

DORDOGNE CHURCHES	
Abajat sur Bandiat	There is a fine tower over the XIIc West façade to the original nave. An additional side aisle was added on the South side in the XVIc
Agonac (St Martin) North of Périgueux	The nave is of XIC origin with one original window and two more recent ones on the South wall above the remains of two arches which were funerary niches. The nave has three interior buttresses each side which are pierced by a small passage. There is a cupola over the XIIc transept and another smaller cupola over the flat ended choir. The choir has two large bays which are repeated on the outside. The walls of the nave and choir have been raised in the XIVc(?) to provide a defensive area and there is a heavy, square tower over the crossing. Inside are the remains of XVIc(?) frescos. There are some poorly preserved modillions around the apse. The West façade is plain.
Ajat (St Martin) East of Périgueux	This XIIc church was once probably connected to the adjacent chateau. The church comprises a short choir and a nave. The choir has a cul de four vaulted roof and five bays divided by arches. The roof space is fortified and lauze roofed. There is a small bell wall over the crossing which has a fine arch. There were once two cupolas roofing the nave; traces of the West one remain. The roof is covered by lauzes on the lower edges. There are two further arches low on the South wall by the crossing. There are lots of scaffolding holes. See leaflet

<p>Allès sur Dordogne (St Etienne) SE</p>	<p>This church is of XIIc origin with a single nave and rounded choir. There are two transepts which appear to be of later origin. The nave has some original windows but part of the south wall has been rebuilt. The West façade has also been rebuilt retaining the XIIc door with two capitals – one of foliage, the other of a bishop between two men. The arch over the door has simple foliage décor. There is a square fortified tower over the crossing.</p>
<p>Allas L'Evèche SE</p>	<p>This small XIIc chapel with a single nave appears to have a slightly later Gothic style choir. The West door is plain and in late XIIc style. There is a bell wall over it. The roof is of lauze.</p>
<p>Allemans (St Pierre ès Liens) Ribéracois</p>	<p>This church has a single nave with two cupolas on pendatives, a flat ended choir in which are more recent windows. There is a large fortified area over the choir and nave of XIVc origin. There two tasteless side chapels and the West wall and the tower with a 'pineapple' top that all date from the XIXc</p> <p>See 'Les églises du Ribéracois' pages 109 to 111.</p>
<p>St Annesse (St Blaise) Lisle valley</p>	<p>Of XIIc origin the apse was later rebuilt in Gothic style. The nave and transept have also been rebuilt and were fortified in the XIVc. The West door is late Romanesque (transition) in style. To the left of the door is a small niche possibly for use by lepers. The church is on the site of a spring or fountain that was of early significance.</p>
<p>Archignac (St Etienne)</p>	<p>This was an Augustine priory church with a rounded apse and a single nave to which a side aisle was added in the XVc The apse has fine corbels – heads, an 'image of lust (worn), a bull/cows head, a pair of</p>

<p>SE</p>	<p>goats etc. The South door is stepped and is between plain columns and capitals. There is a low, square tower at each end. The West one dates from the XVc and has a defensive chamber. The nave is timber roofed. At the crossing are four columns with two sculptured capitals – interlacings. The choir has five bays with dividing columns and almost plain capitals.</p> <p>See leaflet</p>
<p>Argentine (St Martin) North of Ribérac</p>	<p>This church is privately owned and in poor repair. The two storey tower with arches and the vaults that support it are XIc. The rounded choir is XIIc. It is long with a cul de four vault. The apse has some modillions (faces). The original XIIc nave has a XIVc North side aisle and vaulting. The West door is also XIVc.</p>
<p>Auberoche (St Michel) East of Périgueux</p>	<p>This is a small chapel high on a rocky out crop above the river Avezère. It has a single nave and a short rounded choir. The west door is under an arch which has a sculptured star pattern. The chapel was part of a strong point from the XIc until about 1425 when the strong point was demolished. There are bosses for an awning or porch on the North and West walls and a few scaffold holes.</p>
<p>Augnac Nontronais</p>	<p>This XIIc church retains its original small rounded choir built of granite with small flat buttresses. Over the crossing is a small square two storey tower. The lower storey has a group of four blind arches with a single large window in the upper level. The single nave has been rebuilt.</p>
<p>Aygueparses Near Biron</p>	<p>This is a chapel in a hamlet. It has a single nave with very small windows and it has a rounded choir. There is a huge bell tower at the west end and a small bell wall over the crossing.</p>

<p>Badefols D'Ans</p>	<p>Formerly XXc, the West end of the nave was destroyed. The flat ended apse has one small modillion of a head on the south side. There is a square tower over the crossing and a blocked arch in the South transept. The South side aisle is XVIc(?).</p>
<p>Le Badeix NE of Nontron</p>	<p>This is a former Grandmont priory now in private hands. It comprises a chapel which is in poor repair and some conventional buildings on the North side. The chapel, built of granite, retains most of the apse. The South wall is much repaired post the Revolutionary period using limestone. The West bays of the nave have been destroyed. Next to the chapel is the Chapter House with a vaulted cellar below and next to that is another building, now a private house with a vaulted cellar below. These buildings retain elements of their original windows on the east side.</p> <p>See BSHAP extract.</p>
<p>Baneuil (S Etienne) SE</p>	<p>This is a XIIc rectangular church with a small bell wall over the West door which has been rebuilt and is between two slim blind arches. There are two small windows each side of the nave. Inside, the bays of the nave are divided by low arches with columns and capitals – only one is original, depicting an eagle. Over the crossing is a tower; underneath is a cupola on pendentives and capitals, one of winged dragons and one of a man between two lions – Daniel (?). Each side of the choir are small, blind arches. The East wall appears to have been rebuilt. The choir may be XIc.</p> <p>See 'Périgord Roman' page19.</p>
<p>Bassilac (St Martin) SE</p>	<p>Of this XIIc church almost nothing is recognizably Romanesque except the late XIIc style stepped West door. The church is of little interest.</p>

<p>Bauzens (St Barthélemy) East of Périgueux</p>	<p>This church is of XIc origin. The West façade has a stepped door between two slim columns topped by beautifully carved capitals of foliage; on one foliage issues from a lion's mouth. The first two bays of the nave are open to the sky, the vaults having collapsed. There is a transept with a cupola on pendatives over the crossing and a short, flat-ended apse. The West façade has a low, wide arch over the door and three blind arches above it. The arches are separated by columns topped by almost plain capitals.</p> <p>See leaflet on Ajat.</p>
<p>Beauronne (ND of the Nativity) South of Ribérac</p>	<p>Basically a XIIc church it was heavily restored in 1879. The buttresses and West façade and the two upper levels of the tower are modern, though the tower has a fine authentic look despite this.</p> <p>See 'Les églises du Ribéracois'</p>
<p>Beaussac NW</p>	<p>This is a large, rectangular church with two side aisles and a flat ended apse. There is a recent squat square tower over the West end. The West door is simple. The nave has lots of small windows on two levels, the upper one illuminating a large roof space that is probably XIVc. The aisles are divided by plain square pillars.</p>
<p>Besse</p>	<p>This church dates from the XIc. The East bay of the nave is from that period. The remainder of the nave is XIIc. The rounded choir and transepts are XV/XVIc. In the South transept are frescos. The walls of the nave were raised in the XIII/XIVcs at a time when the Benedictine priory disappeared and it became the parish church. The main interest lies in the fine West façade. The door is stepped with two fine capitals each side, showing a pair of lions, vines and an unexplained one with figures. Over the door are two sculptured arcades that depict:</p>

	<p>Top: Vices and virtues, angels, two scenes from the Garden of Eden, a hunting scene, the Virgin and child, Isaiah and hot coal. Lower: The Lamb of God between acanthus leaves. At the key stone is Christ in Majesty between two angels. Above is a line of modillions that form the base line for a triangle of lozenge patterned stones set into the high wall.</p> <p>See 'Promenades en Périgord' pages 102 and 103 and 'Périgord Roman' pages 227 to 274.</p>
<p>Biron ND SE</p>	<p>The main part of the nave is almost square with a narrow rounded choir to the east. The North and South walls have bosses that once supported a wooden frame for perhaps cloisters or a shelter. There are also a number of holes for scaffolding. The nave has been extended West with a stepped but undecorated doorway below a bell wall.</p>
<p>Bochaud ND NE of Brantôme</p>	<p>This former Cistercian priory from the 1150s is now an elegant ruin. It comprised a church with a single nave roofed by cupolas that have collapsed, a cupola over the crossing that is severely damaged, a fine cupola and cul de four vault over the rounded apse. There rounded side chapels. There is some fine but plain windows and the choir and South chapel have small niches between very short columns. To the South and at a lower level is a vaulted sacristy with three slim windows. Next to that, running South, is a long Chapter House with windows on two levels each side and with door ways. One door has sculptured flowers and a couple of windows have a little restrained décor; but in general the whole is very severe. The XVIIc conventional buildings are behind the Chapter House to the east. The outline of the cloisters is to the West.</p> <p>See 'Perigord Roman' page 20, 'Abbayes et Prieurés du Périgord' page 7 and 'Monuments en Périgord' pages 105 to 117.</p>

<p>Boulouneix</p> <p>Brantôme area</p>	<p>In a small hamlet, this church is of XIIc origin. The choir is rounded and without decoration save two small windows. Inside are two hideous modern frescos. The crossing has a cupola on pendentives that fall on to columns, two of which have good capitals – lions and foliage. There is a small Renaissance-style door in the South wall of the nave. Beyond a late XIIc style arch the single nave has been rebuilt. The West façade is in Angoumois style with a stepped door between two plain arches. There a little sculptured décor but it is very weathered.</p>
<p>Bourg des Maisons (St Barthélemy)</p> <p>North of Ribérac</p>	<p>This was formerly known as Ste Marie de Bourg des Maisons. It is a small flat-ended church with a single two bayed nave. The choir is vaulted in Gothic style. The nave has two cupolas on pendentives. The west façade has been rebuilt. There several small XIIc windows; some on the apse have decorated arches. The apse is early XIIc and the nave is mid to late XIIc.</p> <p>See ‘Périgord Roman’ page 20 and ‘Les églises du Ribéraçois’ pages 164 and 165.</p>
<p>Bourg du Bost (ND du Bouquel)</p> <p>West of Ribérac</p>	<p>The church pre-dates any record for the village by 100 years. In the XIIIc there are records of the village as Vicus nemoris de Bosc and de Bost (wood). In the XIIIc it was a dependency of Aubeterre. By the XVc it was part of the Vanxains rural deanery. The church was built in the early XIIc as part of a priory. Apart from the church nothing remains of that Benedictine priory. The exterior that we see dates from several periods The XIIc apse is reinforced by three XVIc buttresses. The upper part of the square bell tower over the crossing is of later construction than the rest of the building and probably dates from the XVIIc. The original bell was destroyed in 1844 and a new one was cast in 1873 at St Emilion; it weighs 400 kg. The south door is dictated by geography. There are two decorated arches set in a very thick wall. The capitals were of poor quality stone. One depicts an animal with one head and two</p>

	<p>bodies. There are several small narrow XIIc windows and on the North side of the nave a blocked entrance. Inside the single nave is now timber vaulted but the vaults were stone until the XVIIc. The choir has a cul de four vault and nine blind arches divided by ten columns each with a worn capital. The South blind arch has an exterior buttress whereas the North one does not. The altar at the back of the church is XVIIIc and the one under the XVIIc tribune is XIXc. The tribunes are thought to be the work of Basques and are an unusual alley shape. The frescos were until the late XXc covered by plaster. They date from the XVI and XVIIcs. The dome depicts the Pascal Lamb but with two tails. There is the head of Christ showing Byzantine influence and angels sounding the trumpets of the last judgment. There is also a rather crude fresco of the Crucifixion to the South and a saint. In the choir, the frescos illustrate the Apostles; Sts Andrew, Matthew and Jude can be identified. During restoration in the late XIIc a sarcophagus with a perfectly preserved body in it was found; it was of a young blond priest.</p> <p>See 'Les églises du Ribéracois' pages 111 to 113 and leaflets.</p>
<p>Bouteilles. (St Pierre ès Liens) NW of Ribérac</p>	<p>Of the XIIc church only the rounded apse remains. The nave is modern and the bell tower is XIVc.</p> <p>See 'Les églises du Ribéracois' pages 166 to 167</p>
<p>Bussac North of Périgueux</p>	<p>The choir and square tower are XIIc; the nave is XIIIc. There was a XVc North transept, later destroyed. The choir has a cupola.</p>
<p>Bussière Badil Nontronais</p>	<p>A Benedictine foundation the church was much altered in the XVc and XVIc. The church is Limousin Romanesque in character. It has an octagonal tower and XV/XVIc fortifications. A line of carvings</p>

	<p>indicate the original height of the walls. The West façade is of Saintonge style with a stepped door which has carvings that are almost bas relief, similar to those found in several churches near Nontron, but these lack the rural scenes of animals, birds and foliage found at the others. Also on the façade are statues of Apostles and a bas relief of the Annunciation and the Nativity that may be pre-Romanesque. The rose window is XVc. Inside the main aisle has side aisles. The dividing columns of the nave have capitals many of which were restored in the XVIc. The choir has fine capitals of foliage and striking arches. There a couple of tacherons – L and a small triangle.</p> <p>See ‘Périgord Roman’ page 55 and ‘Abbayes et Prieurés du Périgord’.</p>
<p>Cadouin ND of the Nativity Dordogne valley</p>	<p>This was founded prior to 1123 by which time it was a Cistercian abbey. Only the church, small fragments of the cloisters and the refectory are Romanesque. The church has a high nave with collaterals and a rounded choir with two side chapels. There are large columns some of which have restored capitals. There is a cupola over the transept. The West façade has a line of blind arches above the door. There is a little décor on the outside of some of the windows.</p> <p>See ‘Périgord Roman pages 217 to 222, the leaflet and the long extract in BSHAP (2000) by Brigitte and Gilles Delluc.</p>
<p>Capdrot SE</p>	<p>Only the east end of this XIIc church remains. The nave has been rebuilt and a modern porch, tower and spire added to the west end. The East end is very wide indeed. It is flat ended and there appears to be a small window leading to a crypt. On the North side at the West end of the choir an arch is exposed that suggests that the church once had two aisles.</p>
<p>Carsac</p>	<p>This church has a door set in an arc of five stepped</p>

<p>(St Capraise)</p> <p>SE</p>	<p>arches. Of the capitals only a worn one remains. Above the door is a line of modillions (semi bas relief heads). The apse is rounded with a number of modillions – a pair of birds similar to those at Vitrac, twins, a lion breathing fire a male and female exhibitionist.... Over the crossing is a tower. The choir has blind arches with fine capitals – interlacings, animals and figures. There are more capitals at the crossing. Side aisles were added North and South in the XV/XVIc</p> <p>See ‘Quercy Roman’ page 25.</p>
<p>La Cassagne</p> <p>(St Barthélemy)</p> <p>SE</p>	<p>This attractive church dates from the XIIc and was Augustine. It has a plain polygonal apse, a square tower over the crossing and a nave onto which a side aisle was added on the South in the XVIc. The West door is between a pair of columns which have simple capitals with interlacings.</p>
<p>Castels, Nr St Cyprien</p> <p>(St Martin)</p> <p>SE</p>	<p>This is an attractive church of XIIc origin on a ridge. It has a single nave, a rounded choir and a square tower over the crossing. The entrance is via a stepped North door which has a line of modillions above it and a few remaining modillions along the roof line of the nave. They are semi-bas relief depicting heads. The tower has been rebuilt. The apse has lots of scaffolding holes and a lauze roof.</p>
<p>Cause de Clérans</p> <p>(ND)</p> <p>East of Bergerac</p>	<p>It has a modern nave that is in a poor state of repair. There is rounded choir with a cul de four vault and, inside, a number of blind arches and three narrow windows. Over the crossing is a cupola. The columns by the arches in the choir and below the cupola have fine capitals. There is a fortified tower.</p> <p>See ‘Périgord Roman’ page 20 and ‘Promenades en Périgord’ pages 77 and 78.</p>

<p>Celles (St Pierre) NE of Ribérac</p>	<p>This church has a single nave and a rounded choir. The lower walls of the nave and choir are XIIc but the vaulting is modern. Above the nave is a fortified area of XIVc origin.</p> <p>See 'Les églises du Ribéracois' pages 11 to 13.</p>
<p>Cénac (St Julien) Dordogne valley</p>	<p>This was a priory church bought by the Abbot of Moissac in 1090. Only the apse is Romanesque. The nave was destroyed by protestants in the XVIc and was rebuilt in the XIXc. The rounded apse has a number of modillions including a man baring his buttocks, a pig eating a man, a monkey performing for his trainer and man and woman embracing. Inside are fine capitals that are amongst the best in the Périgord and date from 1140.and include Daniel in the lions' den, Lazarus raised from the tomb, a mutilated one of the Shepherds praising Jesus and Jonah and the whale.</p>
<p>Cendrieux</p>	<p>The apse is flat ended with a fortified tower above it. A stairway is on the South-east corner. The choir and stairway have very narrow windows. The nave has two large arched bays each side. The South wall has been rebuilt. The West door is plain and stepped with a faint sculpture above it. The North wall of the nave and West wall have some unusual red and dark brown stones.</p>
<p>Cercles (St Cybard) North of Ribérac</p>	<p>This is a large XIIc church with a single nave, transepts and a flat ended apse. The west door is stepped with Saintonge style capitals. On the exterior of the north transept are a number of reused XIc sculptures. Within the church are over thirty sculptured capitals of varied designs and styles. These are the subject of a separate study on this web site.</p>
<p>Champeau(x)</p>	<p>This is a XIIc church with a single nave, North transept and a rounded choir. There is a stepped West door with worn capitals. At the crossing is a cupola</p>

	<p>on trompes. There is a fine benediction cross on the buttress at the North-west corner and three graffiti rosettes on the South wall. At the South-west corner there is unusual herring-bone scratching on several blocks of stone.</p>
<p>Chancelade St Jean North-west edge of Périgueux</p>	<p>This simple church was the parish church. It is small, simple but well proportioned. There is a Saintonge style stepped doorway with two flat buttresses at the West end. Above is a line of weathered modillions. And higher still is a sculptured Pascal Lamb. The interior of the nave has three bays with a barrel vaulted roof supported by columns. The choir is rounded. There are faint tacherons inside the nave and on the North exterior wall.</p> <p>See 'Périgord Roman' page 21</p>
<p>Chancelade Abbey NW edge of Périgueux</p>	<p>This was built in the XIIc but had to be almost entirely rebuilt following its destruction in the Middle Ages and the Wars of Religion. A stepped entrance leads down to a single nave and the transepts where there is a cupola on pendatives over the crossing. The choir is entirely Gothic in style.</p>
<p>Le Change East of Périgueux</p>	<p>Of this church the nave has been rebuilt. The short flat ended choir and the crossing are Romanesque. It is possible that there was once a tower over the crossing with a cupola below.</p>
<p>Chantérac (St Pierre ès Liens) South of Ribérac</p>	<p>This is a large fortified church. The XIIc church comprised a long rectangular building. A XVIc aisle was added to the North. On the South wall are three thin, low windows with a similar shorter one higher up. In between are large Gothic ones from the XVIc. There is a tower over the West façade that was rebuilt after the XIIIc and again in the XVIIc.</p> <p>See 'Les églises du Ribéracois' pages 85 to 88.</p>

<p>La Chapelle Gonaguet North of Périgueux</p>	<p>Little remains of the original XIIc church. It is a small fortified church with a low tower at the West end above two large arches (now closed) on the North and South walls. The West end has been entirely rebuilt. The apse is flat ended. The South wall of the nave appears to be the oldest part of this church.</p>
<p>La Chapelle St Robert North of Mareuil</p>	<p>A former priory and dependency of La Chaise Dieu this is a single naved church with a rounded apse, side chapels and a very fine three storey tower (a possible model for those at St Front de Nizonne and St Martin Le Pin). The West door between two blind arches has good sculptured capitals including one with elephants. There are some frescos from the XVc(?). There are good capitals in the choir (foliage, birds etc) and tacherons on the South exterior – ‘V’ x 6, ‘+’ x 3. There is also an unusual arched niche on that wall near the transept.</p> <p>See ‘Périgord Roman’</p>
<p>Chassaignes (St Jean Baptiste) West of Ribérac</p>	<p>The church was consecrated by the bishop of Périgueux in 1100. It is a small fortified church with a plain West façade with a simple doorway. The nave has small windows and flat buttresses. The choir is rounded and there is a plain square tower. The upper parts of the walls were raised in the XIIIc with windows inserted for the defensive space. Inside the nave is vaulted. The choir is plain and has a cul de four vault and is divided from the nave by a plain arch.</p> <p>See ‘Les églises du Ribéracois’ pages 114 and 115</p>
<p>Chavagnac SE</p>	<p>This church is of XIIc origin and has little of its original character, having been extensively restored with several additions especially to the South. The apse is rounded and the outline of an old window may be seen. There is a ponderous bell wall over the west end.</p>

<p>Chenaud (St Peter and St Paul) NW</p>	<p>This is a small XIIc parish church with a single nave. The west end has been rebuilt in recent times As has the north wall and the tower. The South, which has two bays, has five small windows and four blind arches. There is no transept. On the South wall is a stairway with narrow windows that leads to a defensive space above the nave.</p> <p>See 'Périgord Roman' and 'Les églises du Ribéracois' pages 139 to 141.</p>
<p>Cherval North of Ribérac</p>	<p>This is a fortified church that exudes strength .It dates from the early XIIc. It has a single nave and a flat ended choir which has three narrow windows. The choir is late XIIc. The nave except the West façade is early XIIC; the West façade is late XIIc. The choir is vaulted with a cupola and the nave has three cupolas. The door is in the South wall. From the inside the walls appear to tip outwards at the top. The North transept is XIXc. There are sculptured capitals in the choir –leaves, patterns etc. There is a squat square tower over the East bay of the nave.</p> <p>See 'Périgord Roman' page 97 and 'Les églises du Ribéracois' pages 176 to 179.</p>
<p>Comberanche (St Jean) West of Ribérac</p>	<p>This church dates from the late XII/early XIIIc. From the XIIIc to the XVIc it was a chapel and later a commandary of the Knights of Malta. The church has a square nave similar to that of the commandary chapel at St Martial la Valette. Huge external buttresses were added in 1854. The apse is flat ended with four slim windows and another slim window (blocked) on the North wall and a short wider and probably later window on the South wall. There is another slim window above the plain West door. Above the nave and choir is a large XIVc fortified area.</p> <p>See 'Les églises du Ribéracois' page 115 and special leaflet.</p>

<p>Conne de Labarde</p> <p>Bergeracois</p>	<p>This XIIc church has been much altered. The nave has been fitted with Gothic style windows and large buttresses have been added. The choir is flat-ended and windowless. The West door and wall has been rebuilt to support a huge, ponderous bell wall.</p>
<p>Coursac</p> <p>Lisle valley</p>	<p>The XIIc church was later fortified and almost entirely rebuilt in Gothic style. It has a single nave, a flat ended choir and transepts. The modern stepped door retains six small well sculptured capitals of birds, beasts and foliage.</p>
<p>Coutures</p> <p>(St Saturnin)</p> <p>North of Ribérac</p>	<p>This church is of late XIIc origin. It has a short round apse with blind arches. These are replicated in the choir. There are three tall windows (one is blocked). Outside is a line of modillions – animal heads and rather flat figures. Inside the choir has a cul de four vault and there are slim columns at the windows; these have rather crudely carved capitals – acanthus leaves and two greenmen. There is a single nave with two cupolas (restored). The bays of the nave are divided by incorporated columns; one on the North wall has the base exposed to reveal the initial level some 60 cms below the present level. There is a blocked entry each side of the nave. There is a tower over the plain West door. The door dates from the XVIIc and the tower was probably restored in the XIXc.</p> <p>See ‘Les églises du Ribéracois’ pages 180 to 182.</p>
<p>Créyssac</p> <p>East of Ribérac</p>	<p>Of this XIIc church only the base of the tower over the crossing and elements of the apse remain. The single nave and the square tower have been rebuilt. This church has little character.</p>
<p>Cubas</p> <p>East of Périgueux</p>	<p>The small single naved church has been entirely rebuilt. But there is a small, slim Lanterne des Morts in the church yard on the East edge of the church.</p>

<p>Douchapt (St Pierre ès Liens) East of Ribérac</p>	<p>This is a rectangular church of XIc origin. It is at present (2004) in poor repair. There are large arches on each side of the church. Above the choir is a pair of small rounded windows. The upper level is fortified (probably XIVc). The West wall is recent. There is a XIc sculpture of a lion bringing down an animal; this is enclosed in an arch. In the interior there arches similar to those on the exterior. The two bayed choir is from the XIc. The windows were restored in 1880.</p>
<p>Faye (St Pierre de Faye) NE corner of Ribérac</p>	<p>Faye predates Ribérac which was founded in 866 AD to secure the ford over the Dronne from Norman pirates. The exterior is mostly Romanesque but with a number of subsequent alterations. On the South side the lower 4.5 m of the wall is original The door was in use until at least 1764 giving access on to the '20 good vines which produced not wine but excellent table grapes'. The two small windows are typical of the region at that period. The apse is rounded and typically Romanesque. It has five bays and each odd number has a narrow window. Above is a line of modillions – a cross, a leg of pork (the only example I know), a bell a vase a torus or base of a molding. All are very worn. The North wall was largely destroyed in the Wars of Religion and was rebuilt from the present ground level. The damage happened in 1562. One Gilbert Villate was tried in Bordeaux on 2 March 1563 for theft and pillage and acquitted. The tower is XIVc and it was restored in the XIXc and again in 1993. The origin of the base stone work on the North of the nave is not known. The gable end of the West end is recent the original having been damaged along with the North wall. The façade is unusual in two respects. The tympanum is rare in the Périgord and the half arches are uncommon anywhere. The façade is of Saintonge inspiration. It has a stepped entrance but with only vestiges of the columns and capitals because of the weathering of the stone. The tympanum depicts Christ ascending in Glory between two angels with censors. There is a frieze of acanthus leaves. The scene might have</p>

	<p>drawn inspiration from the Angoumois, especially from St Pierre, Angoulême. The design of the two half arches is inexplicable. The sculptures have eroded. The interior of the nave is largely rebuilt except the South wall. It was reroofed in 1997. The chancel and choir are authentically Romanesque. The arches of the chancel are later than the choir and the exterior wall; hence the obscured and blocked window on the South wall. There is a cupola at the crossing. The plain pillars and capitals are typically XIIc. The sacristy was destroyed in 1738.</p> <p>See 'Les églises du Ribéracois' pages 119 to 121.</p>
<p>Festalemps (St Martin) West of Ribérac</p>	<p>This church has a single nave and a rounded apse. Apart from the West wall it dates from the XIIc. There is a cupola over the chancel The walls were raised in the XIVc to provide a defensive area.</p> <p>See 'Les églises du Ribéracois' page 143.</p>
<p>Flangeac South of Bergerac</p>	<p>This church was a dependency of Cadouin. It has a flat ended apse, a single nave that was rebuilt in the XVIIc and a bell wall above the XVIIc door.</p>
<p>Fontaines (St Martin) NW of Ribérac</p>	<p>This church has a single XIIc nave and a XVc flat ended choir. The West door is also XVc and is plain. There is a square tower at the North-west corner of the nave and a fortified roof area (probably XIVc).</p> <p>See 'Les églises du Ribéracois'</p>
<p>Fontnelles D' Aygueparse SE</p>	<p>This is a small chapel with a rounded apse and a single nave. It has been almost entirely rebuilt above the two metre level. There is a small bell wall.</p>
<p>Fougalop</p>	<p>This is a small church of XIIc origin with a single</p>

Dordogne Valley	nave and a bell wall at the West end. It is of little interest.
Gènis	
East of Périgueux	This XIIc church has been almost entirely rebuilt. It has a single nave, transept and a cupola on trompes at the crossing below the tower and a rounded apse. It has no character.
Grand Brassac	This church is of XIIc origin though the apse was rebuilt in the XVIc after it was severely damaged by Protestants.
(St Peter and St Paul)	Interior: There is a single narrow four bay nave. The second and fourth are vaulted by cupolas; the third has a narrow barrel vaulted roof. The cupolas are on pendatives resting on capitals that have sculptured foliage and geometric patterns and one which has a figure with one head and two bodies. The nave has narrow windows.
Ribéracois	Exterior: The West door has been remade in Gothic style with the outline of the XIIc one still visible above it. It has worn columns and a little carving. Over the North door a collection of sculptured has been assembled. These date from the XIIc to the XVc. A slim column with capitals rises at the West corner. The walls were raised in the late XIIIc to give a fortified area between the central and West fortified towers. This area appears to have been restored. Access is via a fortified stairway on the South side. There are a number of blind arches in the walls below the central tower and large (XIVc?) buttresses each side of the nave. There is, below the group of sculptures over the north door, a line of XIIc modillions, a frieze of a horse, another of a man over a 'Greenman'. On the exterior of the apse on the North window is a bas-relief of two birds at a cup. See 'Périgord Roman' page 22, 'Les églises du Ribéracois' pages 17 to 24 and 'Monuments en Périgord' pages 361 to 364.

<p>Graulges NW</p>	<p>The west end is Angoumois in style with a restored west door below six blind arches and a few modillions. The single nave has been extensively rebuilt. Over the crossing is a cupola on pendatives. The choir is short with three arches. There is no internal decoration. The South transept has been destroyed. There is a square tower over the crossing.</p>
<p>La Jamaye South of Ribérac</p>	<p>This XIIc church has a single nave of two bays. On the exterior are two large arches each with a slim window placed high in the arch. The nave has probably always had a timber vault. The West façade has a heavily restored stepped door with a line of rather naïve bas-relief modillions. There was no proper transept but at the crossing is a further slim window on the north wall. The apse was destroyed and is now the location of the present entrance door which is below a modern spire.</p>
<p>Jaynac SE Dordogne</p>	<p>Only the apse and crossing remain of this XIIc church. The nave is modern. The apse is broad and polygonal with a bell wall inserted into the west façade. There is a mushroom shaped tacheron at the east end and on the South side an inverted broad 'L' with a small 'Z'.</p>
<p>Jaure Bergeracois</p>	<p>This church is of XIIc origin with a single nave, a squat, square tower and with a large defensive area above the nave with access from a stairway in the centre of the South wall. The nave was re-vaulted and the choir rebuilt in the XVc(?). There is a cupola on pendatives at the crossing. On the North wall of the nave there is an unusual porch/gallery. The West wall of the tower shows the lines of the former roof level.</p>
<p>Jumillac Le Grand East of Périgueux</p>	<p>This XIIc Church is adjacent to the chateau. It has a single nave with a West door between two blind arches that are partially obscured by later buttresses. The arch above the door has circular leaf patterns.</p>

	<p>Over that arch and over the side arches are arcs of small, attractive heads, one playing a horn, another with a long beard. The South wall of the nave has two small, high windows. The South wall has two areas of herring-bone stonework. The transept and flat ended apse have Gothic style windows and there are scaffold holes. There is an octagonal tower over the crossing.</p>
<p>Jumillac, nr Champagne de Brantôme</p>	<p>This is a small chapel in an isolated hamlet. The chapel is on a ridge with wonderful views. It has a single nave (rebuilt), a rounded apse and some simple modillions. There is a square tower over the crossing.</p>
<p>Lamonzie Montastri Bergeracois</p>	<p>This XIIc church has a four bayed nave, the bays marked by broad arches on the outer walls. The West façade is recent and is topped by a spire. The choir is flat ended; the slim central window has been blocked up. The roofs were raised at some stage after the XIIc.</p>
<p>Languais Bergeracois</p>	<p>This church has a single nave and is of XIIc origin. The apse is rounded. Two side aisles were added later and the West door was rebuilt (XVc?). There is a small bell wall above it.</p>
<p>Larzac Dordogne Valley</p>	<p>This is a single naved church of XIIc origin. There is a bell wall over a XVc wall and door. On the South wall is a plain rounded door. The apse is rounded with a consecration cross on the South buttress. The windows are in Gothic style.</p>
<p>Léguillac de Cercles NE of Ribérac</p>	<p>This is a fortified church that has been much restored. A single nave with two cupolas leads to a long rounded choir. The West façade has a stepped door between two blind arches with further blind arches and very tall, narrow windows above.</p>

<p>Lestignac South of Bergerac</p>	<p>This is a dull looking church that has been much rebuilt, especially on the north side. It has a flat ended apse with a Gothic window and a XVIc(?) door on the West side of the nave.</p>
<p>Limeuil St Martin Dordogne valley East of Bergerac</p>	<p>Outside the village, this church was one of three chapels founded by Henry II of England in repentance for the murder of Beckett. It was also dedicated to him, St Martin and St Catherine. Consecrated in 1194, the single nave with a fine façade and rounded apse are XIIc. The South transept was destroyed. The choir was originally frescoed (XV/XVIc). The walls have small buttresses and there is a square tower over the crossing.</p> <p>See 'Périgord Roman' page 22.</p>
<p>Limeyrat East of Périgueux</p>	<p>The west door below the bell wall is late XIIc. Each side are two slim columns topped by simple capitals of monsters (one is a centaur). There is a single nave whose South wall appears to have been rebuilt. The north wall and crossing have original narrow windows. The choir is rounded and there are three crude modillions with a fourth repositioned in the south wall of the nave. There are a lot of scaffold holes.</p>
<p>Lisle East of Ribérac, north of Périgueux</p>	<p>This is a XIIc church with a rounded apse and a single nave. The choir has 7 tall rounded arches with small capitals with a simple foliage pattern. The vault is a cul de four. There is a cupola over the crossing. The nave has been much restored and has gothic vaults. There are XIVc style capitals, two of a man thinking. On the walls of the choir and the pillars are 6 blessing crosses of various designs. On the South wall of the apse is a window with a 'saw-tooth' pattern on the arch. The square tower has been rebuilt.</p>
<p>Lussas</p>	<p>This XIIc church has a single nave with a small rounded apse. Over the crossing is a cupola on</p>

<p>SW of Nontron</p>	<p>pendatives. The interior has been heavily restored and is of little interest. The door is on the south wall; it is stepped. Above is a line of modillions: a pair of heads, an 'image of lust', a pig's head, an acrobat etc. To the right of the door is a reused plaque with two lions and a pear-shaped head (see Cercles) in between. On the West wall, which has been rebuilt, are two stones, each with a coiled snake; there is another to the left of the door (see North transept of Cercles).</p>
<p>Lussignac St Eutrope NW of Ribérac</p>	<p>Dedicated to the first bishop of Saintes, it was built as a parish church. Construction was in two phases: phase 1, in the early XIIc, comprised the choir with two and perhaps three bays of the nave. The remaining bays were built in the late XIIc. The nave had three cupolas but the church was ruined at the end of the XIIc by an accident of unknown origin and was rebuilt with a barrel vaulted roof. It is the character of that church that we see today although the church suffered further damage during the 100 years war and was again restored in the XIVc; it was further restored in the 1830s and 1850s.</p> <p>Exterior. The North wall of the nave shows the dividing line between the two phases along the right side (West) of the central flat buttress. The East end of the wall has a large blind arch with a very narrow tall window. The apse is flat ended. The South wall shows evidence of much rebuilding/restoration and 'patching'. Note the small side door, similar to that in the North wall of nearby St Martial Veyrols. The tower and fortified area are probably XIVc though the tower would appear to have been restored in the XIXc. The crenellations are XVIc.</p> <p>Interior. There are 5 unequal bays to the nave. The choir which is off-centre to the left (1st campaign) has a vaulted roof. The nave has ribbed arches falling onto plain capitals on columns set into the walls. The windows are of a narrow, defensive style with neither carving nor sculpturing. The porch is XIXc.</p> <p>In general a modest little village church.</p> <p>See 'Les églises du Ribéracois' page 183</p>

<p>Marcelès Dordogne valley</p>	<p>This is a XIIc chapel with a single nave and a rounded apse. The West façade is plain with a low bell wall. There are large blind arches on the exterior of the South wall of the nave and there is one small window high on each wall of the nave.</p>
<p>Merlande North of Périgueux</p>	<p>This is a former priory church and it is now (2003) disused. There is a small rectangular choir which was built in the first phase. It has blind arches divided by short columns topped by very finely sculptured capitals – foliage, animals and monsters. The nave has two bays with a stairway in the South wall. The windows are narrow. There is an undecorated stepped West door.</p> <p>See ‘Périgord Roman’ pages 279 to 282</p>
<p>Monbos South of Bergerac</p>	<p>This is a delightful little church set on a gentle slope in the countryside. It has a rounded apse, a long single nave and a small bell wall above a plain west door. It was built in the late X/early XIc. The choir has three small bays with interesting capitals that are thought to have pagan or heretical influences (Manichean – from Persia). There is a man blowing a horn, numerous animals including a Basilisk (an animal that is a symbol of Manes). In one there is a ‘finger hole’ for pagan ritual(?). There are two modillions of a bull’s head each side and an unusual space for securing the Eucharist. The nave was rebuilt in places following damage during the Wars of Religion.</p>
<p>Moncaret Near Ste Foy la Grande</p>	<p>This former priory is built on the site of an earlier Gallo-roman villa. It has a rounded apse with transept. The North one has some pre-Romanesque stone reused in the walls There is a squat, square tower over the crossing.</p> <p>See ‘Périgord Roman’ page 23</p>

<p>Monmadalis Bergeracois</p>	<p>This XIIc church has been much altered. The apse was destroyed, leaving only the arched entrance with the side capitals visible to the East. A side aisle has been added to the original nave.</p>
<p>Montagnac D'Aubroche. East of Périgueux</p>	<p>The very short, flat-ended apse and low bay to the nave appear to be XIIc. The remainder of the long nave is more recent. The bell-tower over the West wall is modern.</p>
<p>Montagne Knights Templar chapel SW Dordogne</p>	<p>This small almost square chapel has flat buttresses. The flat ended apse has three tall, slim windows. The West end has been rebuilt.</p>
<p>Montagnier Ste Magdalene East of Ribérac</p>	<p>This is a former priory church of XIc origin. It has a single nave, transepts and a rounded apse, all much restored in the XIX and late XXcs. The capitals on the columns in the choir are similar to some at Paussac.</p> <p>See 'Les églises du Ribéracois' pages 25 to 27</p>
<p>Montferrand du Périgord St Christophe Dordogne valley</p>	<p>A tiny church in a cemetery it comprises a square tower over a small vaulted choir with extensive XV/XVIc frescos. The nave is short and has herring-bone stonework.</p> <p>See leaflet and 'Monuments du Périgord' pages 83 to 85</p>

<p>Montmaret Dordogne valley</p>	<p>A tiny hamlet church of late XIIc origin it has a simple stepped west door between two flat buttresses and below a bell wall, a single nave leading to a flat-ended choir. The nave has large blind arches on the south wall. There are two side aisles. The transept and the squat tower over the apse appear to be from a later date.</p>
<p>Montpéroux Near Ste Foy la Grande</p>	<p>In a small village this attractive church has a stepped West door with two foliage capitals between two narrow arches which have unusual consecration crosses. The long rounded choir has fine Saintonge style arches and windows. There is a square, squat tower. There are modillions along the South wall of the nave and choir, including twins, an image of lust and animals.</p> <p>See 'Périgord Roman' page 23</p>
<p>Montrem Lisle valley</p>	<p>Of the XIIc church only the rounded apse remains. It is plain, with a number of typical large arches. The nave with side aisles was rebuilt in the XIXc.</p>
<p>Nadaillac le Sec St Clair SE Dordogne</p>	<p>The polygonal apse and crossing date from the XIc. Over the apse is a fortified area that extends over the crossing. The choir has blind arches and over the crossing is a cupola on trompes. The nave has been rebuilt with a side aisle added.</p> <p>See leaflet</p>
<p>Nanteuil Auriac de Bourzac St Etienne NW of Ribérac</p>	<p>Of XIIc origin it has since been much rebuilt. A southern side aisle and the West door were built in the XVc.</p> <p>See 'Les églises du Ribéracois' pages 185 to 186</p>

<p>Orliac SE of Monpazier</p>	<p>This church of XIIc origin has a short, single nave and a flat ended apse which has three very small windows low on the wall. The West door is Renaissance in style (XVIc) and it is below a round window. There is a tower over the choir and a fortified area above the nave to which access is gained by a stairway in the South wall.</p>
<p>Parcoul Ribéracois</p>	<p>The apse and choir with two large side chapels are XIIc. They have blind arches and columns, some of which are replacements. The nave has been rebuilt and the walls were raised over part of the transept in the XIVc. The West door is Gothic and is by the porch below a XIIc style tower that has been rebuilt. The interior is of interest only in the area of the choir and transept. The choir has a cul de four vault.</p> <p>See 'Les églises du Ribéracois' pages 146 to 148.</p>
<p>Paulin SE Dordogne</p>	<p>This is a very narrow, tall church. It is of XIIc origin. The West door is very simple. The apse is flat-ended. A later North transept has been added in the XIVc (?) and the walls of the nave were raised. There is a bell wall over the West end. There are many scaffold holes.</p>
<p>Paunat ND East of Bergerac</p>	<p>This is a fortified church on the scale of that at Tremolat. The entrance area has three doors and is below a low cupola under a fortified tower at the west end. The present doors are all plain. The nave is high and has been re-vaulted in gothic style. A wide crossing at the north-east corner of which a pillar has been exposed to indicate the original floor level, which is reemphasized by the height of the tips of windows seen at floor level in the rounded choir. There is a cupola over the crossing below an octagonal tower.</p>

<p>Paussac</p> <p>St Timothy</p> <p>NW of Brantôme</p>	<p>Legend records that it is the site where a pilgrim staff of the parents of St Cybard took root. The abbey was sacked during both the 100 years war and the Wars of Religion and was restored in 1980.</p> <p>See 'Périgord Roman' pages 203 to206</p> <p>The single nave of this church dates from the XIIc; the narrower, flat-ended choir is early XIIIc. The exterior of the South wall of the nave is particularly interesting. There are two large bays, each with two smaller arches. In the third small bay is a small Renaissance door. The larger bays have large interesting capitals: from the left, a pair of upside down birds with a man's head them, a head beside a peacock, a partridge and a head being pecked by two birds. The interior of the nave has large capitals of foliage. Those by the East end of the side chapel have groups of oak leaves similar to those on capitals at Montagnier. There are foliage capitals at the crossing. The nave has two cupolas on pendentives; there is a smaller cupola over the choir. On the South wall of the choir are tacherons: 4 x a triangle that has a vertical line down the middle, 1x triangle. The upper parts of the church were fortified in the XIVc. There is a tower over the West end.</p> <p>See 'Les églises du Ribéraçois' pages 28 to 31</p>
--	---

<p>Payzac East Dordogne</p>	<p>This church of XIIc origin has been very heavily restored and now lacks character. It has a single nave, transepts, a cupola on pendentives at the crossing and a rounded choir.</p>
<p>Périgueux St Etienne</p>	<p>This former cathedral was built on the site of the Gallo-roman temple of Mars in the old Gallo-roman town of Vessuna. The Cathedral was built in the XI and XIIcs. It originally comprised a nave with three cupolas and a fourth over the flat ended choir. This latter was the largest and oldest in the Dordogne and in the area (Angoulême, Cahors, Souillac, etc). The church was sacked by the Protestants in 1577 when they blew up the West end destroying two cupolas and severely damaging a third and destroying the bell-tower. The remaining nave cupola was rebuilt between 1625 and 1647 and an unsuccessful attempt was made to rebuild the other two. The choir has a number of fine but plain blind arches on the North and South walls. Though without decoration the interior is most impressive because of its proportions. Part of the tomb of Bishop Jean d'Astide, bishop of Périgueux 1060-69, sculptured by Constantin de Jarnac is by the XIIc font.</p> <p>See 'Périgord Roman' page 39, 'The Pilgrims Guide' page 271 and 'Monument en Périgord' pages 368 to 370</p>
<p>Pontyraud St Denis SW of Ribérac</p>	<p>This is a small village church. It has a single nave, flat ended apse with three narrow windows and a circular one above. The nave is windowless and was probably always timber vaulted. The North and South walls have large blind arches with a door in the eastern arch of the North wall. There is a small former doorway in the south wall. There appears to have been a transept to the South. The West façade with the West door are plain. The choir was formerly vaulted. Some simply decorated capitals are by the crossing. It was founded as a Benedictine priory for</p>

<p>Prats du Périgord</p> <p>St Maurice & St Claire</p> <p>East of Monpazier</p>	<p>nuns as a dependency of Ligeux.</p> <p>See 'Les églises du Ribéracois' pages 145 to 146</p> <p>This church has a very remarkable outline. It has high towers over both the East and West ends with a very short, low nave in between. The choir is rounded with small windows and a cul de four vault. The transepts are of later construction. The west door is plain. St Maurice was a legionnaire of the IIIc who was martyred by Emp. Maximillian for not renouncing Christianity when sent to subdue rebels in Gaul. He died at Valais, Switzerland.</p> <p>See 'Promenades en Périgord Roman' page 103</p>
<p>Puymangou</p> <p>St Etienne</p> <p>West of Ribérac</p>	<p>This church is in a small hamlet and was of XIIc origin but was ruined and rebuilt. The remains of a larger structure are to be seen each side of the exterior of the present apse. The North wall has two small windows high up and the South wall has three larger and probably later windows. The façade is plain and retains some of the character of the XIIc building.</p> <p>See 'Les églises du Ribéracois' pages 148 to 149</p>
<p>Queyssac</p> <p>St Pierre ès Liens</p> <p>NE of Bergerac</p>	<p>This is an attractive little church in a small village in a narrow valley. It was originally a preceptory for the Order of Malta. Of the original XIIc church only the transept and choir remain. The nave has been rebuilt and the west end shows signs of the original door between blind arches and it may have been stepped. The transept has a pair of blind arches each side and is vaulted by a cupola on pendatives. The rounded choir has seven similar arches set between thick columns topped by plain capitals. Over the crossing is a square tower with fine trios of arches on the two outer sides.</p>

	See 'Périgord Roman' page 25
Reilhac St Paul North Nontronais	This church was built in the XIIc probably on the site of a fountain used in pagan worship. It became a Knights Templar preceptory. It is a very plain, simple austere granite-built church in the Limousin style. There is no sculpture. It has a rounded apse a single nave and a fine timber roof. See 'Périgord Roman' page 20
Ribérac ND	This XIIc church is now a cultural centre. Of the original church little remains except the rounded apse. The nave was rebuilt and side aisles were added after the XVc. These extensions left the cupola on pendatives over the crossing. This and the choir retain their XVIIc frescos. In the XIXc the façade was remade to restore the church to religious use after its conversion to a saltpeter factory after the Revolution. That façade is a hideous blank wall. None of the original capitals or modillions has survived. Originally it was the chateau chapel and was thus small and was modeled on the nearby church at Faye.
La Rivière, Roche Chalais St Michel	This is a former priory church with a XIIc façade and font. The West door is plain and between arches with worn columns and capitals. Above are three more arches with an angel, Christ with two Evangelists and a reclining lamb. In the church is a fine XIIc font. See 'Les églises du Ribéracois' pages 85 to 88
Rossignols St Pierre ès Liens North of Ribérac	This church has a single nave which dates from the XIIc and a flat-ended apse. This has some faded XVc frescos – St Michael and St Blandina (?), a Lyonnais martyr who died in 177 AD. The transept and most of the West end of the nave date from the first half of the XIIc. There are poor capitals of the

	<p>same period. The choir is late XIIc or early XIIIc. The West door and the upper part of the square tower are XVIIIc The nave was probably initially vaulted with cupolas.</p> <p>See 'Les églises du Ribéracois' pages 182 and 183</p>
<p>St Amand de Coly SE of Périgueux</p>	<p>The church of an Augustine abbey, it was built in the XIIc. It has a towering West façade, a single nave, transepts, each with a rounded side chapel and a large flat ended apse. In the North transept is an inscription seeking prayers for Abbot William Beggly (?). The church was damaged by Protestants in 1575; the hole may be seen on the North side.</p> <p>See 'Abbayes et Prieurés du Périgord' pages 18 and 19 and 'Périgord Roman' page 155.</p>
<p>St Amand de Vergt Bergeracois</p>	<p>This was a priory church of late XI/XIIc origin. Only the apse below the fortified tower is original. The apse has several narrow windows and over the crossing is a cupola on pendentives that fall onto two capitals with sculptures of foliage. The nave has been rebuilt as has the West façade, the latter in the XVIIIc.</p>
<p>St André de Double South of Ribérac</p>	<p>Original built in the XIIc it was rebuilt in the XIVc and again extensively restored in 1878</p> <p>See 'Les églises du Ribéracois' page 95</p>
<p>St Antoine Cumond St Pierre ès Liens West of Ribérac</p>	<p>Of XIIc origin, this church has a rounded apse, a cupola on pendentives at the crossing with a square tower above and a single nave with a Saintonge style stepped West door in the West facade which has a 'saw-tooth' and foliage decoration. A chapel was added on the South of the crossing in the XIVc and a northern side aisle in the XIXc when the church was extensively restored.</p>

<p>St Aubin de Cadelech South of Bergerac</p>	<p>See 'Les églises du Ribéracois' pages 141 to 143</p> <p>Of this XIIc church little of its original character remains. The choir is rounded; there is a single nave ending in a modern porch. The whole is clad in modern rendering.</p>
<p>St Aulaye St Eulalie West of Ribérac</p>	<p>Dedicated to a VIc Spanish saint, this church belonged to a XIIc priory. It has had some alterations and has undergone periodic restoration. The XIIc elements that remain comprise the apse, the crossing and the North transept and the central part of the West façade. The rounded apse lacks decoration. The West façade has a stepped door with good capitals each side and is of Angoumois style. Each side of the door is a blind arch and above is a line of smaller arches. Above these are some weathered modillions. The capitals include a man with a donkey, a lewd woman between two men and interlacings. The modillions include the heads of a cow and a sheep. In the apse are a number of good capitals: two large ones of lions at the entrance to the choir and then smaller ones in pairs including an eagle with outstretched wings, bears taking lambs with above them a man and lions uttering foliage. Some are stated to be replacements.</p> <p>See 'Les églises du Ribéracois' pages 149 to 152</p>
<p>St Avit Sénieur Dordogne valley</p>	<p>Avit was born in Lanquais nearby in about AD 480 and was buried by his hermitage at St Avit in about 570. The present abbey was built in early XIIc but was severely damaged in the Cathar crusade, the 100 Years War and the Wars of Religion. The church has been restored in the late XXc. It has a wide single nave of XIIc origin and a flat ended apse that was largely rebuilt in the XVIIc. The West end was fortified in the late XIIc. There are two towers; the North is one ruined. Inside the nave is frescoed and by the entrance to the choir are two inscriptions.</p>

	See leaflets and 'Périgord Roman' pages 26 and 27
St Capraise D'Eymet South of Bergerac	This church retains only the high rounded apse from the XIIc. It has a high single nave that has been rebuilt and a modern porch and spire.
St Cernin de Labarde Bergeracois	Of this former XIIc church only the rounded apse remains. It is of little interest.
St Cernin de L'Herm SE Dordogne	The nave of this former XIIc church is modern. But the church retains the old rounded apse.
Ste Croix de Beaumont Dordogne valley	This was probably the church of a former priory. It has a single nave with a Southern side aisle. The apse is rounded with two small windows and there is a rounded side chapel. There is a line of interesting modillions on the apse. The West façade is plain with a high bell wall and a defensive space.
St Estèphe Nontronais	The original XIIc church comprised a single nave and a flat ended apse. Two side aisles were added and the nave was re-vaulted. A Gothic door was inserted into the original XIIc one the outline of which may be seen still. The church is built from granite.
St Eulalie D'Ans East of Périgueux	This XIIc church has a single nave with a late XIIc stepped door with slim columns and capitals similar to those at Limeyrat. The apse is flat ended. There is a square tower over the crossing.
St Front de Colubri (Colubry) Bergeracois	This is a small chapel on a cliff overlooking the River Dordogne and Lalinde. It was built on the site where St Front is alleged to have driven away a dragon (La

<p>St Gènis SE Dordogne</p> <p>St Hilaire D'Estissac Bergeracois</p> <p>St Jean de Cole North of Périgueux</p>	<p>Coloubre). It is of XIIc origin with a single nave, a small bell wall over the West door which is simple with two small windows above it, one above the other, and a plain flat-ended apse.</p> <p>See 'Promenades en Périgord' page 78</p> <p>The nave has been rebuilt with a Gothic south aisle and vaults. But the apse is XIIc with huge corbels of heads. The West end has a Renaissance style door. There is a defensive area in the roof space.</p> <p>This church is of XIIc origin. It retains the rounded apse. Over the crossing is a cupola on pendatives (probably entirely reconstructed). There is a fortified roof space over the nave with tiny defensive windows. Access to it is via a stairway in the North wall. The West door is XVIIc (1673?). Over the crossing is a squat fortified tower. On the inside of the choir are a number of characteristic XIIc blind arches. On the exterior of the South wall of the nave are two graffiti heads of modern but unusual origin and a rifle!</p> <p>This is from an Augustine foundation. The land was donated in 1086 and the buildings were begun some years later. The church is of unusual design, comprising three chapels, the central one forming the choir. They radiate from a huge central chancel that was once vaulted by a cupola on pendatives. The nave is smaller and was also vaulted with a cupola. The entrance is from the South through a simply decorated door at a point where there had been a large blind arch; there is another blind arch on the North transept. Outside there are a number of fine capitals that are related to sculptures at Thiviers and Chapelle St Robert (19): creation of Adam, Noah drunk, Daniel, the Annunciation, the Visitation, the Incarnation and Christ's temptation in the desert.</p> <p>See leaflet and 'Monuments en Périgord' pages 293 to 301</p>
--	---

<p>St Jean D'Estissac Bergeracois</p>	<p>Little remains of the XIIc church. The apse is Gothic. Much of the nave has been rebuilt but the West façade appears to be original. It has a lat XIIc style stepped door. The columns and capitals are modern and without merit. On the top of the South-west corner is a large dove-cote (from the XIXc(?)). There is a small bell wall.</p>
<p>St Jean de Lalande Ribéracois NE of Celles</p>	<p>This tiny chapel in the forest NE of Celles was founded as a 'prieuré/grange' by the Cistercian abbey at Boschaud to spread good farming practices. It has remained a place of pilgrimage with an unbroken history to the present day. The building, a small rectangular chapel with three narrow windows at the East end, is allegedly XIIc but more probably XIVc</p> <p>See leaflet and 'Les églises du Ribéracois' page 13</p>
<p>St Julien de Bourdeilles NW of Brantôme</p>	<p>Originally XIIc this church has been much altered and rebuilt. In the XIVc a fortified bell-tower was added.</p>
<p>St Just Dronne valley north of Périgueux</p>	<p>A former XIIc church there is almost no trace of it today. The present church has a side aisle and huge XVIc(?) buttresses.</p> <p>See 'Les églises du Ribéracois' pages 33 and 34</p>
<p>St Leon Sur Vezère Vezère valley</p>	<p>The apse of this former Benedictine priory is built on an earlier Vc church. The choir is rounded with large arches with fine capitals with interlacings. There are the remains of frescos which date back to the XIIc but with over-painting at intervals to the XVIIc. Off each transept is a rounded side chapel that is connected to the choir through a low arch. There is a cupola on pendatives at the crossing. At the East end of the nave is a wide arch with a narrow arch each side. The nave is wide and timber vaulted .On the</p>

	<p>interior of the West wall is a small sculpture of a figure (damaged) on horseback. The South door is plain. There are some scaffold holes on the South walls. The tower is square and two-storied, the lower storey has windows in pairs; above the windows are in threes.</p> <p>See 'Périgord Roman' pages 63 to 94</p>
<p>St Louis en L'Isle West of Périgueux</p>	<p>This is a small rectangular chapel with a small bell wall over the West door that is XIIIc. The chapel was extensively rebuilt from the XIV to the XVIIcs.</p> <p>See 'Les églises du Ribérais' page 69</p>
<p>Ste Marie de Chignac East of Périgueux</p>	<p>This was in the XIIc a single naved church with a simple Romanesque West door. In the XV/XVIcs a large chapel with a Gothic West door was added on the North side. There is a narrow flat-ended choir with a tall square tower over it. There are many holes for scaffolding especially over the apse.</p> <p>See extract from BSHAP of 1995</p>
<p>St Martial de Ribérais On the East edge of Ribérais</p>	<p>This fortified church dates from the XIIc. It has a small rounded apse that is either of a later date or has been entirely rebuilt. The nave is below a huge square tower and has tall slim windows and a late XIIc/early XIIIc stepped door. The upper part is late XIIIc/early XIVc and provides a fortified area.</p> <p>See 'Les églises du Ribérais' page 122</p>
<p>St Martial de Valette South edge of Nontron</p>	<p>The main body of this church has been rebuilt but the west facade is Romanesque. It has a triple arch over the door and below a bell wall with four bell openings. The door is stepped with sculptures from the same workshop as those at St Martin le Pin and St Sulpice de Mareuil and some on the facade of Bussière Badil. The arches depict rural scenes: a man</p>

	with a basket or can, men at anvils, a man with a palm, cattle horses etc. There are also some monsters and a man with a book.
St Martial Laborie East of Périgueux	This tiny church is a parish church from the XIIc and was a dependency of Chaise Dieu. A plain West door with a narrow band of patterning round it leads to a single timber-vaulted nave. At the crossing is a square bell tower on a base with, on the South side, a pair of tall blind arches. The very short apse is rounded and has a lauze roof.
St Martial Viveyrols NW of Ribérac	This is a very austere, plain fortified church that was built in the XIIc as a parish church in the local control of St Aulaye. Exterior. The West door is small, undecorated with a rounded arch below a small window. The line of the North side is broken by a small low door in the centre of the nave, flat buttresses and three very tall slim windows, the two in the nave high up the wall and the one in the apse lower. The apse is flat ended with a long window that is now partly filled in. The South wall is plain with a stairway to the defensive area with two narrow slits. There is a defensive tower over the West end. Interior. The single nave has two cupolas. There are plain columns and capitals. Much of the choir was rebuilt in the XIV and XIXcs. See 'Périgord Roman' page 23 and 'Les églises du Ribéracois' pages 187 to 190
St Martin de Gurçon North of St Foy la Grande	This XIIc church has been recently restored. There is a stepped West door, a long single nave and a rounded apse. There are huge XIXc(?) buttresses. See 'Périgord Roman' page 28
St Martin de Ribérac South edge of Ribérac	Of XIIc origin, it has a single nave and a flat ended apse which has three tall slim windows. There are two cupolas, the western one rebuilt in the XIXc. The

<p>St Méard de Dronne East of Ribérac</p>	<p>de Mareuil. The bell tower over the crossing has fine arches.</p> <p>See 'Périgord Roman' page 28</p> <p>The crossing below the square tower is of XIIc origin. The apse and nave are late XIIc. The West end is modern to replace the original which was destroyed after the Revolution when the church was converted to a barn. In the porch are two sculptures of XIc origin from an earlier church. The nave has two cupolas. The frescos are XVIc. There is a stairway to the tower in the South wall of the nave.</p> <p>See 'Les églises du Ribéracois' page 124 and 125</p>
<p>St Michel de Montagne SW Dordogne</p>	<p>This XIIc church originally comprised a single nave with a rounded apse. A South aisle was added in the XVc(?) when the windows of the original nave were also altered. The West door is stepped with two thin bands of decoration on the arches and simple geometric decoration on the bases of the columns. The nave wall to the North retains the original flat buttresses. Over the crossing is a square, squat tower that has been rebuilt in recent times. The apse is rounded with about 15 modillions that depict heads, one with a forked beard, a bird feeding two young birds, an 'image of lust' and an animal head eating a human head.</p>
<p>St Nexans St John the Baptist Bergeracois</p>	<p>This was a preceptory of the Knights Hospitalier and it has been much altered since. The rounded apse was destroyed. The West façade has a Saintonge style stepped door. The columns have gone, leaving worn capitals and some simply carved heads and figures on the door arch. Above is a large modern bell wall. There is a cupola on pendatives over the choir (formerly the crossing). On the South wall of the nave is a strange sculptured figure.</p>

	See 'Périgord Roman' page 28
<p>St Orse East of Périgueux</p>	<p>This church is of XIIc origin. It has a single nave and transepts. The West façade has a stepped door between slim columns topped by capitals that are similar to those at St Eulalie D'Ans and Limeyrat. The choir is over a small crypt and has bays separated by columns. One has a carved capital of a crouching man. There are lots of scaffolding holes and a modern bell wall.</p>
<p>St Pardoux de Dronne East of Ribérac</p>	<p>Most of this church is Gothic, Only the choir which is flat ended is Romanesque. There is a fortified area in the roof space.</p> <p>See 'Les églises du Ribéracois' pages 126 to 127</p>
<p>St Pardoux de Mareuil South of Mareuil</p>	<p>Set on a ridge in a tiny hamlet, the church gives an initial impression of being a largely authentic Romanesque church. However, little of the original structure remains. The rounded apse with blind arches and flat buttresses is probably XIIc. The tower with windows, columns including an attractive capital, is probably mostly XVIc. The West façade with a recessed door between blind arches is topped by gargoyle-like carvings along the roof edge. The interior is largely XV/XVIc. There is a line of modillions (several barrels) round the top of the apse. In front of the church is a fine cross (1837) with a sculptured sun-flower.</p>
<p>St Paul de Lizonne North west of Ribérac</p>	<p>Originally a XIIc church with a single nave and a rounded apse the church has been extensively rebuilt. There is a square fortified tower over the choir. The choir windows are recent (XIXc(?))</p> <p>See 'Les églises du Ribéracois' pages 190 to 191</p>
<p>St Pierre de Chignac</p>	<p>Nothing on the outside indicates that this church has</p>

<p>East of Périgueux</p>	<p>XIIc origins. Major reconstruction in the XIXc enclosed the core of the Romanesque church; but inside are significant elements of that church's nave and choir.</p> <p>See extract from BSHAP</p>
<p>St Pierre de Cole East of Brantôme</p>	<p>This church has a stepped late XIIc door between two blind arches. The door carvings are very worn or have disappeared. Two were pairs of lions and two were interlacings. There are a few worn modillions above the door. There is a square tower over the former crossing; the top storey is modern. The interior is tasteless.</p>
<p>St Pomport St Jean South-east of Monpazier</p>	<p>This church has been recently restored. It has a single nave and a flat ended apse. The South side chapel is rounded. The interior vaulting is Gothic. The tower is over the West end with a window over the West door. There is a small South door. There are tacherons.</p> <p>See 'Promenades en Périgord Roman' page 103</p>
<p>St Privat des Prés West of Ribérac</p>	<p>This is one of only four Romanesque churches in the Dordogne with two side aisles. It is a large fortified church built on the site of an earlier church and it was part of a Benedictine priory. It has a rounded apse, two side chapels and a fine stepped West door that is between two small blind arches and below a line of 9 more. There are flat buttresses on the North exterior wall from the XII and XIVcs and from the XIVc on the South wall. The area around the South door was rebuilt after the collapse of the tower. Inside there are some sculptured capitals and a cupola on pendentives over the crossing.</p> <p>See detailed notes, leaflets and 'Périgord Roman' and 'Les églises du Ribéracois'</p>
<p>St Romain de Monpazier Dordogne valley</p>	<p>This is a XIIc church with a very short flat ended apse with on the outside two small sculptures of monsters. There is a small nave below a fortified</p>

	<p>tower, part of which has been rebuilt, possibly in the XIVc with a North door added. On the West façade is a plain rounded door below a row of plain modillions. A consecration cross is on the exterior South wall of the nave.</p>
<p>St Sulpice de Mareuil East of Marieuil</p>	<p>This is a typical little village church, with a single nave, a south door, a squat square tower over the chancel and a small rounded apse. The interior has columns with interesting capitals with foliage and figures. The South door is stepped with bas-relief sculptures from the same school as those at St Martial de Valette and St Martin le Pin. In particular two figures on the left, one with a man holding a basket with an angel peering over his shoulders, but also dragons with coiled bodies and tails, cattle, pigs, horses etc</p> <p>See 'Périgord Roman' page 29</p>
<p>St Trie East of Périgueux</p>	<p>This XIIc chapel has a simple stepped, late XIIc West door with a little bas-relief décor: oak leaves and small heads. Above is a modern bell wall. The nave has small windows. There is a flat ended apse.</p>
<p>St Vincent Jalmouthiers West of Ribérac</p>	<p>This is a former priory of Chancelade abbey from the XIIc. The present outline plan is original but the church was heavily restored in the XIXc and again in the late XXc. It has a rounded apse and a single nave with a square tower over the crossing. Round the apse are a number of XIIc modillions similar to those on the remains of the base of the tower at nearby St Privat des Prés. There are two 'images of lust', a cross and a horse biting a billet. The choir has blind arches. There is a cupola (remade) at the crossing on a late XIIc arch with plain columns. In the choir are some XVIc frescos.</p> <p>See 'Les églises du Ribéracois' pages 158 and 159</p>

<p>Sadillac</p> <p>South of Bergerac</p>	<p>This XIIc church retains its rounded apse and the base of the original nave may be seen, but the nave was rebuilt and shortened after the Wars of Religion. There is a bell wall.</p>
<p>Salles de Belvès</p> <p>St Sacerdoce</p> <p>Dordogne valley</p>	<p>Dedicated to St Sacerdoce who with his mother, St Mondeue, was born in Calvic, near Sarlat, was Abbé of Calabre. The church has a single nave, a rounded apse and a central bell wall. There are, on the South and East walls, many scaffolding holes. The West door originally was rounded but is now square. A blank rounded door on the South of the nave is now sealed.</p> <p>See 'Périgord Roman' page 29</p>
<p>Ségonzac</p> <p>ND</p> <p>East of Ribérac</p>	<p>This is an attractive church of XIc origin. It had a single nave onto which a North side aisle was added in the XVIc. The apse is rounded and inside has five bays, two with narrow windows and four fine sculptured capitals – geometric patterns and foliage.</p> <p>See 'Les églises du Ribéracois' pages 35 to 37</p>
<p>Siorac de Ribérac</p> <p>St Pierre ès Liens</p> <p>South of Ribérac</p>	<p>This church was part of a Benedictine priory for nuns of Ligueux and it was founded in 1194, though the first church was formerly recorded here in 1187. The remains of the priory are below the present mairie. The oldest parts are the lower part of the bell tower and the nave which date from around 1154 when this area was an English possession. In the XIVc a rectangular defensive area was added to the west end of the nave. The XIIc 'free-stone' areas can be distinguished from the XIVc stone work which used 'quarry stone'. On the south wall at the 6 metre point a spiral stairway led to the roof area. There may have been a wooden draw-bridge from the convent to the church to enable the guards to have access to the upper chamber. The square tower with semi-circular, flat buttresses has a XVIIc upper storey added. The chamber of the XIIc part of the tower has bays bordered by pilasters with Angoumois-style</p>

	<p>decorated arches. The tower was rebuilt in 1851 and again in 1997. The west façade is entirely XIVc The apse has two XVc buttresses and the two transepts are XVIc.</p> <p>The interior is reached through a 3 metre thick west wall. The nave has a barrel vault which replaces an earlier timber roof that was destroyed by fire. The walls were plastered in the XVIIIc. Note the rising slope of the nave. The chancel is vaulted by a cupola on pendentives. It was renovated in the XVIc. The Lady chapel and sacristy were added in 1860 by the priest contrary to the wishes of the maire. There is a Gallo-roman font.</p> <p>The funeral arms are those of Seigneur de Chapt de Lastignac, the last count of Ribérac, owner of La Meynardie (to the North of the village) before the Revolution and the destroyed chateau of Ribérac. He died two months after his second marriage in 1795. The Chapt family inherited the estates from the Aydie family when the latter family had no direct heirs in 1754. The Aydie family traced their connections with Ribérac back to 1484 and a gift of land from the King of Navarre.</p> <p>See 'Périgord Roman' page 30 and 'Les églises du Ribérais' pages 128 to 131</p>
<p>Sorges</p> <p>North of Périgueux</p>	<p>The original church was XIIc with a single nave. A flat ended apse and a cupola over the crossing. The nave was rebuilt in the XVc and a North side aisle added. Part of the South wall of the choir was rebuilt. The North side has two large blind arches. The main interest is in the lintel that has been placed into the rectangular pillar on the South entrance to the choir. Those sculptures on the North side are later, even modern. Those on the South include two horses heads, a man's head, a bird, a dog,...</p>
<p>Sourzac</p> <p>St Peter and St Paul</p>	<p>The present church is almost entirely XV and XVIc, but to the West of the door is a bay of the North side of the former West bay of the nave. It shows two</p>

<p>Lisle valley West of Périgueux</p>	<p>blind arches within a larger bay. It is early XIIc. See 'Les églises du Ribéraçois' pages 76 to 77</p>
<p>Thiviers ND North of Périgueux</p>	<p>The original church is from the XI/XIIcs with a single nave, a rounded apse and transepts. Originally vaulted with cupolas these have been replaced by XVIIc Gothic vaults. Apart from the capitals at the crossing there is little to mark it as being a Romanesque church following several restorations. At the crossing are eight Romanesque capitals that are from the St Robert (19) school. They include masks, monsters, Christ between St Peter and Ste Magdalene, Samson slaying a lion and a man being strangled by two others. See 'Périgord Roman pages 275 to 278, 'Promenades en Périgord Roman' pages 21 to 22 and 'The Pilgrims Guide' page 356</p>
<p>Tourtoirac St Pierre ès Liens East of Périgueux</p>	<p>The remains of this former Benedictine abbey are from the XIc. Of the abbey church the apse was destroyed by Protestants in the Wars of Religion. The transept remains with a huge square bell tower. There is a cupola on pendentives and on the North exterior fine capitals with interlacings. Nearby is the XIIc Chapter House with two good capitals and there is a small barrel-vaulted chapel. See 'Périgord Roman' page 30 and 'Promenades en Périgord Roman' pages 54 and 55 and 'Monuments en Périgord' pages 343 to 350 and extract from BSHAP</p>
<p>Trémolat St Cybard (St Nicolas)</p>	<p>A former Xc priory, this a fortress church on a grand scale from the XIIc. The entrance, through a XVIIIc door, is below a huge fortified bell tower and leads to</p>

<p>East of Bergerac</p>	<p>a high, narrow nave below three cupolas with a further cupola over the crossing. A long choir with fine capitals defaced by Huguenots. There are interesting stairs in the North transept. The choir has frescos in poor condition.</p> <p>See 'Périgord Roman' page 196 et seq and 'Monuments en Périgord' pages 87 and 88 and extract from BSHAP</p>
<p>Tremolat St Hilaire</p>	<p>This is the former parish church and it dates from the XIIC. The apse is XIVc whilst the nave is XIIC. The west door is in Saintonge style with two decorated arches and columns with carved capitals (birds, figures etc) and a line of modillions above.</p>
<p>Tresseroux, near Les Lèches St Thomas North of Bergerac</p>	<p>This is a former priory that was extensively restored at the end of the XXc. It is a small rectangular building with a stepped West door with an arch which has a little decoration. There are a number of 'bosses' for a porch and more on the North wall of the nave which has a single window that is matched on the South wall of the nave. On the apse are several rows of post holes which continue onto the Eastern part of the South wall. There is a small bell wall.</p> <p>See extract from BSHAP</p>
<p>Urval Dordogne valley</p>	<p>A rectangular vaulted apse is of XIIC origin. There is a defensive area above it. The West façade is plain with a slightly Gothic-looking door. A flat ended apse. Inside, the choir has columns and fine sculptured capitals.</p> <p>See 'Périgord Roman' page 30 and 'Promenades en Périgord Roman' page 101</p>
<p>Vanxains ND SW of Ribérac</p>	<p>This church was built in the mid XIIC. It was formerly part of a rural deanery of the Double that comprised 41 churches.</p> <p>Exterior: The Romanesque parts are The main West door, the base of the West façade the South wall, the</p>

	<p>chancel and the apse. The apse and chancel were probably built as a first phase with the nave being built later. In the XIVc the walls were raised some 2 metres. The windows are narrow, suggesting a defensive use. The apse is flat ended with flat buttresses. The ponderous West tower dates from the XVIIc but it has been subsequently retouched and repaired.</p> <p>Interior: There is a double nave; the north aisle is XV/XVIc and the Southern was modified at the same time. The roof vaults are late Romanesque with ribs dropping onto plain columns which have plain capitals. The blind arches that can be seen on the exterior are partially obscured inside. The West bay of the nave was modified in the XVIc to support the tower. At the same time the North wall of the nave was opened to enable the construction of the north aisle.</p> <p>The chancel and choir are the most interesting elements of the church. The chancel and choir are narrower than the XIIc nave. The chancel is vaulted by a cupola on pentatives; this has been remade. The pentatives drop onto well carved capitals each with a frieze of foliage patterns. The capitals depict (lower right) Foliage, (upper right) a winged angel, a man on his side with legs apart, a monster with a man's head behind it, (lower left) a man's head and a with his head over his back (acrobat), (upper left) two lions above monsters. The windows are narrow and the walls extremely thick</p> <p>The choir has a square base; there are three narrow windows in the east wall; each has good but simple decoration of platted ropes. There are slim pilasters with small capitals each side. The central bay has a 15 line inscription from the XIIIc that describes the restoration of the building as a 'Gift from Geoffrey, cure of the parish in the presence of R. bishop of Périgueux and in remembrance of Geoffroy, Archbishop of Bordeaux'. R. is Raymond, Bishop of Périgueux from 1147 to 1158. Geoffrey was archbishop from 1136.</p> <p>See 'Les églises du Ribéracois' pages 131 to 134 and leaflet</p>
--	---

<p>Varenes St Avit Bergeracois</p>	<p>This is single naved church of the XIIc with a XIXc bell wall at the west end. The small entrance door on the South wall is of XIIIc origin. The original apse has been destroyed leaving only the entrance arch visible on the exterior. There is a cupola over the former transept (now the choir) above which there used to be a tower.</p> <p>See 'Périgord Roman' page 31</p>
<p>Vendoire ND de l'Assomption North-west of Ribérac</p>	<p>This church has a single nave, a rounded apse and a rounded south chapel all of XIIc origin. The West door is stepped and is between two blind arches. There are six capitals on the façade depicting animals and geometric patterns. There is a square tower over the crossing. The nave appears to have been rebuilt in the XVIIc.</p> <p>See 'Les églises du Ribéracois' pages 192 to 194</p>
<p>Verteillac ND de l'Assomption North of Ribérac</p>	<p>The flat ended apse with three narrow windows is of XIIc origin. There is a small cupola. The nave was rebuilt in 1872 to the original plan with a stepped south door; it is without character. The original nave had two cupolas.</p> <p>See 'Les églises du Ribéracois' pages 195 to 196</p>
<p>Veyrignac South-east Dordogne</p>	<p>This church originally was built with a single nave and a door on the South-west corner of the nave. It has a rounded apse with many modillions. There is a square tower. A side aisle was added to the North side and a stairway put on the West façade. This has a XIc modillion in the stonework.</p>
<p>Villetoureix St Martin North edge of Ribérac</p>	<p>This church has a single nave and a flat ended apse with transepts. The upper part of the door is late XIIc. All the rest is much restored. The church is topped by a tall modern spire (XIXc). The nave has a cupola on pendatives.</p>

