

SWISS	CHURCHES
<p>Amsoldingen</p> <p>St Mauritius</p> <p>Bern Canton West of Thun</p>	<p>This is a Xc basilica. It has a high rounded apse with a rounded North chapel. The apse has Lombard style 'windows and engaged columns. The chapel has conventional Lombard bands and small windows. The nave has two pairs of small high windows at the East end and further windows spaced along its length. There are plain doors on the North, South and West walls. The West façade has a single window set between broad bands of stonework. The interior is plain and solid looking. The West door is reached by steps. The nave slopes down towards the East. There are side aisles separated by sturdy square pillars. On the North wall is a modern fresco of Christ. The choir is raised above a small crypt. The crypt has three aisle divided by square columns, one of which has an inscription. It may be a re-used Roman tomb or milestone. There are three capitals that have very simple carvings on them. There is a tower on the South west corner on the South chapel; this dates from before 1354.</p> <p>See 'Suisse Romane' pages 270 to 273.</p>
<p>Bevaix</p> <p>Vaud South of Neuchâtel</p>	<p>The Benedictine priory was destroyed in 1601. Only the West door survived to be incorporated into the replacement church. The doorway has a single arch of decorated foliage with two animals head to head at the top of the arch.</p> <p>See 'Suisse Romane' page 88</p>
<p>Chessel</p>	<p>This church has belonged to the Eglise</p>

<p>Vaud Canton South of Montreux</p>	<p>Reformée since the mid XVIc; the building lacks decoration. The single nave was built between the VIIIc and the XIc. The present windows were added in the XVIIIc. The West door is XIXc. The choir and bell tower date from the XVc.</p> <p>See 'Suisse Romane' page 154</p>
<p>Bourg St Pierre</p> <p>Valais near the Great St Bernard pass</p>	<p>Only the tower remains from the XIIc church. It is in Lombard style and is square and tall. The church has been entirely rebuilt. At the North-east corner there is a Roman milestone.</p>
<p>Concise</p> <p>Neuchâtel Canton South of Neuchâtel</p>	<p>Only the apse and part of the tower are Romanesque, The remainder dates from the XVIIIc and later. The apse is rounded and without decoration. A large East window was inserted in the XVIIIc (?). The square tower stands over the crossing. On the East side there is a double opening with a small dividing column topped by a plain capital.</p>
<p>Donatyre</p> <p>St Thècle</p> <p>Vaud canton East of Fribourg</p>	<p>This small chapel has a rounded apse and a short single nave. It dates from the XIc. It is built from small even stones. In several places stones of Roman origin have been re-employed. The former West door has been reduced in size but the outline of the old remains. Inside, the choir has XVIc frescos. In the nave there is a fragment of fresco dating from about the XIVc.</p> <p>See 'Suisse Romane' page 88</p>

<p>Einigen</p> <p>Originally St Michel-Archange</p> <p>Bern Canton South of Thun</p>	<p>The present church dates from the Xc. It has a single nave with a timber roof. The apse is rounded and has fine Lombard bands. The West façade has a plain door with three panels with Lombard bands above. The base of the tower on the South-west corner dates from about 1350. The nave has square windows that are probably XVIIc. The interior is plain with a screen-like arch at the crossing that was inserted at the time the tower was built.</p> <p>See 'Suisse Romane' pages 270 to 272</p>
<p>Geneva</p> <p>St Pierre</p>	<p>This Cathedral was built from 1170 on the site of an earlier church, the remains of which may be seen below the west end. The lower parts of the nave and the interior columns and capitals are Romanesque, as are many of the windows. The West façade was destroyed along with the first bay and was rebuilt in neo-classical style in the XVIIIc. There are about 160 capitals, many in groups on the nave pillars. They depict scenes from the Old and New Testaments as well as foliage and mythical beasts and birds.</p> <p>See 'Suisse Romane' page 89</p>
<p>Grandson</p> <p>St Jean</p> <p>Vaud Canton South of Neuchâtel</p>	<p>This is a former priory church. The choir is Gothic. It has a nave with side aisles; these are Romanesque. There is a square tower over the crossing; the tower is mainly late XIXc. The West façade was over-restored in 1896; it retains a re-worked tympanum of the Lamb of God. To the sides of the door are capitals that were also re-worked in the XIXc. On the South side of the church are vestiges of the cloisters that</p>

	<p>were destroyed in 1544. Inside the church, the nave is divided from the aisles by marble and granite columns with fine sculptured capitals. The capitals are thought to show Auvergnat influences. They are by several hands. One sculptor was responsible for those of St Michel, the Thorn-puller and two with foliage; a second was responsible for the capital of the Virgin, Hell, St Hughes and a foliage capital. Both these men worked in the mid XIIc. A capital (8) with a lion with two bodies is thought to date from the late XIc, whilst one with interlace (13) is possibly Carolingian. The remainder are more difficult to categorise. The remains of the old door are reassembled in the north aisle. At the crossing is a cupola on trompes.</p> <p>See 'Suisse Romane' pages 33 to 56</p>
<p>Lausanne Cathedral</p>	<p>The cathedral was constructed between 1170 and 1230. As the result, most of the structure is either 'Transitional' or Gothic. Only the deambulatory is typically Romanesque. There is one deep chapel and four shallow bays. All have Romanesque capitals with foliage or interlace motifs. Above the capitals is a narrow frieze that has a different form in each bay. Each side of the central chapel is a group of engaged columns with foliage capitals. The inside of the deambulatory has large columns with Corinthian style capitals. The main church has a wide nave with side aisles.</p>
<p>Neuchâtel</p>	<p>This late XIIc church adjoins the château above the town. It has a rounded apse and</p>

<p>Vaud canton</p>	<p>two rounded side chapels. There are towers each side of the crossing. The nave has narrow side aisles. These are separated by columns with foliage capitals. At the crossing there are capitals with a pair of lions, eagles and a Green man. There is a South door with fine statues of Moses and St Peter to the sides. The West door has a column with a foliage capital on the South side of that door. There are fragments of the cloisters on the North side of the church. The church has undergone several severe restorations that have not impacted well on the Romanesque character of church. There are tacherons by the south door.</p> <p>See 'Suisse Romane' page 89</p>
<p>Noville Vaud Canton South of Montreux</p>	<p>The church dates from the XIIc but has been much altered. It has a wide single nave that has been given a modern style timber roof, replacing the mediaeval one. Modern windows have been inserted and the flat choir has also had a new window fitted. The Tower on the South-east corner was encased in cement in the late XIXc.</p> <p>See 'Suisse Romane' page 154</p>
<p>Payerne Notre Dame Vaud canton, East of Fribourg</p>	<p>This was a Clunic abbey which was once very important. It was founded in the mid Xc. It is a large church with four rounded side chapels off the transept and a rounded apse. There are Lombard bands around the top of the apse above two rows of large windows. There is a square tower surmounted by a small spire; these replaced the Romanesque tower in the XVc. The</p>

<p>Romainmôtier</p> <p>St Romain</p> <p>Vaud Canton North-west of Lausanne</p>	<p>nave has slim engaged buttresses. The West façade is plain. On the South side is a courtyard which was the site of the cloisters, fragments of which remain. Inside, the nave has side aisles; (the North aisle is undergoing major consolidation work (2012)). The apse is rounded with sculptured capitals singly or in pairs; these depict Christ &amp; St Peter, Abraham's sacrifice, St Michael and foliage. There are short transepts. The South transept has two sculptured capitals and, in the centre of the window, a column with a sculptured base. The nave has a number of sculptures high up near the roof vaults. At the West end there is a narthex with frescos. Above the narthex is a small chapel dedicated to St Michael; in it are copies of many of the church's sculptures.</p> <p>See 'Suisse Romane' pages 58 to 85</p> <p>This former Benedictine abbey has been rebuilt many times. The present church dates from the late Xc. It is set in the base of a small valley. Starting from the West there is a small XIIIc Gothic porch, a large almost square Romanesque narthex, a nave with transepts that are also Romanesque and a flat ended apse the West half of which is Romanesque and the East end is Gothic. The porch has twin bays each side with pairs of columns and foliage capitals. The West door leading into the narthex has an arch decorated with a band of foliage. At the apex is a small head. To the sides of the doorway is an attractive frieze of foliage and birds in pairs. To the sides of the friezes are slim columns with simple foliage capitals, all of which are Gothic from the XIIIc. The narthex dates from the early XIIc. It is built using a reddish</p>
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<p>Rougemont</p> <p>St Nicholas</p> <p>Vaud North-east of Montreux</p>	<p>limestone. There are Lombard bands on the exterior and two lines of windows. Inside there are three aisles separated by pillars; those on the North side are rounded on two sides; those on the South are cruciform in shape. Some on the North side have very simple sculptures. The roof is vaulted with groin vaults. On the South aisles these are frescoed. The nave, which is at a lower level than the narthex slopes downwards; it has side aisles and it dates from the XIc, having been built under Abbot Odilon, of Cluny. The nave is high with vaults that date from the XIIIc. The side aisles are narrow and are divided from the nave by large square pillars. There are no sculptures but there is a large modern fresco on the North wall and more at the West end. At the crossing there is a cupola on trompes. The lectern is formed using a large sculptured slab that dates from the VIIIc. It has a central cross surrounded by interlace. Each side of the choir and incorporated into a pillar are two XIc capitals. These are Corinthian in style but are damaged – perhaps the result of the Calvinist rampage in the XVIc. The East end of the choir was built in the XVc; the widow was glazed in 1938.</p> <p>See ‘Suisse Romane’ pages 23 to 31</p> <p>This church was built for a Benedictine priory in the late XIc. It has a nave with side aisles. The original apse had two side chapels. The apse was shortened and the chapels destroyed in the XV &amp; XVIcs. The side aisles are divided by square pillars some of which have XVIc murals. A steeple was added.</p>
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<p>Sion</p> <p>Notre Dame du Glarier</p> <p>Valais</p>	<p>Only the bell tower of this church is Romanesque. It stands over the main door and it is five storeys tall. There are four main panels on the West side that are between pilasters and below three lines of Lombard bands. The entrance to the church runs through a narrow tunnel-like passage below the tower. There is a small panel of fresco on the North side of the roof. This fresco of Christ and the Evangelists has been poorly restored.</p> <p>See 'Suisse Romane' page 135</p>
<p>St Maurice</p> <p>Rhone valley in Valais</p>	<p>The present church replaces several earlier churches that were built on the site of the legendary martyrdom of Maurice and the Theban Legion. The earlier churches have been excavated. They run East to West from the base of the existing church tower. This tower dates from the XIIc. The two upper storeys have pairs of openings divided by pilasters with plain capitals. There are Lombard bands. In the modern church stands the base of the tower. There is also one re-used Romanesque column and two sculptured capitals. The treasury holds some remarkable reliquaries.</p> <p>See 'Suisse Romane' pages 94 to 125</p>
<p>St Pierre de Clages</p> <p>Valais West of Sion</p>	<p>This XIc church was once part of a priory that was linked to the Abbey of St Martin d'Ainay, near Lyon. It has a nave with side aisles, a rounded choir and side chapels. The apse has Lombard bands. Over the crossing is an octagonal tower that dates from the XIIc. There are sculptured capitals in the openings of the tower. The West door is plain with a tympanum on which</p>



