romanesque part comprises a single nave with a small rounded apse. The apse has Lombard bands. On the South side a XVIc aisle and choir were added. The entrance to the chapel is from the South. The interior is plain.</p> <p>See 'Eglises Romanes Oubliées du Roussillon' page 160 and 'Conflent Revue' of Mai/Juin 1987 page 61</p>
<p>Campoussy St Etienne Angly valley North of Prades</p>	<p>Little of the XIIc church can be seen. Two bays on the West facade may be Romanesque and part of the North wall is built of large almost square stones and is Romanesque.</p> <p>See 'Eglises Romanes Oubliées du Roussillon' page 136</p>
<p>Canohès St Quirce South-west of Perpignan</p>	<p>This church dates from the XIIc. The apse is rounded with flat buttresses. The apse has two small XIIc windows There is later stonework round it including buttresses. There was originally a single nave; side aisles were added in the late XIXc. There is a modern bell wall over the West end.</p> <p>See 'Eglises Romanes Oubliées du Roussillon' pages 144 and 145</p>

<p>Casefabre St Martin Aspres West of Thuir</p>	<p>This is a strange church: the entrance is through the remains of the original XIc apse. The door has small elements of modern XIIc style metalwork. The apse and parts of the North wall have opus spicatum stonework; the remainder is built using huge rock slabs.</p> <p>See 'Eglises Romanes Oubliées du Roussillon' page 165</p>
<p>Casteil St Martin le Vieux South of Villefranche de Conflent</p>	<p>In the woods on the way up to St Martin de Canigou is a small chapel; this chapel appears to be Romanesque, but it was largely rebuilt in the XXc, having fallen into ruins. There is a single nave with a South door that has XIIc style metal work. The apse is rounded and there are small transepts.</p> <p>See 'Eglises Romanes Oubliées du Roussillon' page 215</p>
<p>Casteil South of Villefranche de Conflent</p>	<p>The small parish church has been totally rebuilt and is of little architectural interest. The West door, however, has fine XIIc style metal work.</p>
<p>Casesnoves St Sauveur In the commune of Ille sur Têt but North-west of the town</p>	<p>This was the parish church of a village that was abandoned in the XVc. The church was built in the XIc with a rounded apse and a very short single nave that had a South door, the outline of which is still visible. The apse had Lombard bands and a small East window on which traces of ochre paint are visible. There are the outlines of two crosses marked in the stonework. In the XIIc the nave was extended West and a new plain door constructed. A small chapel was built on the North side in the XVc. Inside there were until 1954 XIIc frescos. These were removed improperly and sold in haste. Most went to Geneva, where they are still; one large fragment and two small fragments are in the local museum.</p> <p>See 'Eglises Romanes Oubliées du Roussillon' page 164</p>

<p>Castelnou West of Thuir</p>	<p>This church was built outside the village to replace the chateau chapel that was too small for the village population. It has a single nave, a rounded apse and a square brick tower over the West end. The South door is very similar to the one at Camelas but the frame is not made from marble, but stone from a local quarry. It would appear to have been built by local people. The metal-work is similar to that at Camelas and is XIIc in style. The interior is covered with thick plaster and is plain. The vaults look to be XIIIc. There is a sculpture of a standing Madonna &amp; child that is said to be Romanesque. It at present (2013) has paint of a recent date and has several modern decorative additions.</p> <p>See 'Eglises Romanes Oubliées du Roussillon' pages 159 to 160</p>
<p>Catllar Ste Marie de Riquer North of Prades</p>	<p>This is a small XIc chapel that was consecrated in 1073. It has a single nave and a short rounded apse. On the West façade there is a plain door with a similar sized window above it that were added at a later date. To the sides are two flat buttresses. Above is a ruined bell wall that dates from the XIIc. The North and West walls and the apse have large engaged buttresses and scaffold holes. The South is obscured by a dwelling behind which stands the former door to the monastic buildings. But there is a XIIc door with tympanum that has traces of the original paintwork depicting Mary in Glory between two angels and with a Pascal lamb. The style of the painting of the figures has similarities with that at St Martin de Fennolar and at Les Cluses Hautes. The apse has Lombard bands and three deep windows. The interior has a timber roof and is plain. On the North wall of the nave there is the outline of another door with lintel that is not visible from the outside.</p> <p>See 'Etudes Roussillonnaises', Tome V, No 1 of 1956 pages 51-73, 'Eglises Romanes Oubliées du Roussillon' pages 188 and 189 and 'Les Cahiers de St Michel de Cuxa' vol XLV 2014 pages 189-195</p>
<p>Céret St Pierre South-west of Perpignan</p>	<p>Only the tower of this church is of Romanesque origin. It is square and stands on the North side of the crossing of the church. It has blind arches in pairs and Lombard bands. The upper storey of the tower was added later.</p> <p>See 'Eglises Romanes Oubliées du Roussillon' page 280</p>

<p>Chateau Roussillon Ste Marie et St Pierre East edge of Perpignan</p>	<p>The church is on the crown of a knoll overlooking the plain. It dates from the XI and XIIcs. It has two aisles. The Southern is the larger; it has a rounded apse with Lombard bands that were restored in the late XXc. There is a bell wall over the West wall. The North aisle is shorter and narrower and has three bays. There is a small modern door in the North aisle. The main entrance was on the South wall. Modern buildings now obscure the South and West walls. The church is constructed from a mix of river boulders, sand stone and limestone, some of which was taken from a nearby oppidum.</p>
<p>Claira St Pere du Vilar North of Perpignan and West of the village</p>	<p>This church is probably of XIc origin. It has a single nave and a rounded apse. The West door is plain and has a bell wall above it. The stonework on the south wall has lines of red tilling set between the broader bands of rough stones. The North wall shows signs of having been rebuilt at the west end. There is a low Romanesque arch at the East end of that wall and another smaller one on the apse. The west wall is made of uneven stones but with no lines of tiles.</p>
<p>Codalet St Jean West of Prades</p>	<p>See 'Eglises Romanes Oubliées du Roussillon' pages 97 &amp; 98 and 'Les Cahiers de St Michel de Cuxa' vol XLIV of 2013 page 220</p> <p>This chapel is on a ridge above the village. It has a short rounded apse and a single nave with buttresses on the South side. There is a bell wall over the West end. The South door is a modern replacement. There is no external decoration.</p>
<p>Col D'Ares Ste Marguerite Head of Tech valley above Prats de Mollo</p>	<p>See 'Eglises Romanes Oubliées du Roussillon' pages 94 &amp; 95</p> <p>This late XIIc chapel was abandoned at the time of the Revolution. The chapel stands on an outcrop near the pass to Spain from the Tech valley. It was once part of a hospice serving travellers passing over the pass; the hospice buildings have disappeared. The chapel is rectangular with a plain South door. It had a bell wall that has now disappeared. The East window has been butchered.</p>

	<p>The roof vaults remain intact, just.</p> <p>See 'Eglises Romanes Oubliées du Roussillon' page 304</p>
<p>La Cluse Haute</p> <p>St Nazaire</p> <p>On the border South of Perpignan</p>	<p>This XIc church was built on the site of roman and pre-roman defences. It is a rectangular building with three aisles separated by arches between square pillars. The entrance, which was remade in the XIIc, is below twin windows divided by a column which has a fine capital of interlacings. Outside is an arch of unknown origin. In the central choir are frescos from the XIIc. In the middle of the village are the remains of the original marble door which was recovered from outside the mairie having been reused in an irrigation system.</p> <p>See 'Roussillon Roman' pages 28 and 29 and 265, 'L' Art Pre-Románic a Catalunya – Segles IX-X' page 263 and 'Eglises Romanes Oubliées du Roussillon' pages 275and 276</p>
<p>Comes</p> <p>St Etienne</p>	<p>This little chapel is isolated on a hillside amidst a ruined village. It dates from the XIIc. There is a short nave with a plain South door with, unusually, a bell wall above it. The apse is rounded.</p>
<p>Têt valley above Eus</p>	<p>See 'Eglises Romanes Oubliées du Roussillon' page 188</p>
<p>Conat</p> <p>St Jean</p> <p>West of Prades</p>	<p>This church has a single nave and a rounded apse. There is a square tower at the South-west corner. The apse has Lombard bands and a small central window. There is a South door with an inscription on the lintel.</p> <p>See 'Eglises Romanes Oubliées du Roussillon' pages 205 and 206</p>
<p>Conat</p> <p>Ste Madeleine</p> <p>West of Prades</p>	<p>This little chapel stands on a hill above the village. It was the chateau chapel. It is a plain rectangular building with a small bell wall. It is now in ruins</p> <p>See 'Eglises Romanes Oubliées du Roussillon' page 206</p>

Corbère	<p>This church was the parish church for the old village that was around the chateau; it was a dependency of St Martin de Canigou. It was abandoned in the XVIIc at the latest and was restored at the end of the XXc. The church comprises a long single nave. The West door is plain but with a pink marble frame and a blank pink marble tympanum. Above the West end is a bell-wall. The apse is rounded with a central window and another on the South of the crossing; the latter has a rose marble frame. The interior is plain apart from a late XIIc style arch at the crossing. To the North of the West door is a wall with two bays that some think were part of an earlier church.</p>
St Pere de Bosc	
North of Thuir	
Corbère	<p>This hermitage is recorded in the late IXc. It is described as ‘pre-roman’ in local literature. The chapel is a single volume with a slight kink to the South half way from the apse to the West end. From the exposed stone it is difficult to comment beyond saying that it appears to have been extensively rebuilt using uneven small stones. The West and North doors are plain and with no characteristic style. The hermitage chapel is part of a larger complex that includes a second chapel of XVIc origin.</p>
St Maurice de Greulera	
North of Thuir	
Corneilla de Conflent	<p>This church is of XIc origin with XIIc and later additions in the form of a new apse and West facade. It was the church for the Counts of Cerdagne, who spent part of the year in the village. The West façade is splendid with a fine door set in pink marble. The door itself has the original metalwork. Each side are three columns with fine capitals that depict lions, goats, etc. There is a capital left of the door of a pair of rams; there is an almost identical one at Le Boulou by the door. Above is a tympanum depicting the Virgin and Child between two Angels. The tympanum has a long inscription. The arches are finely sculptured with interlaced leaves. Over the doorway is a ‘stepped’ window with capitals and Lombard-style ‘teeth’. The tower, at the South-west corner, has three storeys and Lombard bands; part of it dates from the XIc. The apse has three fine ‘stepped’ windows that are below Lombard bands and ‘teeth’. The interior has a nave with side aisles divided by rectangular pillars. There are two rounded side</p>
Ste Marie	
South-west of Prades	
See ‘Eglises Romanes Oubliées du Roussillon’ pages 160 & 161	

	<p>chapels off each transept arm. At the crossing are two Carolingian friezes. On the North side of the church are the remains of the cloisters; the capitals are loose inside the church. The cloisters were built in the XIc and, like several in the region, had a single gallery that was attached to the church; there were two doors into the church from the cloisters. In the vestry there is a fine XIVc wardrobe with splendid metal fittings,</p> <p>See 'Roussillon Roman' pages 219 to 227, 'Congrès Archéologique de France 1954' pages 266 to 279, 'La Sculpture Romane en Roussillon' vol II pages 6 to 24, 'Les Cahiers de Saint Michel de Cuxa' No 4 of 1971 pages 110 to 115 and 'Eglises Romanes Oubliées du Roussillon' pages 210 to 214</p>
<p>Corsavy St Martin Tech valley West of Arles sur Tech</p>	<p>This XIIc church had fallen into ruins having been abandoned in the XVIIc; it is being restored. It is situated well outside the village. There is a single nave with a South door. Over this there is a plain tympanum; this replaces the earlier sculptured one that has been lost. The apse is rounded with a central window. Above the apse roof are two oculi bringing light to the nave. The inside is plain, but there are two niches in the South wall. Around the top of the outside walls there is a line of 'Lombard teeth'. On the outside of the church, on the South and West sides, is a ruined wall that marked the line of an enclosed porch/gallery or the outer limits of the church.</p> <p>See 'Eglises Romanes Oubliées du Roussillon' pages 295 and 296</p>
<p>Coustouges Ste Marie Vallespir in the Pyrenees near the Spanish border</p>	<p>From the outside this church looks plain apart from the apse. This is rounded and has Lombard bands. Between the bands is a small slit. Above the bands is a line of 'teeth'. The East window is decorated and has foliage capitals. On the South of the crossing is a tall bell tower. A plain South doorway leads into a narthex. The door retains fine XIIc style metalwork. In the barrel vaulted narthex a West door leads into the nave. This door has a tympanum decorated with floral lozenges. Above are four decorated arches decorated with interlace, flowers, animals and figures. There are two capitals each side depicting foliage and monsters eating figures; one of a crouched lion right of the door is similar to capitals at Cuxa, St Pons de Thomières and Sant Pere de Rodes. Over the right capital is a snake. The bases of the columns are sculptured. The nave has three bays and is plain. Across the</p>

	<p>front of the choir are superb XIIc railings. Each side of the choir is a small and unusual bay.</p> <p>See 'Roussillon Roman' pages 27 and 28, 'Congrès Archéologique de France 1954' pages 388 to 405, 'Les Cahiers de Saint Michel de Cuxa' No 4 of 1971 pages 110 to 115 and 'Eglises Romanes Oubliées du Roussillon' pages 299 to 301</p>
<p>Cuchous St Cyprien  In the commune of Cassagnes between the Agly and Têt valleys West of Perpignan</p>	<p>This church has a narrow flat-ended apse and a slightly wider single nave. There is a plain South door and a bell wall over the West end. There are traces of an early door in the North wall. The church dates from the late IXc but the recent restoration has reduced its character significantly. Inside the arch into the choir is slightly horseshoe shaped.</p> <p>See 'Eglises Romanes Oubliées du Roussillon' page 129</p>
<p>Dorres St Jean  Cerdagne North of Bourg Madame</p>	<p>This church retains the XIIc plan but has been heavily restored; three chapels were added in the XVIIc. The apse is rounded. The South door is plain but there are fragments of XIIc style metalwork.</p> <p>See 'Eglises Romanes Oubliées du Roussillon' page 246</p>
<p>Elne Ste Eulalie &amp; Ste Julie  South of Perpignan</p>	<p>The building of this Cathedral began in the XIc; work continued through the XII and XIIIcs. The church was further modified in the XIV and XVcs. The nave has side aisles and it has a barrel vault with foliage capitals. The rounded choir and side chapels are Gothic. There are two towers at the west end; only the Southern one was ever finished. Inside, there are capitals on the columns at the East end; these depict foliage. There is a XIIc marble altar. On the North side are the cloisters. The South side of these is Romanesque; the remainder is a Gothic copy. There are columns in pairs; these have sculptured capitals including monsters, foliage, Adam and Eve and other biblical scenes. There are several Merovingian tombs.</p> <p>See 'La Sculpture Romane en Roussillon' vol II pages 31 to 88,</p>

<p>En</p> <p>St Just et St Pasteur</p> <p>In the commune of Nyer above the Têt valley South-west of Olette</p>	<p>‘Congrès Archéologique de France 1954’ pages 135 to 160 and ‘Eglises Romanes Oubliées du Roussillon’ pages 107 to 113</p> <p>This small chapel stands on the plateau above the Têt valley near the ruins of the village that ceased to be a commune in 1822 and which was abandoned in the 1960s. It is built in Romanesque style with a short apse that is slightly narrower than the single nave. There is a heavily restored South door and a bell wall over the West end. There are three Romanesque windows, two in the South wall of the nave and an East window. The West wall is constructed from large stone blocks, mostly of marble. There were frescos in the apse that dated from the late XIIIc. They are of hunting scenes.</p> <p>See ‘Eglises Romanes Oubliées du Roussillon’ page 227 and ‘Les Cahiers de St Michel de Cuxa’ vol XLIV of 2013 pages 222 &amp; 223</p>
<p>Enveitg</p> <p>St Saturnin</p> <p>Cerdagne North of Bourg Madame</p>	<p>Very little remains of the original XIIc church. Only a small fragment of the apse remains. It has engaged columns and a window with ‘Lombard teeth’ over the arch.</p> <p>See ‘Eglises Romanes Oubliées du Roussillon’ page 245</p>
<p>Err</p> <p>St Génis</p> <p>Cerdagan</p>	<p>This parish church is of XIc origin and little remains of that church. There is a blocked Romanesque arch on the South side of the apse.</p>
<p>Err</p>	<p>The church is not Romanesque but it retains on the North wall the dedication stone dated AD 930.</p>

Ste Marie	
Cerdagane	
Espira de Conflent	
Ste Marie	
East of Prades	<p>This is a former Augustine priory dating from the late Xc. The church has a broad nave, transepts and a rounded apse with a rounded South side chapel; the North one was destroyed. The apse has a fine window with pilasters, capitals and an arc of Lombard-style 'teeth'. The South door is stepped and almost plain. The door itself has Romanesque style metalwork. There is a bell wall over the West end.</p> <p>See 'Roussillon Roman' page 29 and 'Eglises Romanes Oubliées du Roussillon' pages 179 to180</p>
Espira de l'Agly	
Ste Marie	<p>From the outside, this is rather a drab looking church. It became an Augustine possession in 1136 and in the late XIIc a new church was built and given a strong defensive aspect. There is a long single nave that ends in two small choirs that are built into the flat East wall. There is a rectangular tower at the North-west corner of the nave. The North wall is built using alternate bands of white marble and basalt. At the East end of the South wall of the nave there is a stepped door. The capitals depict birds, mythical animals and angels. Inside, on a column between the altars is a capital showing a bishop. Other capitals depict birds and monsters. There is a smaller door to the West of the main door. Inside the nave has a barrel vault and there are large capitals. Most depict palmettes; one is of an abbot. Some of the columns have decorated bases. The two chapels have tiny, slim windows.</p> <p>See 'Roussillon Roman' pages 29 and 251 and 'Eglises Romanes Oubliées du Roussillon' pages 123 to126</p>
North-west of Perpignan	
Estagel	
Parish church	<p>This is a large church. It has a South door in a XVIIIc tower; originally the door was below a tympanum that is now in the Louvre, Paris. The rest of the church has been largely rebuilt.</p>

North-west of Perpignan	
Estagel	This chapel stands on a hill above the town. It has had a lot of alterations and only fragments of the original chapel remain. These are on the South and East of the apse where there are small Romanesque windows.
St Vincent	
North-west of Perpignan	
Estavar	This church has a typical Romanesque plan with a single nave and a rounded apse. The apse has a central window, a line of 'Lombard teeth' and a line of rather crudely produced modillions depicting heads. There is a South door with fragments of XIIc style metalwork. There is a bell wall over the West end.  See 'Eglises Romanes Oubliées du Roussillon' pages 249 and 250
St Julien	
Cerdagne North-east of Bourg Madame	
Eus	This XIc church stands in the cemetery below the town. It has two aisles divided by three cruciform pillars; the main one, to the North, looks the older with opus spicatum stonework. This nave ends with a rounded apse that is without decoration. Over the West end, where there was once a door, there is a bell wall. The present door is on the South side. It has a blank tympanum but there is a line of small shells along the lower edge. The arch is decorated with interlace. Once there were columns and capitals to the sides of the door but these are lost. The door has XIIc style metalwork.  See 'Eglises Romanes Oubliées du Roussillon' pages 186 to 188
St Vincent	
North of Prades	
Evol	This church dates from the XIc. It has a short rounded apse with Lombard bands. The sacristy, also XIc, is on the South of the crossing. The North transept has a blocked XIIc door on the West side. The South door is later but has a XIIc style bolt. There is a square tower with Lombard bands by the South wall. To the South of the nave there is a short wall that may have been part of earlier
St André	
The North side of the Têt North of Olette	

<p>Fillols St Felix South-west of Prades</p>	<p>cloisters; this wall has been rebuilt. Inside there are two small rounded chapels in the thickness of the East wall.</p> <p>See 'Eglises Romanes Oubliées du Roussillon' pages 227 and 228</p> <p>This is the parish church. It has a rounded apse with a single window and a line of 'Lombard teeth' and plain modillions. There was a single nave with a plain West door with a blank tympanum. The arch round the tympanum has discreet balls as decoration. There is a square tower at the south west corner. A later South aisle was added to the nave.</p> <p>See 'Eglises Oubliées Romanes du Roussillon' page 203</p>
<p>Fillols St Pierre South-west of Prades</p>	<p>This is a small ruined chapel on a knoll above the East side of the village. It has a rounded apse and a short single nave. There is a plain West door and a South door that has pink marble. The North wall and the vaults have been destroyed by time and neglect. It is XIIc.</p> <p>See 'Eglises Oubliées Romanes du Roussillon' pages 203 and 204</p>
<p>Flassa (Flaçà) St Marcel In the Têt valley and commune of Serdinya</p>	<p>This is a delightful church set high on an empty ridge above the Têt valley. The village that it once served has died. The church is small and well restored. There is a small rectangular nave with Lombard bands on all three open sides and with a small window on the East and South sides. Over the crossing is a small bell wall with an inscription dated 1677. The nave is also rectangular but with no windows. The North doorway is plain. From its form it was first built in the IX or X centuries but was enlarged in the XI century.</p> <p>See 'Eglises Oubliées Romanes du Roussillon' page 225 and 'L'Art Pre-Románic a Catalunya – Segles IX-X' page 261</p>

<p>Fontecouverte</p> <p>Ste Marie</p> <p>South-west of Perpignan and Thuir</p>	<p>This is a small isolated chapel on the lower slopes of Canigou. It has a small flat ended apse with a slightly wider short nave. There is a small window in the South wall of the apse with that widens within the church, whilst on the South wall of the nave the window is wider on the exterior. There is a small, plain South door and a bell wall over the West end. There is no external decoration.</p>
	<p>See 'Eglises Romanes Oubliées du Roussillon' pages 158 and 159</p>
<p>Fontrabieuse</p> <p>St Sébastien</p>	<p>This church has a single nave and a narrower rounded apse. There is a bell wall over the West door. The door was remade in the XVIIIc. There is no external decoration.</p>
<p>On the plateau North of Mont Louis</p>	<p>See 'Eglises Romanes Oubliées du Roussillon' page 236</p>
<p>Formiguères</p> <p>Ste Marie</p> <p>On the plateau North of Mont Louis</p>	<p>This XIc church had a single nave and a rounded apse. Only the apse remains of that church. Parts of the central nave and West façade are XIIc. The door and the side aisles are later. Inside, there is a fine XIIc Crucifix in the South transept and a XIIIc font that has small heads round the outside.</p>
	<p>See 'Eglises Romanes Oubliées du Roussillon' pages 235 &amp; 236</p>
<p>Fourques</p> <p>St Martin</p> <p>Aspres South-west of Perpignan and Thuir</p>	<p>The church was probably first built in the XIIc. However it has undergone many subsequent alterations in the XIII, XIV and XVIcs; finally it was heavily restored in recent times. As the result it has little Romanesque character. There is a single nave with a plain West door, a rounded apse and a bell wall over the West end. There is opus spicatum stonework on the South wall. To the right of the door is a fine marble tablet depicting a priest or a prior. Inside, the choir has a cul-de-four vault of attractive brickwork. The roof is timber-vaulted above diaphragm brick arches. Each side of the choir there is a blank arch. In the South one there is a large, plain white marble font that dates from the late XIIc/early XIIIc and an altar that may also be from the same period; the latter has two small crosses scratched into two corners. The door has a fine XIIc style bolt.</p>

	See 'Eglises Romanes Oubliées du Roussillon' page 152
Fourques	This chapel stands on a knoll on the South side of the village. It has a short rounded apse and a single nave. Sadly, the exterior is hidden under a coating of protective cement. The West end is built of brick, as is the bell wall above. This façade was rebuilt in the XIXc. Only the base of the apse is exposed to reveal that it is built of large rounded river stones. On the South wall there are three small windows high on the wall. The inside apparently has Mozarab characteristics.
St Sébastien	
Aspres South-west of Perpignan and Thuir	
	See 'L' Art Mozarab' pages 420 and 421, 'L' Art Pre-Románic a Catalunya – Segles IX-X' page 199, 'Eglises Romanes Oubliées du Roussillon' page 153 and 'Conflent revue' of Mai/Juin 1987 page 46
Fuilla du Bas	The church dates from the XIc. It has a triple nave and both a West and South door. Neither has any sculptures, though there is a funerary tablet to the left of the South door. There are Lombard bands along the South and West walls. The apse is totally obscured by later dwellings. The interior is plain, the aisles being divided by square pillars. In the North chapel is a fine coloured wooden scene of the Burial of Christ.
Ste Eulalie	
South of the Têt valley and South-west of Prades	
	See 'Eglises Romanes Oubliées du Roussillon' pages 219 and 220
Fuilla du Haut	This is a small chapel that may date from the late XIc. It has a single nave and a short rounded apse. The West doorway is small and plain. The door has XIIc style metalwork. Above the door is a small round window that was almost certainly added long after the chapel was first built. Above the West end is a bell wall with a double arch. The South wall has one very small window and some small patches of opus spicatum stone work. Much of the stonework shows signs of having been rebuilt.
St Jean/St Joan	
South of the Têt valley and South-west of Prades	
	See 'Eglises Romanes Oubliées du Roussillon' page 221
Hix	This XIIc church has a single nave and a rounded apse. It is built with large even, well-cut blocks. The apse has two windows with

<p>St Martin Cerdagne on East edge of Bourg Madame</p>	<p>small capitals. There are large modillions above depicting atlas, heads and a barrel. The South door is set in a plain arch. The door has fine XIIc style metalwork.</p> <p>See 'Eglises Romanes Oubliées du Roussillon' pages 243 and 244</p>
<p>Jujols St Julien &amp; Ste Basilisse Têt valley North-east of Olette</p>	<p>This church was built as the parish church of this mountain village in the XIc. It has a rounded apse with Lombard bands and an East and South window. There is a long thin South transept with a bell wall. The nave was extended West in the XIIc. It has a plain South doorway. The door has XIIc style metal work but no bolt.</p> <p>See 'Eglises Romanes Oubliées du Roussillon' page 225</p>
<p>Ille sur Têt Ste Marie la Rodona West of Perpignan</p>	<p>This church is in poor repair. It dates from the early XIIc. There is a round apse which is entirely enclosed in XIXc buildings apart from a large decorated window. It has Lombard bands above it. There is a long single nave with windows on the South side. It had a cloister fragments of which are now displayed in the adjacent chapel of St Gauderique. They include capitals of marble depicting monsters, lions, an eagle and foliage. There are other items from the XIIc including frescos from St Sauveur de Casesnoves and two altar fronts.</p> <p>See 'Eglises Romanes Oubliées du Roussillon' page 163 and special booklet</p>
<p>Lamanère St Sauveur Pyrenees West of Céret and Arles sur Tech</p>	<p>The church one sees is almost entirely XIVc or later. The North door was remade in the XIXc but may be basically Romanesque. It has a XIIc style bolt. There is a faint inscription in the pillar each side of the door. The original XIIc nave has side aisles that were added later.</p> <p>See 'Eglises Romanes Oubliées du Roussillon' page 303</p>

<p>La Llagone St Vincent Plateau North of Mont Louis</p>	<p>This church stands on a rocky outcrop above the village. Only the nave remains from the Romanesque church. The apse was destroyed in the XVIIIc. The single nave has a South door and, over the West end, a bell wall. The doorway is plain. To the right of it is a XIIc window.</p>
<p>See 'Eglises Romanes Oubliées du Roussillon' pages 233 &amp; 234</p>	
<p>Las Illas Notre Dame South of Céret</p>	<p>On a high spur above Céret and two kilometres North of Las Illas, this church has been restored several times. There is a single nave with a XVIIIc South door. The original apse is now ruined but appears to have been flat ended. There are two small transepts; the South one has a window dated 1690. There is a side chapel on the North side of the nave.</p>
<p>See 'Eglises Romanes Oubliées du Roussillon' page 278</p>	
<p>Llauro St Martin North-west of Le Boulou</p>	<p>This XIc church is boxed in by modern buildings. It runs West-East with a flat west apse wall that is behind a house. The nave is small and only partly exposed on the South side where there are two old and one new window. At the East end is an extension with a plain doorway.</p>
<p>See 'Eglises Romanes Oubliées du Roussillon' page 180</p>	
<p>Llo St Fructueux Cerdagne East of Bourg Madame</p>	<p>This XIIc church had a single nave and a rounded apse. Several side chapels were added in the XVIIc. The nave has a South door. This has capitals and lines of heads and small animals to the sides and decorated arches over the door. These include some 'Greenmen'. The East window of the apse has similar decoration. The apse also has a line of 'Lombard teeth' round the top of the wall and some small modillions that include an owl.</p>
<p>See 'Eglises Romanes Oubliées du Roussillon' pages 239 and 240</p>	

<p>Llupia St Thomas South-east of Thuir</p>	<p>This church is of XIIc origin. It was adjacent to the chateau (now destroyed). It has undergone a lot of subsequent alteration. The nave is mainly Romanesque but is without character outside; the apse is flat ended and of a later date. There is a South window to the apse that is Romanesque and the South wall of the nave has scaffold holes. There is a small XVIc bell wall over the non-descript West end that has a low XIXc tower at the South-west corner. Inside, the Romanesque arches each side of the nave and part of the choir are visible; they have all been damaged. In the second bay of the South wall (from the West) the outline of the original door is clearly visible. There is a plain XIIIc font.</p> <p>See 'Eglises Romanes Oubliées du Roussillon' page 155</p>
<p>Llupia Sta Mariá de Vilarmila or Ste Marie du Vilmar South of Thuir</p>	<p>This XIc church, which was originally dedicated to St Sauveur (after the name of a Mas of that name that was once next to it), is on the site of a Gallo-Roman hamlet. It was rebuilt in the XVc following an earthquake that caused severe damage. It was given further major restoration in the XXc. It has a single nave and a XIc South door. The door is between very worn columns. The arch over the door shows traces of paint. There is a small bell wall over the West end. The apse is rounded and has a line of four unusual large recessed arches/windows and engaged column/buttresses on the North-east side. These arches resemble those on the apse of St Guilhem le Désert and La Seu d'Urgell. There is a central window that is a little lower than these arches. It has a little decoration on the arch. The interior is plain. The North and South walls have largely, slightly pointed engaged arches. The choir has Lombard bands. The font by the South door rests on a small XIIc sculptured base that is decorated with a sleeping quadruped at each corner. There is a modern dwelling on the South wall of the apse.</p> <p>See 'Eglises Romanes Oubliées du Roussillon' page 155 and 'Conflent Revue' of Mai/Juin 1987 pages 44 &amp; 45</p>
<p>Marcevol Ste Marie North-east of Prades</p>	<p>This is the church of a former priory that belonged to the Order of the Holy Sepulchre. It dates from the middle of the XIIc. There is a nave with two side aisles, a rounded apse and rounded South chapel; there probably never was a North chapel. The aisles are divided by large rectangular columns. The West door is constructed from marble with a blank tympanum. Above the door</p>

	<p>is a very slim window with a wide marble border and arch. The door itself has some XIIc metalwork. At the top of the façade is a small bell wall. The apse has narrow windows and Lombard bands.</p> <p>See leaflet, 'Roussillon Roman' page 31 and 'Eglises Romanes Oubliées du Roussillon' pages 183 to 185</p>
<p>Marcevol</p> <p>Ste Marie-Des-Grades</p> <p>North-east of Prades</p>	<p>This tiny church was the parish church. It has a single nave and a rounded apse. The apse has Lombard bands and a single central window. The South door is plain and on the North wall are two large XIVc buttresses. Whilst most of the present church dates from the XIIc the elements of opus spicatum stonework on the North wall indicate that it was originally built in the XIc</p> <p>See 'Eglises Romanes Oubliées du Roussillon' page 183</p>
<p>Marians</p> <p>St Fructueux</p> <p>Têt valley South of Olette</p>	<p>This is a very small church with a short nave and a rounded apse. There is a small bell wall at the west end and a plain South door. The West end is attached to a more recent building. The church possibly dates from the late XIIc or early XIIIc.</p> <p>See 'Eglises Romanes Oubliées du Roussillon' page 226</p>
<p>Marquixanes</p> <p>Ste Eulalie</p> <p>East of Prades</p>	<p>Only the tower remains from the XIIc church. It is square and adjoins the present XVIc church.</p> <p>See 'Eglises Romanes Oubliées du Roussillon' page 179</p>
<p>Molitg les Bains</p> <p>Ste Marie</p>	<p>Very little of the XIIc church remains. The main part of the church was reorientated in the XIXc. The side chapels were added in 1701 and 1723. The original apse can be seen in rounded outline,</p>

North-west of Prades	<p>but the main entrance has now been placed there. That door has XIIc style metalwork that is probably of fairly recent manufacture. The original apse is crowned by an ungainly tower that dates from the XIII or XIVc.</p> <p>See 'Eglises Romanes Oubliées du Roussillon' page 190</p>
<p>Monastir del Camp Ste Marie Near Passa to the West of Elne and North of Le Boulou</p>	<p>Legend records that Charlemagne stayed here on his way to fight the 'Saracens'. The priory is now in private hands. It was Augustine. The church is from the XIc and the monastic buildings to the south are XIIc, whilst the cloisters behind them were built in 1307 and are Gothic. The West door has two capitals each side; some of these are modelled on works of the Maître de Cabestany school and particularly capitals at Rieux-Minervois, in the Aude; three depict grotesque heads and monsters; the third is of Se Helena (who went to Palestine to search for the True Cross) or the Annunciation. In the church at Thuir is a XIIIc Madonna and child that is believed to have originated here.</p> <p>See 'Eglises Romanes Oubliées du Roussillon' pages 150 to 152, 'Congrès Archéologique de France 1954' pages 315 to 333 and 'Le Maître de Cabestany' pages 169 to 175</p>
<p>Montalba le Château West of Perpignan and North of Vinça</p>	<p>This church is outside the fortified bourg and is set on a ridge. It appears to be of mid to late XIIc origin but has been altered subsequently. It has a single nave; the West two bays have been rebuilt. The apse has four facets and a small central window that is now blocked. There is a small North transept and a bell wall over the South side of the crossing.</p>
<p>Montauriol St Saturnin Aspres South-west of Thuir</p>	<p>This is a small chapel outside the village. It has a small rounded apse and a single nave. The apse is thought to be pre-Romanesque by some authorities, dating from the Xc, whilst the same authorities consider that the nave was added in the XI or XIIc. The nave and apse are misaligned. Both are plain. The West door is small and has a plain arch. Inside, the nave has two bays with blind arches. It has a vaulted roof. At the entrance to the choir there is an arch that is slightly 'horseshoe shaped' in Mozarab</p>

	<p>style. The choir which is narrower than the nave is very much higher than the nave by about 1.8m. This might be because there was solid rock below the choir; if this was the case it might suggest that the nave is older than the choir as some experts believe. The choir has a slightly narrower section at the East end. There are two small windows. The interior walls are all covered in a thick plaster. The door has very fine XIIc style metalwork. There is a bell wall over the West end.</p> <p>See 'Eglises Romanes Oubliées du Roussillon' page 157, 'L'Art Pre-Románic a Catalunya – Segles IX-X' page 200 and 'L'Art Mozarab' page 421</p>
<p>Montauriol St Amans de la Ribera</p>	<p>This chapel is in a quiet valley North of the village. It has a short rounded apse and a single nave. There is no decoration. It was first recorded in 1140. The present chapel is in XIIc style.</p>
<p>Aspres South-west of Thuir</p>	<p>See 'Eglises Romanes Oubliées du Roussillon' pages 157 and 158 and 'Conflent Revue' of Mai/Juin 1987 page 46</p>
<p>Montauriol Ste Marie de Valpuy or Ste Marie du Mas Costa Aspres South-west of Thuir</p>	<p>This chapel stands isolated on a ridge to the North-west of the village on the site of the village of Montauriol d'Amont that has disappeared. It has a single nave and a short, rounded apse. The West door is within a plain arch. There are two small round windows: one over the door and the other in the South wall. There is a small bell wall over the West end. It was consecrated in 1010 but was rebuilt in 1850.</p> <p>See 'Conflent revue' of Mai/Juin 1987 page 46</p>
<p>Montbolo St André Tech valley North of Amalie-les-Bains</p>	<p>This is a solid looking fortified church. The East end is flat with two small XIIc windows. The South wall of the nave has three XIIc windows and a door with a white marble frame that is new. The door has a lintel and tympanum, both blank. The outer walls were raised significantly in the XIVc. Inside, there is a single nave and two small rounded chapels that are set into the East wall.</p>

<p>Montesquieu</p> <p>St Saturnin</p> <p>Albères East of Le Boulou</p>	<p>See 'Eglises Romanes Oubliées du Roussillon' pages 286 and 287</p> <p>This church was built in the early XIIc. There is a single nave and a rounded apse. The present doorway is possibly XIIIc; it is set within the arch of the earlier XIIc door. Above is a bell wall. There are two marble memorials on the South wall of the nave and others on the West façade. The apse has Lombard bands. The door has XIIc style metal work.</p> <p>See 'Eglises Romanes Oubliées du Roussillon' page 269</p>
<p>Montferrer</p> <p>Ste Marie</p> <p>Tech valley North-west of Arles sur Tech</p>	<p>This is a church from the XIIc. It has a single nave with a South door and the apse is rounded and plain. On the North side of the crossing is a square bell tower with a carved capital on a pilaster in two of the bays. The South door has a carved marble capital on a granite column each side. The one to the right has strange heads with a florette; the one to the left has a scalloped pattern. On the South wall of the nave there are four XIIc windows. Inside there is a XIIc marble tomb with small Romanesque arches on the side and two inscriptions divided by a cross on the top.</p> <p>See 'Roussillon Roman' page 32 and 'Eglises Romanes Oubliées du Roussillon' page 297</p>
<p>Mosset</p> <p>Ste Marie de Corbiac</p> <p>North of Prades</p>	<p>This XIIIc chapel was once a priory. It stands to the South of the village and is now part of a farm. The apse is rounded with a XVc slim window on the North side at a time when the church belonged to the order 'Trinitaires'. The nave is long with several modern windows and doors. Inside, the choir has XVIIc frescos. There is a bell wall over the West end of the nave which is attached to a later dwelling. There is another larger dwelling attached to the South wall of the nave. On the West side of the stream that flows beside the property are the ruins of a small chapel, St Julien le Vieux. It had a single nave and a rounded apse. There is a small fragment of 'Lombard teeth' on the choir. Still part of the ruins is what appears to be the South chapel. It was once the parish church but was abandoned in the XVIIc.</p>

	See 'Eglises Romanes Oubliées du Roussillon' page 191 and 'Life in a Postcard' by Rosemary Bailey
Nahuja	This church was largely rebuilt in the XVIIIc. However, on the South wall of the nave there is the outline of a Romanesque arch. There is a XIIc window on the same wall.
St Jacques	
Cerdagne	
Nohèdes	This church has had a number of additions since it was built in the mid XIIc. These include a raised roof area that is probably XIVc, a porch at the West end and a square tower at the North-west corner. The remainder is Romanesque. It comprises a single nave and a short rounded apse. There was a South door that is now blocked. It has a round arch of marble. Above is a XVIIIc (?) sundial.
St Martin	
North of the Têt valley and North of Prades	
	See 'Eglises Romanes Oubliées du Roussillon' page 207
Nyér	The church dates from the XIIc. It has a rounded apse with Lombard bands and a XIIc East window. There is a doorway that has been blocked with concrete blocks in the South wall by the crossing. There is a small length of Lombard bands on the South wall and a longer one on the North wall that is partly obscured by the addition of the North aisle. The main door is in the South wall, to the left; it appears to have been remade. It is stepped and is below an arc of Lombard teeth. It has XIIc style metalwork that appears to be modern. The West wall has an inverted 'V' of Lombard bands. On the North-east corner of the church is a modern square bell tower.
St Jacques	
Têt valley South-west of Olette	
	See 'Eglises Romanes Oubliées du Roussillon' pages 226 & 227
Oms	The West doorway is plain but made of marble. The door has an interesting door handle. There is a square tower on the South side and a rounded apse that has been raised to provide a fortified space. There are several XIXc side chapels. The remainder may be late XIIc. There are two reused marble tablets on the South wall;
St Jean	
Aspres South-west of Thuir	

	each has a simple cross.
	See 'Eglises Romanes Oubliées du Roussillon' pages 282 & 283
Oreilla	This church has been greatly altered over time. It has a flat apse, two transepts; (the North one has a blocked arch on its West side), and a short nave with a modern West door. There is a square tower on the North-west corner. Inside, there is a fine XIIIc altar front that may have originally been at St Martin de Canigou.
Ste Marie	
On the North side of the Têt by Olette	See 'Eglises Romanes Oubliées du Roussillon' page 228
Ortaffa	This church stands on a hill over the town. There is a single nave and a rounded apse. The door is on the South side. There is no external decoration.
Ste Eugene	
South of Perpignan	See 'Eglises Romanes Oubliées du Roussillon' page 149
Osséja	This church retains only the apse; the remainder was rebuilt. The apse is rounded and has a central window with pilasters and two small foliage capitals.
St Pierre	
Cerdagane	See 'Eglises Romanes Oubliées du Roussillon' pages 241 and 242
Palalda	The church dates from the Xc. Only the nave of that church remains; the remainder including the square tower over the apse dates from the XVc. The West façade has a door set below a blank tympanum and lintel, both in white marble. There is a circular window above the doorway which may be of a later date. The door has superb XIIc metalwork; sadly the bolt is missing.
St Martin	
Tech valley opposite Amélie les Bains	See 'Eglises Romanes Oubliées du Roussillon' page 287
La Pava	This church is derelict but intact. It has a rounded apse and a

<p>St Ferrol or St Alexandre</p> <p>South-west of Argelès sur Mer</p>	<p>narrow nave from the Xc and an extension West that dates from sometime later – the XVIIc or the XIXc. The original nave has a barrel vault. The apse has a lauze roof and there are several rows of opus spicatum stonework. At the West end, below a small bell wall, is a barn door.</p> <p>See ‘Eglises Romanes Oubliées du Roussillon’ pages 117 and 118 and ‘L’Art Pre-Románic a Catalunya – Segles IX-X’ page 196</p>
<p>Perpignan</p> <p>St Jean le Vieux</p>	<p>This former church is situated on the North side of the Cathedral. It was formerly the parish church built in the X or XIc before Perpignan became a Bishopric. The building fell into disuse when the present cathedral was built. It was, until recently used by the electricity authority. It comprised a nave and side aisles that are largely intact. The nave has a fine South door of white marble. Over the door is a sculpture of Christ in majesty. An engraving from the mid XIXc shows a plain rounded doorway with two small statues each side. The statue had been removed in the XVIIc and placed on the bell tower. It was found in a damaged stated and restored to the door in 1909. Each side are two Apostles including Paul to the left and Peter to the right. All these are the works of a sculptor known as ‘Maître au mille plis’, Raymond de Pia. Above the door is a cornice with small heads and two small basiliacs. There was once thought to have been a trumeau below the Christ; this is not longer supported. To the left is a marble tablet below a narrow XIIc window. There is a similar tablet by the South door to the Cathedral, by the South chapel. The East end of the apse, the North chapel and the crossing have been destroyed. The South chapel has been incorporated into the Cathedral. Above the church is a tower that includes, on the West side, a short strip of blind arches. Another marble door from St Jean has been reconstructed at the Palais des Rois de Majorque, Perpignan; it dates from the XIc and has a lobed pattern around the edges similar to the one found on the marble altars of the period.</p> <p>See ‘Roussillon Roman’ pages 255 and 256, ‘Congrès Archéologique de France 1954’ pages 31 to 50, ‘Les Cahiers de St Michel de Cuxa’ vol XLV 2014 pages 211-215 and ‘Eglises Romanes Oubliées du Roussillon’ pages 101 to103</p>
<p>Planès</p>	<p>This strange church stands high on the South side of the valley. It dates from probably the XIIc. The floor plan is based around a</p>

<p>Ste Marie Upper reaches of the Têt valley</p>	<p>triangle. The entrance is at the West but you enter facing North-east. There are two rounded bays on the North and South sides of the West end. East of them two triangular elements point North-east and South-east. To the East of them is a choir formed by a quadrilateral that is narrower at the West than at the East. The door has XIIc style metal work.</p> <p>See 'Eglises Romanes Oubliées du Roussillon' pages 237 &amp; 238 and 'Les Cahiers de St Michel de Cuxa' vol XXXV 2004 pages 177 - 186</p>
<p>Planèze St Pierre Between the Agly and Têt valleys West of Perpignan</p>	<p>This church stands on a knoll outside the village. It has a short rounded apse with an East and South window. There is a plain South door with a long bell wall over the door. Both the South and North walls of the nave have slim buttresses.</p> <p>See 'Eglises Romanes Oubliées du Roussillon' pages 128 &amp; 129</p>
<p>Prades St Pierre</p>	<p>The present church dates from the XVIIc. The tower is Romanesque. On the South side, it rises five storeys, of which the lower four are Romanesque. The lower one has a pair of arches; the next, a pair of arches topped by Lombard bands and 'teeth'; then a pair of slim windows with further Lombard bands and the fourth level repeats this. The top story was added later.</p> <p>See 'Eglises Romanes Oubliées du Roussillon' pages 192 to 193</p>
<p>Prats-Balaguer Ste Marie Têt South-west of Olette</p>	<p>The original church was built in the XIc. A North aisle and tower on the South side were added later. The original church had a single aisle and a rounded apse. Two large buttresses were added to the North side of the aisle. The outside has been hideously clad with grey plaster hiding any details of the stonework.</p> <p>See 'Eglises Romanes Oubliées du Roussillon' pages 231 and 232</p>

<p>Prats de Mollo</p> <p>Ste Juste et Ste Ruffine</p> <p>At the West end of the Tech valley</p>	<p>Only the tower is Romanesque. It is on the North side of the XVIIc church. It has openings on four levels with capitals on pilasters on the top two. The South door has fine metal work that may date from the XIIIc and inside the church is a huge XIIc font.</p> <p>See 'Eglises Romanes Oubliées du Roussillon' page 303</p>
<p>Prunet</p> <p>St Etienne</p> <p>Aspres South-west of Thuir</p>	<p>This is a small chapel in a tiny hamlet on a high forested hill. There is a small flat apse, and a short single nave. It is first recorded in 1050 and was built in pre-Romanesque style. The West doorway is plain; the door has fragments of XIIc metalwork. Over the crossing is a small square tower with pairs of openings divided by a pilaster with a plain capital.</p> <p>See 'Eglises Romanes Oubliées du Roussillon' pages 283 and 284, 'L'Art Pre-Románic a Catalunya – Segles IX-X' page 200 and 'Conflent revue' of Mai/Juin 1987 page 49</p>
<p>Puyvalador</p> <p>St Martin de Rutort</p> <p>Plateau North of Mont Louis</p>	<p>Though of XIIc origin it has been much altered. Of the original only the form remains, with a single nave and a rounded apse.</p> <p>See 'Eglises Romanes Oubliées du Roussillon' pages 236 &amp; 237</p>
<p>Py</p> <p>St Paul</p> <p>South-west of Prades on the West shoulder of Mt Canigou</p>	<p>The first church was built at the end of the Xc. In the XIc a South aisle was added, below which is a crypt. To the East are later additions. The South wall has Lombard bands. The South door was rebuilt in 1665; it is plain with a XIIc style bolt. The Top of the tower was rebuilt in the XVIIIc. There is a Romanesque window in the base of the tower and a sculptured head and two discs of stone above it.</p> <p>See 'Eglises Romanes Oubliées du roussillon' page 223</p>
<p>Réal</p>	<p>This small church dates from the XIc. It has a single nave and a narrower flat ended apse. The West door was remade in the</p>

<p>St Romain</p> <p>On the plateau North of Mont Louis</p>	<p>XVIIIc. On the South wall are two groups of arches with Lombard bands.</p> <p>See 'Eglises Romanes Oubliées du Roussillon' page 237</p>
<p>Ria</p> <p>St Vincent</p> <p>West of Prades</p>	<p>Only the tower is XIIc. It is tall and square. On the West face are Lombard bands over an arch that has been blocked. On the North face there is an opening on the top level, below which is a bay with Lombard bands. The West door was remade in the XVIIc but has XIIc style metal work.</p> <p>See 'Eglises Romanes Oubliées du Roussillon' page 204</p>
<p>Rigarda</p> <p>Ste Eulalie de Villa</p> <p>Têt valley South of Vinça</p>	<p>This church has long been abandoned. It stands on the banks of a river amongst vineyards about a kilometre from the village it served. The church has a single nave and a rounded apse. There are several South facing Romanesque windows. The south door has lost its original marble arch that was inserted into the east door of the church in the centre of the village in 1648. There is a bell wall over the West end. The walls are extremely thick and show opus spicatum both inside and out. The interior is entirely plain.</p> <p>See 'Eglises Romanes Oubliées de Roussillon' page 177</p>
<p>Riuferrer</p> <p>St Pierre</p> <p>Tech valley West of Arles sur Tech</p>	<p>This chapel is set on the floor of a valley and by the mountain stream. The structure dates from the mid XIIc and it is built from granite. It comprises a single nave and a short rounded apse. The nave has a North door that has a blank tympanum and a simply decorated arch above it. The doorway is stepped but there is only one capital each side: to the right foliage and to the left a small head on foliage. On the doorstep is a chiselled star. Along the North wall are four large modillions with crudely carved heads; these suggest that there was once a porch; they are in the style of carved heads seen in the Cerdagne. Along the top lip of the wall are two small heads and two flowers. The apse has a central window and a line of 'Lombard teeth'. On the South side of the</p>

	<p>apse there is a strange hole. The South wall of the nave has three windows; the Western of these has a crudely sculptured head on the upper surface. The bell wall over the crossing is modern.</p> <p>See 'Eglises Romanes Oubliées du Roussillon' pages 294 and 295</p>
<p>Riunoguès St Michel In the Pyrenees West of Le Perthus and South-east of Céret.</p>	<p>This is a small church with a short flat ended apse that has an East window that has been blocked. There is a single apse with a modern West door below a damaged bell wall. The outline of the original door may be seen on the South side it had a wide horseshoe-shaped arch. Inside, the nave has two bays. The arch into the choir is also horseshoe-shaped. There is a plain old font and, on the South side, some unexplained stone steps. The church is late Xc.</p> <p>See 'Eglises Romanes Oubliées du Roussillon' pages 278 &amp; 279 and 'L'Art Pre-Románic a Catalunya – Segles IX-X' page 191</p>
<p>Rivesaltes Ste Marie de la Garriga North of Perpignan and near the airport</p>	<p>This church was a benedictine priory built in the late XIIc. It had a rounded apse into which a large Gothic window was later inserted. There was a single nave onto which a commercial structure has been built. On the South side is a ruined Gothic aisle and chapel.</p> <p>See 'Eglises Romanes Oubliées du Roussillon' page 93</p>
<p>St André de Sorède Between Le Boulou and Ageless sur Mer</p>	<p>This is a XIc former Benedictine abbey. It may originally have been founded by a monk from the South of the Pyrenees moving to avoid the Moslems. It is built using large uncut stones from the nearby river bed. Much of it is opus spicatum stonework. The church comprises a very high and wide nave with two very narrow side aisles. The apse is rounded as are the two side chapels, one off each arm of the transept. On the apse and at the exterior of the East end of the nave and on the top of the West wall are Lombard bands. On the West façade there is a lintel over the door; it illustrates the ascending Christ, supported by two angels or seraphs; to the sides are tree apostles. This has possibly been re-</p>

used and may have originally been intended to be an altar front. It is from the Xc. On the tympanum (which is original) there is a chrism, which is modern. Above it is a window with similar sculptured marble; it may once have been a doorway. Over that window is a blank tympanum. Each side of the door is a sculptured animal; they are XIIc. Inside the entrance is a small sculptured apostle that dates from the XIc and there are two large fragments of fresco. In the nave, high up, are four old capitals. There is a X or XIc altar and font. The altar is lobed and is similar to several others in the region. On the South side of the nave is a square tower; it is later than the church and has a lot of marble stonework; this might have come from the cloisters that once stood on the North side of the church. Eight capitals from that cloister survive; one is in the church; a second is on the façade of Sorède church; a third is at St Génis church and a fourth in St Jean Lasseille.

See leaflet, 'Roussillon Roman' pages 35 to 36, 117 to 120 and 123, 'La Route des Abbayes en Languedoc-Roussillon' page 101, 'Congrès Archéologique de France' pages 208 to 215, 'La Sculpture Romane en Roussillon' vol III pages 20 and 31, 'Les Cahiers de St Michel de Cuxa' vol 9 1978 pages 163 – 170, 'Les Cahiers de St Michel de Cuxa' vol XLV 2014 pages 197-209, 'L'Art Pre-Románic a Catalunya – Segles IX-X' page 193-195 and 'Eglises Romanes Oubliées du Roussillon' pages 253 to 258

St Cyprien

St Etienne de Valarasa

South-east of Perpignan and on the North-west edge of St Cyprien

This small chapel was first recorded in 928 but was rebuilt in the XIc and was consecrated in 1150. It has a single nave and a rounded nave. The nave has a South door with an arc of coloured stones. The door has modern replacement metalwork. The apse has engaged flat buttresses that form three arcs. There is one Romanesque window in the apse. The West wall has a large blocked window that may date from the XVIc. There is a XIXc bell-wall. The church is mainly built from medium sized river boulders. A paleo-Christian baptistery was discovered on the site during the XXc restoration.

See 'Eglises Romanes Oubliées du Roussillon' pages 106 and 107 and 'Conflent Revue' of Mai/Juin 1987 pages 40 & 41

<p>St Colombe de la Commanderie South-west of Thuir</p>	<p>This church dates from the Xc but has been extensively altered and restored subsequently. It runs East to West with a single nave and rounded apse. There is a small South door and a fortified area over the choir. There is a bell wall over the West end. The church is enclosed by houses on the North and South sides. In the XIIIc it became a possession of the Knights of St John of Jerusalem.</p> <p>See 'Eglises Romanes Oubliées du Roussillon' page 156</p>
<p>Ste Colombe de Las Illas Aspres West of Thuir</p>	<p>This church is isolated and in a clearing on the hillside. There was a single XIIIc nave with a bell wall over the West end. A second nave was added on the North side in the XIVc. In the South wall are two small windows and a plain doorway. There is a small flat ended apse that also has a small South window.</p> <p>See 'Eglises Romanes Oubliées du Roussillon' page 162 and 'Conflent revue' of Mai/Juin 1987 page 48</p>
<p>St Estève (Catalan for St Etienne) St Etienne North-west of Perpignan</p>	<p>The church has its origins in the XIc. It has a long nave with two side aisles. These were divided by three huge cylindrical columns, of which the two Western ones are intact complete with scaffold holes. The choir is rounded as are the two side chapels. The altars in each are plain white marble tablets from the XIIc. In the wall of the choir is a small tablet with a cross and an alpha and omega. The apse has small Lombard bands. The West door has disappeared. The entrance is via a modern porch with a modern bell tower above it.</p> <p>See 'Roussillon Roman' page 37 and 'Eglises Romanes Oubliées du Roussillon' pages 140 and 141</p>
<p>St Féliu-d'Amont Sta Maria West of Perpignan</p>	<p>This church which dates from the Xc was once a priory church of the order of St Ruf d'Avignon. Originally it had a single nave and a rounded apse. It was fortified in the XIVc. The apse has Lombard bands and flat buttresses. The South of the nave has a door with a tympanum that depicts a damaged Lamb of God supported by two angels. To the side of the door are floral</p>

	<p>sculptures. The door has old metal work. To the right of the door is a window with a decorated arch and to the left is a small dedication tablet.</p> <p>See 'Eglises Romanes Oubliées du Roussillon' page 141 and 142 and 'Les Cahiers de Saint Michel de Cuxa' No 4 of 1971 pages 110 to 115</p>
St Féliu-d' Aval	
St André	Only the apse remains from the XIIc church. The remainder was rebuilt in the XIXc. The apse is rounded with flat buttresses; in the North one is a XIIc window. The apse has Lombard bands.
West of Perpignan	See 'Eglises Romanes Oubliées du Roussillon' pages 142 and 143
St Ferriol	
North-east of Céret	The chapel is of XIIIc origin and is of little interest. A hundred metres North is a private house with, on a West window, a Romanesque capital. The capital has an eagle on each corner,
St Génis des Fontaines	
St Michel	
Between Le Boulou and Argelès sur Mer	This church dates mostly from the XIIc. It has a single nave with a rounded apse and a rounded side chapel off each transept arm. On the West façade is a bas-relief lintel that depicts Christ in a mandorla that is supported by two angels as he rises to Heaven. Each side are three apostles. Across the upper half of the lintel is an inscription that states that the lintel was made in honour of St Génis on the order of William abbot in the twenty-fourth year of the reign of Robert (the Pious, son of Hugues Capet who succeeded his father on 26 October 996). To the sides of the door there are two tomb stones that are contemporary with the door; the one to the right refers to a bishop from nearby Pollestres. Inside the church is a re-used capital from St André de Sorède. To the North of the church is a XIIIc cloister. The columns and capitals are of three different coloured marbles, some possibly from the Narbonne area. The motifs on the capitals are mostly of animals, birds and unusual monsters. A small number depict figures including one of Adam & Eve. Several of the column bases have small motifs. Two capitals have small tacherons – a 'B' and a 'P'.

	<p>See leaflet, 'Roussillon Roman' page 37, 'Routes des Abbayes en Languedoc-Roussillon' page 99, 'Congrès Archéologique de France 1954' pages 199 to 207, 'La Sculpture Romane en Roussillon' vol III pages 22 and 31, 'Les Cahiers de St Michel de Cuxa' vol 9 1978 pages 163 – 170, 'Les Cahiers de St Michel de Cuxa' vol XLV 2014 pages 197-209, 'L'Art Pre-Románic a Catalunya – Segles IX-X' page 192, 'Two great works of Romanesque Art' Francis Henry Taylor in Bulletin of the Pennsylvania Museum vol 24, 1928, and 'Eglises Romanes Oubliées du Roussillon' pages 258 to 263</p>
<p>St Jean Lasseille West of Elne and South-south-west of Perpignan</p>	<p>The church is of XIIc origin, but is no longer of much structural interest having been extensively altered since. At ground level there are fragments of a pre-Romanesque church. It contains a XIIc capital that has been reused as a stoop. It depicts lions and is one of eight capitals thought to have come from the cloister of St André de Sorède.</p> <p>See 'Eglises Romanes Oubliées du Roussillon' page 149 and 'La Sculpture Romane en Roussillon' vol III page 20</p>
<p>St Jean Pla de Corts Tech valley West of Le Boulou</p>	<p>This small chapel has a small rounded apse. It had a single nave onto which XVIc side chapels have been added. The West façade has been rebuilt and a large porch added. In recent times it has been extensively restored leaving little of the Romanesque character.</p> <p>See 'Eglises Romanes Oubliées du Roussillon' page 278</p>
<p>Ste Léocadie Cerdagane</p>	<p>From the exterior this church looks Romanesque, It has a rounded apse. The nave is built of small even stones. It has, in fact, been extensively rebuilt. The West façade was again rebuilt in modern times. On the South wall is the outline of the old door and above it is the outline of a sculptured cross. There is a bell wall.</p> <p>See 'Eglises Romanes Oubliées du Roussillon' page 241</p>

<p>Ste Marie la Mer (formerly Pabirans)</p> <p>North-east of Perpignan</p>	<p>Of the original church only the polygonal apse remains. It is XIIc and is made from limestone blocks; the remainder of the church is built of brick. In the walls are three narrow windows; these are not evenly spaced apart. Inside are the remains of a lintel that depicts an Evangelist (Matthew?) and a flower.</p> <p>See 'Eglises Romanes Oubliées du Roussillon' pages 96 and 97</p>
<p>Ste Marie de Vilar</p> <p>South of Villelongue dels Monts in the Albères</p>	<p>This was an Augustine priory that was built on the site of a pagan temple (the remains of which may be seen on the North side of the church) and a Carolingian chapel that was to the North-west of the present church. The church has a single nave with frescos in the two rounded side chapels and on the cul-de-four vault of the choir. There is a fine West door built of white marble. It has interesting capitals to the sides; these are copies of the originals that were stolen in 1924. There is another door on the North that used to lead from the monastic buildings. On the North side of the church are the remains of the lower floor of the Carolingian hall.</p> <p>See Leaflet and 'Eglises Romanes Oubliées du Roussillon' pages 266 to 268</p>
<p>St Martin de Canigou</p> <p>South-west of Prades</p>	<p>This abbey is built on an escarpment on the West slopes of Mont Canigou. It was founded in the XIc by a monk sent from St Michael de Cuxa. Esclua is recorded as being responsible for its construction. It was abandoned before the Revolution and fell into ruins. It was restored between 1902 and 1932 by Mgr de Carsalade du Pont, Bishop of Perpignan. It was further enlarged between 1952 to 1972. There are two churches, one a crypt for the other. The upper church has three parallel aisles with a rounded apse and three side chapels. The aisles are divided by slim columns with capitals that support more substantial arches. The capitals have simple capitals, mostly showing foliage and lions. The windows on the South of the nave are modern. The crypt also has three aisles ending in rounded chapels. At the East end there are simple pillars (now encased in later stonework) supporting the roof. These may be from an earlier church. The crypt does not extend as far East as the upper church because of solid rock. The roof retains</p>

	<p>the original stones and mortar in places. On the South side of the South chapel is an engaged pillar that shows Burgundian characteristics of architectural style. To the North is a square bell tower that has been restored. To the South are the cloisters that overlook the valley. The South gallery which never existed until 1920 has sculptured capitals from the XIc cloister and re-employed plaques. The capitals depict a procession of monks, Herod &amp; Salome, St Martin as well as beasts and foliage. Some show typical characteristics of the region but are of a less refined quality than those at St Michel de Cuxa. There is a small upper gallery outside the South door of the upper church. Here there are four damaged capitals; they depict eagles, sirens and one depicts lions and is very similar to two at St Michel de Cuxa that were from the tribune there. There are four foliage capitals on the North side of the church by a former tomb. In the church is a XIIc font.</p> <p>See 'Roussillon Roman' pages 101 to 110, 'La Sculpture Romane en Roussillon' vol III pages 7 to 18 and 'Eglises Romanes Oubliées du Roussillon' pages 215 to 219</p>
<p>St Martin de Fenollar South of Le Boulou</p>	<p>This was founded by Benedictines from Arles sur Tech in the XIc. There is a single three bay nave with a groin vaulted timber ceiling. The apse is flat ended with a small east window. The arch from the nave to the choir is horseshoe-shaped. The church has numerous XIIc frescos depicting the Mystery of the Incarnation, the Annunciation, the Nativity, the Adoration by the Magi, the Return of the Magi, the Twenty-four wise men of the Apocalypse, Christ in Glory with the Four Evangelists, Angels with a book and a symbol. The colours of ochre, red, green and blue are thought to have influenced Picasso and Braque who worked nearby. The door dates from the XIIc.</p> <p>See leaflet, 'Roussillon Roman' page 264, 'La Fresque Romane' pages 151 and 152, 'Congrès Archéologique de France 1954' pages 339 to 346, 'L'Art Pre-Románic a Catalunya – Segles IX-X' page 189-191, 'Eglises Romanes Oubliées du Roussillon' pages 271 to 275 and 'Conflent Revue' of Mai/Juin 1987 page 64</p>
<p>St Michel de Cuxa South of Prades</p>	<p>The origins of the present church go back to the IXc. The church has a wide nave with side aisles that are divided by wide horse shoe arches. There was a flat ended apse and six echeloned</p>

chapels. The apse and the North chapel off the transepts are lost. In the choir is the marble altar that dates from 974; it was recovered from the balcony of a house in Vinça in 1974. The altar has graffiti including Oliba's name. The nave has side aisles that are divided by square pillars and pre-Romanesque horseshoe arches. Beyond the West end are the ruins of the chapel of La Trinité. This had a choir and six small rounded niches and it was built over the crypt. The XIIc cloisters were to the North; most except part of the North side are now in the Cloisters Museum, New York; 9 of those on the North aisle were recovered from the public baths in Prades. They were the oldest sculptured cloisters in the Old Catalonia. Amongst the remaining sculptures are images of vegetation, lions, birds, monsters, monkeys and some human heads and figures. The XIIc cloisters are on the site of an earlier cloister that was detected during a recent dig (2016). A door leading into the church from the cloisters has a reconstructed 'tribune' that re-employs a variety of sculptures; these include statues of Sts Peter & Paul as well as beasts and animals. The cloisters also have nine capitals from the original tribune. Sculpture from the tribune is the work of the Maître de Serrabone and may be distinguished by his use of the trepan drill. One of his capitals resembles one from St Pons de Thomières that is now in the Louvre. There are other free-standing capitals and stone-work from the tribune in the Xc room off the North gallery, along with a sculptured plaque of Abbot Gregoire. On the South side of the crossing is a tall square tower with Lombard bands. The top is XII/XIVc; the original was pyramidal at the top. The North tower fell in 1839.

See leaflet, 'Roussillon Roman' page 45, 'Congrès Archéologique de France 1954' pages 299 to 314, 'La Route des Abbayes en Languedoc-Roussillon' page 113, 'Eglises Romanes Oubliées du Roussillon' pages 193 to 202, 'Les Cahiers de St Michel de Cuxa' vol XXXVIII 2007 pages 183 – 192, 'Les Cahiers de St Michel de Cuxa' vol XLIV 2013 pages 195-201, 'Les Cahiers de St Michel de Cuxa' vol XLV 2014 pages 175-187, 'Les Cahiers de Saint-Michel-de- Cuxa', vol XLVI 2015, pages 207-228 & 229-233, 'L'Art Pre-Románic a Catalunya – Segles IX-X' page 184-187, 'Etudes Roussillonnaises' 1952 and 'L'église Saint-Michel-de-Cuxa et l'occidentation des églises du Moyen Age', Jean Hubert, Journal of the Society of Architectural Historians, Vol 21, No 4 (Dec 1962), pp 163-170

<p>St Michel de Lloles</p> <p>West of Perpignan on the South edge of the Têt valley</p>	<p>Most of the XIc church is obscured by later additions on the North and South walls. It had a single nave with a plain West façade. The apse was rounded with Lombard bands. Only a few metres of the apse are now exposed.</p> <p>See 'Eglises Romanes Oubliées du Roussillon' page 161</p>
<p>St Pons de Candell</p> <p>Aspres West of Thuir</p>	<p>This chapel is on an isolated wild ridge. The chapel has a rounded apse and a single nave with a small plain South door. Above the West wall is a bell wall that is built of brick. It is not possible to date the chapel, which may have early origins but the present building has little to suggest that it is earlier than the XIIIc.</p> <p>See 'Eglises Romanes Oubliées du Roussillon' page 159</p>
<p>Sahorre</p> <p>St Etienne</p> <p>South of the Têt valley and South-west of Prades</p>	<p>This church is set on a hill above the village. There is a square tower that dates from the XIc; it was restored in the XIXc. The apse is rounded and there is a single nave. The apse has a single window; it has fine capitals that are similar to those at Corneilla de Conflent. The South door is plain with a blank tympanum. Around the top of the apse wall are Lombard bands and 'teeth'. There is a large XIXc window in the West wall. The interior is plain.</p> <p>See 'Eglises Romanes Oubliées du Roussillon' pages 221 and 222</p>
<p>Salses</p> <p>Ste Cécile de Garrieux</p> <p>North of Perpignan and East of Salses</p>	<p>This church is now abandoned, the village of Garrieux having almost disappeared. It comprised a long rounded apse and a single nave. Transepts were added in the XIVc to the North and South. The West door was been blocked but was reopened when the church was restored in about 2010. Above that door is a bell wall that was added much later. The apse has a small East window that is in XIc style. The date of the church is uncertain but possibly XIc.</p> <p>See 'Eglises Romanes Oubliées du Roussillon' pages 91 &amp; 92 and 'Conflent Revue' of Mai/Juin 1987 pages 37 &amp; 38</p>

<p>Sansa St Jean North side of Têt valley North-east of Mont Louis</p>	<p>This was the parish church until the XIXc. It dates from the XIIc and comprises a single nave and a short rounded apse. The apse has a single central window. There are three windows on the South of the nave, but the West one appears to be of later construction. The West façade has a bell wall.</p> <p>See 'Eglises Romanes Oubliées du Roussillon' pages 228 and 229</p>
<p>Sauto St Maurice Têt valley East of Mont Louis</p>	<p>This church is on a knoll in a small hamlet high above the Têt valley. It dates from the Xc but was largely rebuilt in the XIIc. It has a tall square tower at the West end, a plain South door to the single nave with a XIIc window each side of the door. The apse was rebuilt in the XVIIIc.</p> <p>See 'Eglises Romanes Oubliées du Roussillon' page 232</p>
<p>Serdinya St Come et St Damien Têt valley West of Prades</p>	<p>This XIIc church has been greatly altered. It had a single nave with a rounded apse. This part was later raised and an aisle added on the North side. On the South side a transept was built with a chapel. From the exterior small fragments of the Romanesque church may be seen. Inside almost nothing of the original church remains. There is a fine XIIIc processional cross of Christ crowned; this comes from St Marcel de Flassa, on the hill to the North.</p> <p>See 'Eglises Romanes Oubliées du Roussillon' page 224</p>
<p>Serrabone Ste Marie Eastern slopes of Mont Canigou South-west of Perpignan</p>	<p>The main nave of the church dates from the XIc; the rest is XIIc. It was an Augustine priory. On the North side of the nave is a XIIc side aisle. The nave was extended East and the join may be seen in the North wall from the exterior, The West end of the nave was in ruins by 1960 and has been rebuilt. The apse is rounded with a small chapel each side. At the North-west corner is a square bell tower the upper part of which is modern. On the South side of the nave is a single sided cloister or gallery. There are capitals each side of the North door to the church, at the remarkable tribune with a balustrade across the middle of the nave and in the cloister.</p>

	<p>These depict lions, monsters and birds. The Maître who sculptured this tribune also did that at St Michel de Cuxa. His work is distinguished by extensive use of the trepan drill. In 2011 elements of a balustrade were being restored to the tribune. Above the West end of the cloister is a small patio. On the North side of the nave is a fine door with two capitals and finely decorated marble arches. The capitals are resin replacements after one was stolen.</p> <p>See booklet, 'Roussillon Roman' page 127, 'Congrès Archéologique de France 1954' pages 247 to 265, 'La Route des Abbayes en Languedoc-Roussillon' page 106, 'Eglises Romanes Oubliées du Roussillon' pages 166 to 173 and 'Les Cahiers de St Michel de Cuxa' vol XLIII, 2012 pages 205 to 216</p>
<p>Serralongue</p> <p>Notre Dame de l'Assomption de la Vierge</p> <p>Vallespir at the foot of the Pyrenees</p>	<p>This is a small church on a hill above the village. It has a single nave and a small rounded apse. It dates from the XIIc except for the tower which is recent. The apse is plain. The nave has a stepped South door with plain arches and neither columns nor capitals. The door has very fine Romanesque metalwork. The bolt has an inscription by the craftsman: ++ BER : FABER : VELIM : ME FECIT +++.</p> <p>See 'Roussillon Roman' page 39 and 'Eglises Romanes Oubliées du Roussillon' page 302</p>
<p>Sirach</p> <p>St Clement</p> <p>West of Prades</p>	<p>This church dates from the XIIc. It has a single nave and a rounded apse. The West door has a plain tympanum and no decoration to the sides.</p> <p>See 'Eglises Romanes Oubliées du Roussillon' page 207</p>
<p>Sorède</p> <p>West of Agèles sur Mer</p>	<p>The only element of this church that is of interest is a fine capital inserted into the masonry over the West door. It is of foliage. The capital is believed to be one of eight known capitals that survive from the cloisters of St André de Sorède.</p>

<p>Souanyas</p> <p>Ste Eugénie</p> <p>Têt valley South of Olette</p>	<p>This is a small church with a single nave and a rounded apse. The West door has XIIc style metalwork and it is below a bell wall that has been restored. The church is late XIIc or early XIIIc. There is no external decoration.</p> <p>See ‘Eglises Romanes Oubliées du Roussillon’ page 225 and 226</p>
<p>Sournia</p> <p>St Laurent d’Arsa</p> <p>Agly valley North of Prades</p>	<p>This small XIIc chapel has a single nave and a rounded apse. The nave has a plain but stepped South door. There is a bell wall over the West end. The apse has South and East small XIIc windows. Around the apse is a line of worn modillions and, between them, a line of sculptured frieze.</p> <p>To the East below the nearby castle is a large farm that is built around the remains of an earlier chapel, the roof vault of which may be seen from the East.</p> <p>See ‘Eglises Romanes Oubliées du Roussillon’ pages 135 and 136</p>
<p>Sournia</p> <p>St Michel</p> <p>Agly valley North of Prades</p>	<p>On a knoll to the West of Sournia, this church has been abandoned but was restored in the 1980s (perhaps a little too enthusiastically). The church, which dates from the Xc, is two parallel chapels; both are timber vaulted; the North one is the older. The South chapel has a large early Romanesque horseshoe style South door and a small West door of the same style. This chapel has a rounded apse. The entrance from the nave to the choir is through a horseshoe style arch. The North chapel has North door with a small, less accentuated horseshoe arch and two passages through to the South chapel; one, the Eastern, had been a South door before the building of the South chapel. There are two small ‘windows’ on the South wall of the North chapel that confirm that it is the older chapel of the two. This chapel has a trapezoidal apse that is skewed to the North. The entrance to the choir of this is also through a horseshoe arch. There had been some form of screen to separate the nave from the choir. At the West end of the North nave is a small door that is high in the wall; this door is in the same form as the North door; this West door led to a square tower, the ruins of which may be seen. This tower pre-dates both chapels. On the exterior, the West door from the tower has a less accentuated horseshoe arch than the one for the South chapel. There is a small bell wall over the apse of the South chapel. The</p>

	<p>church was a dependency of the abbey of St Michel de Cuxa, which also has horseshoe arches with similar characteristics.</p> <p>See 'Eglises Romanes Oubliées Romanes du Roussillon' pages 134 and 135 and 'L' Art Mozarabe' page 421</p>
<p>Sournia</p> <p>Ste Félicité</p> <p>Agly valley North of Prades</p>	<p>Set at the floor of the valley to the East of Sournia, this chapel is ruined. It dates from the Xc and comprises a single nave and a flat ended apse. There is a South door in the Mozarab style. Inside, the nave has two bays each side. The floor of the small choir is significantly higher than that of the nave. There may have been a bell wall over the West end but it has gone.</p> <p>See 'Eglises Romanes Oubliées du Roussillon' pages 133 and 134</p>
<p>Taillet</p> <p>St Pierre</p> <p>North of Amélie les Bains</p>	<p>The church was Romanesque, but it has been extensively restored and altered. There is a single nave with a plain West door and two XIIc South windows. The apse is rounded and without decoration. On the South side of the crossing there is a small bell tower and sacristy; both are of a later date. Inside, the church is of little interest. But there is a fine large marble font with five small naïve heads grouped around the securing hasp.</p> <p>See 'Eglises Romanes Oubliées du Roussillon' page 282</p>
<p>Taillet</p> <p>Notre Dame de Roure</p> <p>Three kms South of Taillet</p>	<p>This small church is on a knoll above the hamlet. It has a short single nave preceded by a porch. The apse is rounded. There is a small bell wall over the West end of the nave. The porch door has XIIc metal work. Behind a XVIc altar screen is XIII/XIVc frescoing.</p> <p>See 'Eglises Romanes Oubliées du Roussillon' page 282</p>
<p>Tarerach</p> <p>Têt valley North of Vinça</p>	<p>The church is neo-Romanesque, having been almost entirely rebuilt. On the South wall of the nave there is a single window with two small foliage capitals and a fragment of frieze to the right that has florettes.</p>

<p>Taulis St Jean l'Évangéliste North of Céret above the Tech valley</p>	<p>This small church dates from the XIIc. The Romanesque elements comprise a rounded apse that is set into a flat ended East end, and a single nave with a plain South door. There is a bell wall over the West end. Three side chapels were added in later centuries.</p> <p>See 'Eglises Romanes Oubliées du Roussillon' page 285</p>
<p>Taurinya St Fructueux South of Prades</p>	<p>This church has been altered so much over time that only the tower has any appearance of being Romanesque. It is square and stands on the North side of the church. It has openings that are divided by short pilasters with long capitals. These have foliage and monsters.</p> <p>See 'Eglises Romanes Oubliées du Roussillon' page 202</p>
<p>Taxo d'Avall St Martin &amp; Ste Croix South of Perpignan</p>	<p>This church, in a tiny walled hamlet, is privately owned and in poor repair. Part is used as a brick store and the apse is used as a garage. It dates from the mid XIc and is built using river boulders. There are two naves leading to a single rounded apse. The nave is on two levels (similar to the one at Cruas in the Ardèche). The groin vaults of the lower church can be seen from the ruined South door. There are bas relief sculptures on the pillars of the nave. There is a good XIIc window on the South wall of the nave. The West façade is plain apart from scaffold holes and two ruined XIIc windows. The apse retains a window on the east side. On the South side of the apse is the garage door and window!</p> <p>See 'Roussillon Roman' page 39 and 'Eglises Romanes Oubliées du Roussillon' pages 113 to 115</p>
<p>Terrats St Julien et Ste Basille South of Thuir</p>	<p>This church has a single nave and a rounded apse. Side chapels were added to the nave in the XVI and XVIIcs. The church was fortified in the XVIc but the line of the top of the Romanesque structure is visible. There is no external decoration. There is a large XIXc bell wall over the West end.</p>

	See 'Eglises Romanes Oubliées du Roussillon' page 155
Thuès-entre-Valls	This church is perched in a hamlet high above the Tet valley. Although it is of Romanesque origin it has undergone a lot of subsequent alteration. There is some opus spicatum stone work and a tiny XIIc window on the East wall. The South door retains XIIc style metal work.
St Génis In the upper reaches of the Têt Valley	
	See 'Eglises Romanes Oubliées du Roussillon' pages 230 & 231
Thuir	The church itself is not Romanesque apart from a circular squat tower on the North side. But it contains a fine XIIIc wooden Madonna & child above and behind the altar; it is known as 'Notre Dame des Victoires' and has an inscription at the base reading 'Mater Dei'; this may have originally been at Monastir del Camp, although one authority has suggested that it was at St Génis des Fontaines. The South wall of the nave has a number of stones from the Romanesque church that have been re-used; one, part of an arch, has fine interlace.
St Pierre	
South-west of Perpignan	
	See 'Eglises Romanes Oubliées du Roussillon' page 156 and 'Les Cahiers de Saint-Michel de Cuxa' vol XXV 1974 pages 51-61
Thuir	This small chapel stands on the South-east edge of the town. It has been built in three phases. There is a small single nave with a short rounded apse that is XIIc. The chapel was later extended twice to the West (possibly in the XV and XVII cs). The chapel is built of rounded stones some of which are in herring-bone fashion. The windows are all post XIIc. There is a small bell wall.
St Sébastien South-west of Perpignan	
Tordères	This church has a wide West facade with a tower at the South-west corner. The apse is flat ended. The only sign of its Romanesque origin lies in a small blocked window that is to the right of the door. Most of the church dates from the XVI or XVIIcs.
St Nazaire	
Aspres South of Thuir	

	See 'Eglises Romanes Oubliées du Roussillon' page 280
Toulouges	The church is on the site of the Council that was held from 1062 to 1064 that led to the 'Trêve du Dieu'. This church dates from the XIc. There is a rounded apse over a crypt that is now sealed. The apse has a central window and there are small windows for the crypt. Below the central window is a short pink marble column of unexplained origin but perhaps from a tomb. There is a nave with later side aisles and it has a dwelling and a garage on the North side. There are elements of opus spicatum stonework. The West door is modern. The original doorway is on the South side. It is constructed from white marble. There were four columns with capitals; one on the left is missing. The capitals to the right depict lions with harpies and two sirens, one of whom is also a beard-puller. The surviving capital on the left side is damaged but retains small heads. The arches over the door have three heads being 'crushed' between them. The outer arch is incomplete but depicts heads and figures including a beard-puller. It has been suggested that two of the figures represent SS Peter & Paul. One of the small heads resembles some found in the Cerdagne and at Ripoll. It has been suggested that the door was relocated from another church, perhaps that of L'Eula at Le Soler. There is a weathered funerary inscription and a small cross to the left of the doorway.
Ste Marie	
West of Perpignan	
	See 'Eglises Romanes Oubliées du Roussillon' page 144 and 'Les Cahiers de Saint Michel de Cuxa' No 4 of 1971 pages 110 to 115
Ur	This XIIc church has a single nave, a round apse and two rounded side chapels. There is a later tower on the South wall of the nave. The apse and chapels have recessed bays or small blind arches round the tops of the walls. The South door is in a plain arch. The door has fine XIIc style metalwork.
St Martin	
Cerdagne North-east of Bourg Madame	
	See 'Eglises Romanes Oubliées du Roussillon' pages 244 and 245
Valmanya	The church was originally built in the XIc with a single nave and a rounded apse. It was rebuilt and enlarged in the XVIIIc when side chapels were added, the tower was built and the rounded apse was
St Vincent	

<p>On the East slope of Canigou South of Vinça</p>	<p>replaced with a flat ended one. The door has fragments of XIIc metalwork and some modern replacements.</p>
<p>Valmy St Laurent South of Argèles</p>	<p>This chapel is isolated in the woods above the plain. It was dedicated in 1164. There is a single nave with a bell wall over the West end; there is also a single window in the West façade. The door is in the South wall. It is stepped with a small rather primitive looking head on the tympanum. There are two small windows to the East of the doorway. The apse is rounded with Lombard bands and 'teeth'. Inside the nave has a plain barrel vault. There is a thin band at the base of the vault and a step or stone bench round the nave. There are two small niches at each end of the North wall. There are many scaffold holes both in- and outside.</p> <p>See 'Eglises Romanes Oubliées du Roussillon' pages 116 and 117</p>
<p>Vernet les Bains St Saturnin South-west of Prades</p>	<p>This church is on the top of the hill above the town. It has a single nave and a rounded choir that is set into a flat ended apse. The choir is supported by a slightly 'broken' arch that suggests that it is late XIIc. The nave is entered by a plain South door that is below a blank tympanum. This all dates from the late XIIc. There are two side chapels. The South door has fragments Romanesque of metalwork and a door bolt. Inside is a slim column with an 'orans' figure. This column may be pre-Romanesque. There is also a Romanesque altar. Outside the West façade has two small XIIc style widows. The small tower above is modern.</p> <p>See 'Eglises Romanes Oubliées du Roussillon' page 214</p>
<p>Via Ste Colombe Cerdagne West of Mont Louis</p>	<p>Little remains of the Romanesque church. The original rounded apse has been extended East and is flat ended. Most of the East end of the nave has been rebuilt. There is a fine South door. It has an arch decorated with balls. There is a single granite capital each side. These depict men and lions. There is a single large modillion and a line of small modillions to the right above the doorway. The</p>

	<p>door has XIIc style metal work; this is probably modern. There is a small bell-wall at the West end.</p> <p>See 'Eglises Romanes Oubliées du Roussillon' page 252</p>
<p>Le Vila</p> <p>Ste Marie</p>	<p>This church has undergone major alteration since it was built in the XIIc. It has a single nave that appears to have been large rebuilt, as has the flat ended apse. The West door below a XVIIIc porch has XIIc metalwork. Above the door is a bell wall.</p>
<p>Tech valley West of Céret and in commune of Reyners</p>	<p>See 'Eglises Romanes Oubliées du Roussillon' page 281</p>
<p>Villefranche de Conflent</p> <p>St Jacques</p> <p>South-west of Prades</p>	<p>The main interest in this church lies in the two North doors. The main one, to the West, is made of pink marble. It is stepped with two columns and capitals each side. One column to the right is twisted. The capitals have Corinthian-style foliage with added heads and they resemble capitals in the cloisters at st Michel-de-Cuxa. It was built between 1120 and 1130. The Eastern door is smaller, less elaborate and built using a creamy white marble. It has two columns and capitals; the capitals are identical to two to be seen in the cloister/gallery at Serrabone; they are more finely sculpted than those on the Western door. This doorway has been relocated in the XIIIc from either the South or West walls of the church. It is almost identical to the South door at Brouilla. Inside are a number of free-standing capitals and a XIIc font with crudely carved motifs that is from St André de Belloc. There is a fine polychromed wood sculpture of the Madonna and child. The church is flat ended with a nave and side aisles. There is a XVIIc tower over the North-west corner and a small crypt under the East end.</p> <p>See 'Roussillon Roman' pages 219 to 227, 'Congrès Archéologique de France 1954' pages 295 to 298 and 'Eglises Romanes Oubliées du Roussillon' pages 208 and 209</p>
<p>Villelongue dels Monts</p>	<p>This church has a single nave and a rounded apse with two rounded side chapels. In 1993 the church was a ruin. It has been</p>

<p>St Etienne</p> <p>Albères West of Argelès</p>	<p>superbly restored. The apse has very small modillions depicting human and animal heads. There is a South door with a capital each side and a fine arch decorated with foliage patterns. This doorway was dismantled in 1926 and sold, but was later recovered intact. This has XIIc style metalwork. In the choir there are frescos of a mandorla and two peacocks. These were found hidden by plaster during the restoration.</p> <p>See 'Eglises Romanes Oubliées du Roussillon' pages 266 &amp; 267 and Conflent Revue' of Mai/Juin 1987 page 55</p>
<p>Villeneuve de la Raho</p> <p>St Julien &amp; Ste Basilisse</p> <p>South of Perpignan</p>	<p>This church was abandoned as a place of worship in the XVIIIc. It was built in the late XIc or early XIIc and was the parish church. The apse is rounded and there is a single nave with a South door. The apse has large blind arches with engaged columns most of which are missing. There were capitals some of which remain; these are carved with figures, birds and lions. There are several additional abacuses. There is a small East window and another on the South of the crossing; the latter has an arc of small black stones. The South door has lost all the original decoration. Inside there are four columns at the entrance to the choir. Two are plain and two have worn sculptures; the South one depicts lions.</p> <p>See 'Eglises Romanes Oubliées du Roussillon' pages 146 and 147 and 'Conflent Revue' of Mai/Juin 1987 page 41</p>
<p>Villeneuve des Escaldes</p> <p>Cerdagne North of Bourg Madame</p>	<p>Little of this church is Romanesque now. The church was widened to North and South. There is a bell wall over the West doorway which was rebuilt in the XIXc. There are fragments of XIIc style metalwork on the door. The apse is flat ended.</p>
<p>Villeroge</p> <p>St Michel</p>	<p>This small chapel was built with a single nave and a rounded apse. A South aisle was added probably after the XVIc. This latter has a door that is below a long porch. Inside, at the crossing there are four square engaged pillars over which there are groin vaults. The</p>

Near Spanish border West of Coustouges	stonework is obscured by plaster inside and out. The church is possibly late XIIc.
	See 'Eglises Romanes Oubliées du Roussillon' page 301
Vinça St Julien & Ste Basilisse	The church is baroque. However, the South door has fine XIIc style metalwork that probably dates from the XIXc.
West of Perpignan	
Vinça St Pierre de Belloc	This chapel stands on a knoll by the reservoir dam. It dates from the XIIc and has a single nave and a short rounded apse. There is a South door that once had XIIc metalwork; only the burnt shadows of it remain. Around the door are alternating white and reddish stones. The apse has a single tiny East window. Above the West end there is a small bell-wall.
West of Perpignan	See 'Eglises Romanes Oubliées du Roussillon' page 177
Vivès St Michel	This XIIc church has a single nave and a short rounded apse. The apse is plain apart from a small East window. The West end of the South wall is out of alignment, suggesting that it has been rebuilt. The plain South door was rebuilt in the late XXc.
Tech valley West of Le Boulou	See 'Eglises Romanes Oubliées du Roussillon' page 279
21.05.2016	