

GUYENNE CHURCHES (Gironde)	
<p>Abzac</p> <p>St Pierre</p> <p>East of Libourne</p>	<p>Of the original XIIc church only the cupola at the crossing remains. It is on pendatives with geometrically patterned capitals. The remainder is XVIIIc and XIXc. Over the now blocked South door is a Revolutionary inscription.</p>
<p>Andernos</p> <p>St Eloi</p> <p>North of Arcachon</p>	<p>On the shore with a Gallo-roman villa (long thought to be a basilica) along side, there is little on the outside to indicate the XIIc origins of this church. But the interior is typically Romanesque with a single nave, a small transept and an apse with side chapels. The Southern side chapel was destroyed and the collaterals and bell tower over the Eastern porch were added. The stone-work is a mixture of bricks and limestone.</p>
	<p>See 'Les Eglises de la Gironde' pages 239 to 240</p>
<p>Abris</p> <p>Entre Deux Mers</p>	<p>This is a small village church with a rounded apse. The West door has been remade. There is a line of modillions above it with a pig's head. There are flat buttresses and lots of tacherons including: S, a cross with tiny triangles at the tips and a horizontal line with a small scroll at each end; there are similar ones at Castelveil and Mourens. There is a bell wall over the door.</p>
<p>Arsac</p> <p>St Germain</p> <p>Médoc</p>	<p>Most of this church is XIIIc or later. But the south door is XIIc. It is large and stepped. Sadly, the detail on the arches and capitals has almost entirely eroded.</p>

<p>Avensan</p> <p>St Pierre</p> <p>Médoc</p>	<p>Only the apse remains of the XIIc church. It has similar characteristics to the church at Moulis. It is rounded but is shorter. It has incorporated columns. The windows and pairs of blind arches are decorated but less finely as those at Moulis. There is a line of modillions, including one of a pair of horns identical to those at Moulis only here it is upside down. Some of those with patterns are very similar. There is also a bell, an 'image of lust' and a capital with a head uttering interlacings. Inside, the choir has a similar double level of arches as at Moulis, but these are less elaborate than those at Moulis. Furthermore, they appear to have been heavily restored. There is a capital with Daniel between lions.</p> <p>See 'Les Eglises de la Gironde' pages 200 to 202 and 'Guyenne Romane' page 22</p>
<p>Bagas</p> <p>Notre Dame</p> <p>La Réole area</p>	<p>It was an XIc church with a single nave and a rounded apse. The crossing was rebuilt in the XIIc and a door inserted in the North wall. A bell wall was added over the crossing. The exterior of the apse is built of neat, small stones and bricks (Gallo-roman?). The interior of the choir was modified and a side aisle added in the XV/XVIc. At the crossing are three fine capitals: David and Goliath, snakes, Daniel and lions. There are some XVIc(?) frescos. A house is attached to the West end.</p>
<p>Baron</p> <p>St Christophe</p> <p>South of Libourne</p>	<p>This is a modern church, but it is built above the crypt that is of XIc origin. It has three small aisles divided by two pairs of short but very substantial columns that are topped by finely carved capitals with geometric designs.</p>

	<p>There are two very small windows and a modern doorway to this very interesting building.</p> <p>See 'Les Eglises de la Gironde' page 109</p>
<p>Bayou Notre Dame Blaye area</p>	<p>This church has a single nave with gothic vaulting which leads to a rounded choir and, at right angles to the axis, two rounded side chapels. The exterior of this is decorated with arches and finely sculptured windows. The tower over the narthex is of several storeys of arches and lines of modillions and friezes. It is topped by a modern statue of ND. There is a modern porch. In the narthex is a font from a large, marble Gallo-roman capital; there is a similar one at Fronsac.</p> <p>See 'Les Eglises de la Gironde' pages 179 to 180</p>
<p>Beautiran St Michael South of the Gironde</p>	<p>The apse and South chapel are XIIc; parts of the West facade may be. The apse has interesting modillions, including a two-tailed siren, Tobias and his fish, intertwined snakes and various symbols. The West door is stepped between foliage capitals. The arches above the capitals and modillions are recent. There are two XVIIc side aisles.</p> <p>See 'Les Eglises de la Gironde' pages 60 and 61</p>
<p>Bégadan St Saturnin Médoc</p>	<p>The apse only is Romanesque. It resembles that of St Vivien de Medoc but is less polished. There are two levels of arches. There are lots of small capitals depicting interlaced foliage, foliage, lions etc. There are engaged columns that have capitals depicting</p>

<p>Bellefond South of Castillon-la-Bataille</p>	<p>interlacing, a man on horseback, two men in foliage, a man between birds and a Corinthian capital. There are modillions.</p> <p>See 'Les Eglises de la Gironde' pages 226 and 227</p> <p>This church is on the edge of a rocky outcrop. The choir is of XIc origin; it is rounded with engaged columns with capitals and a line of modillions. To the North is a ruined aisle, at the West end of which is a bell wall. On the South side is a side chapel with columns and capitals. The roof area of the choir was fortified. To the West is a long, flat wall with two small doorways.</p>
<p>Berson Blaye area</p>	<p>Of XIIc origin, the church has been restored several times; the West façade in the XIVc and the interior in the XIXc.</p> <p>See leaflet and 'Les Eglises de la Gironde' page 181</p>
<p>Beychac Libournais</p>	<p>The single nave has been rebuilt and the walls were raised probably in the XIVc. There is a small bell wall over a modern porch that obscures the West door. The apse is rounded with small windows and incorporated columns which have weathered capitals between modillions that are also weathered.</p>
<p>Blasimon St Maurice South of Castillon-la Bataille</p>	<p>This abbey was founded by Benedictine monks from the Saintonge in AD 721 on a Gallo-roman site. The first abbey was destroyed by Normans in 848. It was rebuilt from 980. The West façade dates from 1160-70. There is a West door. The outer arch</p>

<p>Bordeaux</p> <p>Ste Croix</p>	<p>depicts hunting dogs and men with spears. There are two bands of foliage, four angels round a mandorla from which the Lamb is missing. The bands of foliage have in between a band depicting the combat of vices and virtues (headless). The capitals below are weathered but one depicts a dancer accompanied by two musicians. The west end of the nave has two windows to the north and south; These are decorated and there is an arch of the Chapter House leading to the South transept.</p> <p>See 'Guyenne Romane' page 299 and 'Les Eglises de la Gironde' page 137 and 138</p> <p>Whilst the building we see today has been much altered and bears little resemblance to its original form, some of it dates from the Xc and parts from the XIIc. The nave, built of small stones, is probably the oldest part. The rounded apse and side chapels, one off each transept arm, and parts of the South tower and West façade are XIIc. The tower had a further storey added by Abadie who was also responsible for the statues in the blind arches, the Christ in Majesty with the four Evangelists and the North tower. The West door is in Saintonge style with Wise Men of the Apocalypse, Signs of the Zodiac and men roped together, symbolizing the faithful united in faith. In the side arches are figures representing either Vices and Virtues or Lust and Avarice. Pairs of spiral columns are at the sides. The interior nave has two side aisles. Among the capitals are Daniel in the Lions Den with Habakkuk and Jesus with the Doctors in the Temple with Joseph and Mary. There are about ten other capitals of XIIc origin; most depict vegetation.</p> <p>See 'Guyenne Romane' pages 39 to 48 and</p>
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<p>Bordeaux</p> <p>St Surnin</p>	<p>The Pilgrims Guide' page 141 and 142</p> <p>This church was significantly altered in the XIIIc and again in modern times. Little remains to be seen of the original XIIc church. Inside the West porch are some columns with capitals including one that is probably Gallo-roman (foliage) and an historic one of Abraham and several of animals (cat, dog and birds) and one modeled on the Carolingian style with interlacings. There is a crypt that was rebuilt in the XVIIIc with two (4?) VIc tombs.</p> <p>See 'Guyenne Romane' pages 79 to 87</p>
<p>La Brède</p> <p>St Jean</p> <p>South of the Gironde</p>	<p>This church has been almost entirely rebuilt. It has a rounded apse with side chapels off the transept and a large nave with side aisles. The West door is stepped with blind arches, capitals and modillions above; but all look XIX/XXc.</p> <p>See 'Les Eglises de la Gironde' pages 46 and 47</p>
<p>Budos</p> <p>St Romain</p> <p>South of the Gironde</p>	<p>This XIIc church has been much altered. The nave has been rebuilt as has the West façade with a porch topped by a tower and spire. But the XIIc rounded apse remains, though the upper parts are damaged. There is a foliage frieze and several small bays with pilasters topped by capitals that depict interlacings (3), people (2) and one with a pair of birds.</p> <p>See 'Les Eglises de la Gironde' page 51</p>

<p>Cabanac St Martin South of the Gironde</p>	<p>This church has the apse at the West end and the nave and entrance at the East. Only the apse and side chapels are XIIc. All are rounded and have flat buttresses. The modillions on the apse are modern, but the windows have XIIc pilasters and capitals – three of interlacings with shells and foliage. One window on the North side has a sculptured central column. The nave, porch and spire are modern.</p> <p>See ‘Les Eglises de la Gironde’ page 49</p>
<p>Cadillac Entre Deux Mers</p>	<p>This church is of XIIc origin but it has been totally rebuilt and is of little interest.</p>
<p>Cambes St Martin South of Libourne</p>	<p>It was originally a XIIc church, but only the interior of the choir retains any of the character of the period. It has a cul de four and plain ribbed vaults and plain columns. The exterior of the apse has elegant columns topped by sculptured capitals and there are a few modillions.</p> <p>See ‘Les Eglises de la Gironde’ page 93</p>
<p>Camiron La Réole area</p>	<p>Originally XIIc with a single nave, a South one has been added. The West door under a XIVc porch is stepped with four arches, the outer of which has geometric patterns. Each side are good capitals depicting a man and beasts. There is a bell wall above the door. The apse is rounded and lacks decoration.</p>
<p>Cardan North-west of Langon</p>	<p>This is a small single naved church. It has a rounded apse with modillions that include two with interlacing. The West door is below</p>

	<p>a bell wall and it is between two slim blind arches. To the sides of the door are good capitals depicting figures and animals. The arches are decorated with interlacing. Above is a line of modillions with heads, interlacing and figures. Over the door are reused statues of St Peter and Mary. On the North side there is a dwelling.</p>
<p>Castelvieil South of Castillon-la-Bataille</p>	<p>A beautiful church on a ridge, it has a narrow choir and a single nave. The South door, which dates from about 1200, is particularly fine. It shows animals, probably horses, figures (Signs of the Zodiac and Vices and Virtues). The capitals by the door depict Abraham and Isaac, the Magi, a false lover(?) and a musician. Round the apse are some modillions. Above the apse it has been fortified. On the South wall are a number of tacherons including 6 lines with a scroll at the ends, 3 S, 5 spirals, 4 crosses and two small arcs with an arrow head at each end. There is a bell wall at the West end that is Gothic.</p> <p>See 'Guyenne Romane' pages 296 to 298</p>
<p>Castres sur Gironde St Martin South of the Gironde</p>	<p>The apse of this church dates from the XIIc, as do the two rounded side chapels. The remainder has been rebuilt in the XIXc. On the apse there is at least one decorated window with foliage capitals each side.</p>
<p>Caudrot La Réole area</p>	<p>Built on a Gallo-roman site this church has a huge rounded apse that is hidden behind white rendering. The nave appears to be recent.</p>

<p>Cerons St Martin North-west of Langon</p>	<p>See 'Guyenne Romane' page 24</p> <p>This is a XIIc church which had a single nave and a rounded apse. Judging by the small window in the lower part of the apse, there may once have been a crypt, now sealed. Side aisles were added later. The apse has modillions of a snake, birds, a ram, Tobias and an angel. The West door is stepped and between two decorated slim blind arches. The capitals include images of lions, sheep, an elephant, foliage and Daniel. There are more modillions above the door.</p> <p>See 'Les Eglises de la Gironde' pages 64 and 65</p>
<p>Cessac South of Castillon-la-Bataille</p>	<p>A small church of XIIc origin, it has a flat ended apse with three long, slim windows. The West end has a bell wall above a stepped door that is between fine, but defaced capitals depicting Herod and St John the Baptist's head, Daniel and lions and the New Jerusalem.</p>
<p>Cissac en Médoc Ste Marie Médoc</p>	<p>This church has a short polygonal apse with friezes of interlacings below three windows; These have small capitals of a lion uttering foliage (South window), birds with pine cones and a group of men.</p> <p>See 'Les Eglises de la Gironde' page 221</p>
<p>Civrac en Médoc</p>	<p>Only the apse is Romanesque. It is lacking in refinement. The alternating bays and windows have rather crude capitals of foliage, lions and</p>

St Pierre	a head in pine cones. There is a band of interlaced foliage.
Médoc	See 'Les Eglises de la Gironde' page 226 (there are no side chapels)
Cleyrac	This XIIc church has a rounded apse with a line of modillions including an exposer. There is a single nave. The West door is between pairs of columns with worn capitals. Above the door is a bell wall.
South of Castillon-la-Bataille	
Coireres	The rounded apse and two side chapels are XIIc. The remainder is recent. It is of little interest.
La Réole area	
Coirac	Of XIIc origin but only the apse remains. It is rounded. The church is of little interest.
South of Castillon-la-Bataille	
Cornemps	This XIc church was ruined by Protestants in 1586 and only the apse was retained from the original church. A small transept was added in the XVII/XVIIIc. The North wall of the nave and the West façade remain in a semi ruined state. The apse is rounded with four blind arches and three small windows all separated by columns topped by small, finely carved capitals of interlacings and foliage. On the West façade are the remains of similar sculptures. On the outside of the apse is a line of modillions, each separated by a small oculus. The windows are in the buttresses.
ND, formerly St Blaise	See 'Guyenne Romane' pages 59 to 63
	This church was built in the XI/XIIcs with a sacristy being added in 1722. There is a

<p>Courpiac St Christophe South of Castillon-la-Bataille</p>	<p>rounded apse and a short nave with a fine west door. There are fine capitals depicting Toby with a huge fish, Daniel and lions, Sampson and St Michael.</p>
	<p>See leaflet</p>
<p>Doulezon South of Castillon-la-Bataille</p>	<p>The XIc church has a line of modillions on the apse; these depict heads and beasts. It is rounded and has huge buttresses on the South side and engaged columns on the North. There is a fortified roof area that dates from the XIVc. The nave is XIIc with a façade that is similar to that at Ste Radagonde, but there is no tympanum here. There is a capital depicting Daniel with lions. There is a bell wall over the door.</p>
<p>Faleyras Entre Deux Mers</p>	<p>Only the XIIc door of this church remains; the remainder is XVc or later. The South door has been blocked. It was stepped with capitals that are in a poor state. The arches include a zig-zag pattern and marguerite flowers. One capital depicts similar flowers.</p>
<p>Fontcaude South of Castillon-la-Bataille</p>	<p>This was originally a small, single naved chapel with a rounded apse. The West door below a bell wall has two plain arches. A South aisle was added in the XVIc.</p>
<p>Fronsac Castillon-la-Bataille area</p>	<p>Of XIc origin, the church has a single nave and a rounded apse. The West door has only a thin line of ‘saw-tooth’ decoration and it is between two half-height blind arches; each has a pair of columns and decoration. There is a line of modern modillions around the edge of the building, including a skull and</p>

	<p>cross bones. There are small windows in the nave and apse.</p>
<p>Fronsac St Martin Libournais</p>	<p>This XIIc church, probably a former priory church, originally had a single nave to which has been added a South aisle. The apse, which is probably late XII/early XIIIc, is flat ended with three tall windows. In the modern porch is a huge marble, Roman Corinthian capital. The North exterior of the nave shows several blind arches and signs of being raised in the XIIIc. The apse has a zig-zag decoration on the wall.</p>
<p>Frontenac South of Castillon-la-Bataille</p>	<p>A small church of XIIc origin with a rounded apse and a single nave, it has a stepped West door with simple capitals. Above the door is a bell wall.</p>
<p>Gabarnac Entre Deux Mers</p>	<p>This XIIc church has a single nave and a flat ended apse that appears to have been rebuilt. Below a recent bell wall is a fine stepped west door. Around the arches are a number of rural scenes in a bas-relief sculpture. Each side of the door are capitals that depict soldiers at the Garden of Gethsemane (?), two hens(?), two snakes whispering in a man's ear and foliage. The apse has a very small, narrow window.</p>
<p>Gangon North-east of Libourne</p>	<p>This church has a polygonal apse that has been heavily restored. There are a few modillions including a barrel (similar to one on nearby St Martin du Bois), heads and a man between two trumpets (damaged). The nave retains windows with decorated arches. The West façade was rebuilt in the XVIIIc and retains only the form of the original church with a door between two blind arches and a line of five arches above. There is one</p>

	<p>original capital to the left of the lower blind arch, depicting a small lion's head uttering foliage; there are two more original capitals high at the south west corner. These depict a standing lion uttering foliage and a lion's head with two bodies.</p>
Gournac	<p>Of XIIc origin, this church has a single nave and a rounded apse. The West door is late XIIc in style. It is of little interest.</p>
Entre Deux Mers	
Grezillac	<p>This former XIIc church was extensively rebuilt in the XVIc and again later when a tower was built at the West end and a side aisle added on the north side.</p>
Entre Deux Mers	
Guîtres	<p>This is a former Benedictine abbey church. That was first built in the XIc. It was secularized in 1774 and then fell in to ruins. It was rebuilt in the XIXc and restored in 1964.</p>
Notre Dame	
North of Libourne	<p>The apse which was raised in the XIVc has fine arches and windows with a little decoration and a few modillions. The door on the North transept shows Saintonge influence. The door is stepped, with weathered decoration between worn capitals and with a blind arch each side. Above the door is a line of modillions that mostly depict leering faces. This door may have been for the use of pilgrims. The nave was remodeled in the XIIIc and was badly damaged by fire in 1568 and 1569. The North door is XIIc; it is both stepped and polylobed. The interior of the choir has been restored to the original plan, with three side chapels radiating off an ambulatory; this is divided from the altar by thick columns. The transepts also have side chapels.</p> <p>See 'Les Eglises de la Gironde' page 167 and</p>

<p>Haux</p> <p>St Martin</p> <p>South of Libourne</p>	<p>'Guyenne Romane' page 27</p> <p>This church dates from the XI/XIIcs ; the North side aisle and West facade were added after the XVc. It has a rounded apse of XIIc origin. This has thin, plain columns and recent modillions. The West door is very interesting; it has five arches between XVc buttresses. These illustrate the Wise and Foolish Virgins, the Magi, cattle, birds, a winged bull, the Holy Women, Daniel.....The Wise Men are similar to those at Avey en Pons (17). There are also re-used key-stones from La Sauve Majeure; these illustrate the Assumption, the Flight into Egypt and the Presentation at the Temple. There are also two angels.</p> <p>See 'Les Eglises de la Gironde' page 94</p>
<p>Illats</p> <p>St Laurent</p> <p>West of Langon</p>	<p>This is a XIIc church that was heavily fortified in the XIVc. The apse is rounded and plain. The West door is stepped and between capitals; these depict mens' heads, interlace, animals and figures. Inside are capitals of the Last Judgment and heads.</p> <p>See 'Les Eglises de la Gironde' pages 50 and 51.</p>
<p>Izon</p> <p>St Martin</p> <p>West of Libourne</p>	<p>Originally a XIIc church with a single nave, transept, rounded choir and two rounded side chapels, the church has had two side aisles added. The choir has been extensively restored but it retains the original character with windows set between short columns. There had been rather more decoration in the past, but there are striking bas-relief capitals.</p>

	<p>The West façade has a stepped door between two blind arches; there is a further line of five blind arches above. By the door are, amongst some modern replacement capitals, some original ones depicting foliage and monsters, including a mask baring its teeth. There is a XIc bell tower over the West façade.</p> <p>See 'Les Eglises de la Gironde' pages 108 to 109</p>
<p>Jugazan South of Castillon-la-Bataille</p>	<p>This church dates from the XIIc. It has a single nave and a flat ended apse. The doorway, under a porch, is stepped. The arches have carvings of animals, birds, monsters and figures that represent the Vices and Virtues. The capitals are well sculptured with foliage, beasts and a man carrying a ram or deer (the Good Shepherd?).</p> <p>See 'Guyenne Romane' page 294</p>
<p>Lalande de Fronsac (formerly known as Lalande de Cubzac) St Pierre West of Libourne</p>	<p>This church has been extensively rebuilt and altered over time. The nave and West end are Gothic with very heavy buttresses. On The nave is a XVc side aisle. The apse which has blind arches was raised in the XIVc to create a defensive area that has narrow observation slits. There are some modillions on the apse. The main interest is in the South door. This has Saintonge influence, but there is a tympanum (rare in the Saintonge). The door has four sculptured arches. The outer one depicts the twelve Apostles running towards Christ, with a small group of figures at the base of each side of the arch. There is a small figure of Christ at the key-stone. The third arch has geometric designs, birds and a man. The second and first arches have interlaced ropes.</p> <p>The tympanum depicts the Revelation of St</p>

<p>Lalande de Pomerol (also known as Lalande de Libourne)</p> <p>St Pierre</p> <p>East of Libourne</p>	<p>John the Divine and it shows Christ, the Son of God amidst seven golden candle-sticks, with a church and cloisters to the left of an angel. There is also a wheel with seven rosettes in it. The figures are not refined, but vigorous and simple. Each side of the door are columns with carved capitals; these depict two winged horses to the left and lace patterns to the right. The small tower has probably been rebuilt.</p> <p>See 'Les Eglises de la Gironde' page 172 and 'Guyenne Romane' pages 291 to 293</p> <p>This small country church was founded by the Knights Hospitaliers. It has a single nave and a flat ended apse. Two side chapels were added in the XVIIIc. The West façade with three levels is topped by a small bell wall. The West door is polylobed and between two blind arches. The door is between columns and capitals. These include three that depict Greenmen or animal heads uttering foliage. The door and the blind arches have a 'saw-tooth' decoration over the arches. The middle level of the façade comprises a central window and two blind arches that also have arches decorated with 'saw-teeth'. There is a line of weather modillions over the door and a modern replacement depicting a bird. The nave is windowless, but there are five narrow windows in the apse wall. On the South wall is an engraved star. Inside, there are two pairs of capitals in the nave; these have simple foliage patterns. There are two weathered capitals re-incorporated into the North-west corner of the nave.</p> <p>This church has a rounded apse, two rounded side chapels and a North transept that date from the XIIc. The apse has windows with</p>
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<p>Landiras</p> <p>St Martin</p> <p>West of Langon</p>	<p>small capitals that depict interlacings, a fish eating grapes and a pair of birds eating grapes. On the apse and South chapel are a number of 'flat' modillions that include an interlacing.</p>
<p>Langoiran Le Haut</p> <p>St Pierre</p> <p>South of Libourne</p>	<p>See 'Les Eglises de la Gironde' page 52</p> <p>The apse is XIc in origin and is very fine indeed. There are two rows of arches between columns that have good capitals. Each bay is separated by fine columns with capitals between bands of decoration that are in the horizontal and vertical; these also create two levels. There is a capital that depicts groups of birds on one another; these are modeled on one in the transept at St Eutrope, Saintes (17). On the West façade there are some re-employed stones by the door and amongst the modillions above it.</p>
<p>Laroque</p> <p>Entre Deux Mers</p>	<p>See 'Les Eglises de la Gironde' page 14, 'Guyenne Romane' pages 27 and 28 and 'The Pilgrim Guide' page 353</p> <p>This church has been rebuilt and only the heavily restored, rounded apse remains from the initial building.</p>
<p>Léogeats</p> <p>South of Bordeaux</p>	<p>This XIIc church has a rounded apse with two small windows and flat buttresses. There was a single nave onto which a North aisle was added in the XVc and Gothic windows inserted except for one XIIc one on the south of the crossing. The West door is stepped with simple capitals depicting foliage. There is a huge bell wall over the West door.</p>

<p>Léognan</p> <p>St Martin</p> <p>South of Bordeaux</p>	<p>This has a fine apse between two rounded side chapels. The chapel walls are plain, but the apse has a line of alternate windows and arches with pilasters topped by small capitals. Above are pairs Lombard bands and some interesting capitals. The remainder is neo-Romanesque.</p> <p>See 'Les Eglises de la Gironde' page 46</p>
<p>Lestiac</p> <p>North-west of Langon</p>	<p>Only the apse remains from this XIIc church. It is long with engaged columns topped by capitals that have foliage, men with snakes and men in vines. There are three windows; these have pilasters and capitals that depict men, birds, monsters and foliage. Above is a line of modillions. Inside the choir are more good capitals depicting lions and other animals, birds and foliage.</p>
<p>La Libarde</p> <p>Blaye area</p>	<p>The XIIc church was destroyed at the time of the Revolution, but the crypt has been preserved. The entrance is between columns topped by capitals with a vine leaf and below a lintel of interlacing. The crypt is divided by two lines of columns and has a cul-de-four vault. The capitals are unusual and include a dog (?), a bird and a group of pine cones. It is possible that the site has pagan origins.</p> <p>See 'Les Eglises de la Gironde' pages 178 and 179 and 'Guyenne Romane' page 24</p> <p>The central nave, the apse and two side</p>

Lignan	chapels are XIIc. The exterior windows of these have simple decoration over the arches. There are some modillions.
South of Libourne	See 'Les Eglises de la Gironde' page 105
Loubens La Réole area	Originally built with a rounded apse and a single nave, a South aisle has been added. The old nave and choir have very narrow windows and, outside, some herring-bone (XIc?) stonework. There is a bell wall over the stepped but undecorated West door.
Loupjac	This church unfortunately was given attention by Abadie in 1845! But the West façade remains interesting. The West door has been remade and is between two very tall blind arches. These have capitals at the top and a geometric arch. Over the door are three more arches divided by columns with capitals depicting birds, animals and some figures. Above this is a lintel with, from the left, the Garden of Eden, the Last Supper and the Lamb of God between two angels. The capital with birds is similar to two at Langoiran le Haut. There is a line of modillions, including a musician and a siren; this is also similar to one on the façade at Langoiran le Haut. The apse is rounded with two levels of decoration similar to that at Langoiran le Haut. The capitals depict foliage and interlacing. The North chapel is rounded. The nave and bell tower have been rebuilt.
St Pierre	
West of Langon	See 'Les Eglises de la Gironde' page 122
	In a very small hamlet south of Branne, this single naved church has a fine stepped West door with barley stick columns that are

<p>Lugaignac</p> <p>South of Libourne</p>	<p>topped by simple capitals. The arches have geometric patterns and floral designs. The door is under a more recent porch and a bell wall. The nave has some XIIc windows but it appears to have been rebuilt. The apse has a line of fine modillions that depict monsters, animals and male & female Images of Lust. The North transept and the large buttresses were added later.</p> <p>See 'Guyenne Romane' page 28</p> <p>This church of XIIc origin has been rebuilt. Reportedly there is a Romanesque tympanum.</p>
<p>Lugon</p> <p>North-west of Libourne</p>	<p>See 'Guyenne Romane' pages 28 and 29</p> <p>This chapel is a Knights Templar foundation from the XIIc. It is a small and rectangular. The only windows are three tall, slim ones in the East wall. There is a small bell wall over the plain stepped West door. On all three sides except the East are 'bosses' to support wooden awnings.</p>
<p>Magriné</p> <p>St Quiterie</p> <p>Blaye area</p>	<p>See 'Les Eglises de la Gironde' pages 176 and 177</p> <p>A small church of XIIc origin, only the apse shows its Romanesque origins; it is rounded with small windows and flat buttresses. The nave has been rebuilt, but part of the doorway is original; the remainder is Gothic.</p>
<p>Magriné</p> <p>South of Libourne</p>	<p>Only the west door remains from this XIIc church and it is badly damaged around the arches. The door is stepped and has fine</p>

<p>Marcillac</p> <p>North of Bordeaux near the A10</p>	<p>capitals each side; those to the left are damaged. Each side of the door are broad friezes. These depict beasts and men, who are amongst foliage and are uttering foliage, and beasts attacking men. They appear to have been done by those who did the frieze in the choir at Marignac (17). The capitals depict men with birds and beasts whispering in their ears.</p> <p>This is a small XIIc chapel with a rounded apse, a single nave and tall, slim windows. There is no exterior decoration.</p>
<p>Martres</p> <p>South of Castillon –la-Bataille</p>	<p>The apse is rounded and there are two rounded side chapels; the north one is early XIIc; the remainder is late XIIc. The rest of the church is post Romanesque and lacks any unity.</p>
<p>Mauriac</p> <p>St Saturnin</p>	
<p>South of Castillon-la-Bataille</p>	<p>This is a small, single naved church. It has a rounded apse; the choir has a cul-de-four vault. Over the crossing is a squat, square tower. The West façade, including the stepped West door has been rebuilt entirely, as has much of the nave and choir. But inside the nave there are engaged columns in groups of three, some with the original capitals that have simple foliage designs. The choir has very garish blue frescoing.</p>
<p>Monbadon</p> <p>East of St Emilion</p>	
<p>Monliets</p>	<p>This church is isolated in fields a few kilometres south of Villemartin. It is in poor repair; it has a single nave and a rounded apse with very small windows. It is of little interest.</p>

<p>South of Castillon-la-Bataille.</p> <p>Monprimblanc</p> <p>Between Langon and Cadillac</p> <p>Montarouch</p> <p>Entre deux Mers</p> <p>Moulis en Médoc</p> <p>South of the Médoc</p>	<p>Only the apse of this church remains from the XIIc one. It is rounded and has a line of modillions, including a fine one on the North side of a bell. There is a reused sculpture of a head on the South wall of the nave. It depicts doubt.</p> <p>This church is in ruins with only the East and North walls standing. The East wall has three tall windows and above them is a small rose window. The North door is polylobed with patterns around the arch and with bas-relief modillions above it. There is a row of 'bosses' for a shelter along the outside of the wall.</p> <p>This church has a rounded apse, north side chapel and transepts. The original nave was broadened by the addition of two side aisles. There is a tower over the crossing; it has been rebuilt. The apse is finely decorated. The windows are between pilasters that have small capitals and most have arches that are decorated with a zig-zag pattern. There are engaged columns with sculptured capitals, including Jerusalem and a large bird. There are also fine modillions including geometric patterns, one with two boats, a boar and a pair of horns. The West door is stepped; the capitals and decoration have been badly eroded. Each side of the door is a slim blind arch with a line of blind arches above and decoration that terminates in a small head. The choir is long and has blind arches on two levels. Those behind the altar overlap those to the side to produce a mitred arch. The arches have a lot of zig-zag patterning and there are good capitals depicting birds in groups,</p>
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<p>Mourens</p> <p>Entre Deux Mers</p>	<p>Tobias with a huge fish, groups of lions and other animals. There are also friezes depicting dogs, a rabbit, monsters with reptilian tails that produce foliage....</p> <p>See 'Les Eglises de la Gironde' pages 207 and 208 and 'Guyenne Romane' page 29 and leaflet</p> <p>There is a single nave and a rounded apse that has been fortified. Over the West façade is a bell wall. The main interest lies in the tacherons: on the apse L, T and three crosses with tiny triangles on the tips (see Abris and Castelveil). On the West end are many more: about 20 x S, about 20 x a horizontal line with a scroll at each end (including many on the door arches)(see Castelveil) and three x a line with two tips at one end and a single bent one at the other. The capitals have been damaged but one to the right of the door has a fine snake from a scene of the Garden of Eden. Above are worn capitals of animals.</p>
<p>Nerigeon</p> <p>Libournais</p>	<p>This late XIIc church was extensively modified in the XVIc. The tower and West door, which is Renaissance in style are XVIc. The apse, which is flat ended, and the South wall of the nave were also rebuilt and huge buttresses added. The North wall of the nave appears to be original, having several small windows; one is in a thin flat buttress that is of unusual shape, comprising a small square at the top and a short thin rectangle for the lower part. On the North wall are a number of graffiti: simple small cross, a large dot within a circle and a star within a circle.</p>

<p>Le Nizan St Martin South of Bordeaux</p>	<p>This XIc church has a small round apse with flat buttresses. There is a much restored square tower on the South side of the crossing. The original nave is XIIIc with a XVc South side aisle. The choir has two levels of blind arches.</p> <p>See 'Guyenne Romane' page 30 and 'Les Eglises de la Gironde' page73</p>
<p>Noaillan St Vincent, originally St Michel South of Bordeaux</p>	<p>The XIIc chapel was originally the château chapel. There are vestiges of the XIIc chateau by the South-west corner of the chapel. Only the XIIc apse remains and it is badly obscured. There are incorporated columns rising to two capitals that depict foliage and lions; there are blind arches. The nave is XVII/XVIIIcs and there is a huge bell wall over the West end. The choir has nine blind arches (see Prechac).</p> <p>See 'Guyenne Romane' page 60</p>
<p>Origné South west of Langon</p>	<p>This church has a rounded apse and two rounded side chapels. All are plain. The West door is below a later porch. The door is stepped but without decoration. Above is a line of crude modillions. Above the doorway is a bell wall. The nave has been rebuilt with short square pillars dividing the nave from the side aisles.</p>
<p>Parsac</p>	<p>This is an XIc church. On a ridge, it is a small church with a short, two-bay single nave. There is an elliptical cupola on trompes that drop onto pillars two of which have fine capitals of men and animals. The nave has small windows on the South side and there is</p>

<p>Notre Dame</p> <p>North-east of St Emilion</p>	<p>evidence of them on the North side. There is no transept. The choir has simple blind arches divided by short column with capitals; two have foliage and interlacing. The nave has a barrel vault and the choir a cul-de-four. The West façade has a stepped door with capitals. These depict a monster devouring a man. To the sides are narrow blind arches. There are fine but weathered modillions. The square tower has probably been rebuilt. There is another line of modillions on the south wall of the crossing. These have geometric designs and grimacing faces. The apse is plain.</p> <p>See 'Les Eglises de la Gironde' page 158 and 'Guyenne Romane' page 30</p>
<p>Les Peintures</p> <p>East of Libourne</p>	<p>Of the original XIIc church little remains; the present church has been rebuilt with two side aisles added to the nave. The apse retains one small window that is original; it is blocked. There is a fragment of the XIIc sculpture, depicting a lion's head, by the door.</p>
<p>Pellegrue</p> <p>St André</p>	<p>Of the same period as the church of Ste Ferme, it has, however, a late XIIc West door. There is a single nave with a cupola at the crossing.</p> <p>See 'Les Eglises de la Gironde' pages 135 and 136 and 'Eglises de Gironde' page 19 and 'Guyenne Romane' page 30</p>
<p>South of St Foy la Grande</p>	<p>This is a remarkable XIc church. It has a single nave with a noteworthy West façade. At the lower level is a stepped door with four arches; it is between two narrow blind arches; all are polylobed. In between are weathered</p>

<p>Petit Palais</p> <p>St Pierre</p> <p>North-east of Libourne</p>	<p>capitals on tall pillars that rise up the full height of the façade. The outer arch over the door depicts a shepherd, a rabbit, partridges, a dog and a girl. To the right and left above the door are two kneeling figures above a ram's head and, over the blind arches, a lion. At the middle level are five arches, the centre and right ones are cusped. The central arch has animal heads on the tip of each lobe. The other arches are decorated with foliage. There is a line of modillions below the third line of arches. These arches are divided by small pillars and capitals. The nave has narrow windows and six bays with pairs of arches that have in the middle of the pair a narrow column and larger columns dividing the pairs from each other. Those on the South are restored. The choir is plain. There are groin vaults throughout. On the left of the choir, two metres up, is a door to the stairway to the tower. The stairway is XIVc(?) with narrow slit in the walls. The tower is squat.</p> <p>See 'Les Eglises de la Gironde' page 161 and 'Guyenne Romane' page 298</p>
<p>Le Pian du Médoc</p> <p>St Surnin</p> <p>Médoc</p>	<p>This XIIc church has a small, rounded apse, a tower over the crossing and a single nave which shows signs of major alterations. Apparently there were, until recently, modillions around the apse.</p> <p>See 'Les Eglises de la Gironde' pages 198 to 199</p> <p>This was a former priory church. It had a flat ended apse and a single nave with transepts. It has been much altered. The West door was between two blind arches; these are now obscured.</p>

<p>Puisseguin</p> <p>St Pierre</p> <p>East of St Emilion</p> <p>Puy Normand</p> <p>St Hilaire</p> <p>East of Coutras</p> <p>Puybarbon</p> <p>La Réole area</p>	<p>de-four vault. There is a fine but damaged Merovingian tomb in the nave.</p> <p>See 'Les Eglises de la Gironde' page 30</p> <p>The church dates from the XIIc. The porch, which is XVIc(?), shelters the West door, which is polylobed and is between two blind arches. The nave is XIIc, but the choir is XIIIc. The roof was raised in the XIII/XIVc and a fortified area was inserted. The transept is from 1786. The church was restored again in 1990.</p> <p>Of the original XIIc church, only the apse and west wall remain. The single nave was rebuilt in the XVIc following the destruction of the earlier one by Protestants in 1587; side aisles were added at that time. The octagonal tower was built in the XVIIc and the church was further restored in 1756 see the key-stone inside the South door). The choir is rounded with three windows and four blind arches. There are capitals carved in a yellow stone. The West door is small with two arches and the remains of carved capitals. On the apse are modillions, including animal heads, an interlaced 8 and symbols.</p> <p>See 'Guyenne Romane' pages 30 and 31</p> <p>Of IX/XIc origin, it has a single nave and a rounded apse. The South door is modern, as is the bell tower and spire. The windows are also post-Romanesque (XVIIc(?)). The exterior is clad in white rendering. As a whole it is of little interest.</p>
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Rauzan	Originally XIIc, the West door was added in the early XIIIc in late Romanesque style. The doorway is stepped with a blind arch to the South; both arches have geometric decoration and, by the door, sculptured capitals. A North aisle was added in the XVc
St Pierre	See 'Les Eglises de la Gironde' page 139
South of Castillon-la-Bataille	Of XIIc origin, this church has been entirely rebuilt in the XIX/XXc and is of little interest.
La Rivière	
Fronsac West of Libourne.	This church has been much restored; the nave was reconstructed after the XVc; the apse and South side chapel are rounded. There is a reused sculpture on the South side of the apse and a double line of billets as decoration round the apse. There is one tacheron, a bishop's crook on its side.
Roaillan	
St Louis	
South of the Gironde	This is a small, rectangular chapel with a plain West door below a small bell wall, a single nave with small windows and flat buttresses and a flat ended apse. It is probable that the chapel was largely rebuilt in the XIXc.
La Roquille	
St Martin	
South of St Foy la Grande	Of the original XIc church, only part of the South wall of the nave remains. The apse, side chapels and the remainder of the nave are XIIc, except for the roof vaults, the porch and steeple which are all XIXc. Each side of the entrance to the side chapels are columns that may be Gallo-roman; these are topped by fine capitals with geometric and foliage patterns; these have been painted (in the XIXc(?)).
Ruch	
St Etienne	
South of Castillon-la-Bataille	

<p>St André de Cubzac</p> <p>St André du Nom de Dieu</p> <p>West of Libourne</p>	<p>A former XIIc priory church, it was extensively rebuilt in the XVIIIc. It retains a XIIc apse, outer nave walls (in parts) and the square tower over the crossing. The apse is rounded with some good capitals and modillions.</p> <p>See 'Les Eglises de la Gironde' pages 174 and 175</p>
<p>St Aubin de Branne</p> <p>South of Castillon-la-Bataille</p>	<p>St Aubin was a bishop of Angers. The church was built in the late XIc/early XIIc. The North wall of the nave and parts of the tower remain from that period. The apse and South wall of the nave are XIV/XVc; the porch is XVIIc. Following damage the tower was partly rebuilt; but on the North side is a complete window and part of another from the earlier tower. There is also a decorated frieze to be seen on the West side.</p>
<p>St Caprais de Haux</p> <p>South of Libourne</p>	<p>Of XIc origin, it comprises a small rounded apse with some good modillions (wreaths, interlacing, etc). The nave is very broad and the north wall has three narrow windows that are high up. The nave is timber vaulted.</p> <p>Little remains of the XIIc church except the square, squat tower with pairs of arches; it is over the crossing. The remainder is Gothic.</p>
<p>St Christoly de Blaye</p>	<p>Of the XIIc church only the West door is</p>

<p>St Colombe East of St Emilion</p> <p>St Denis de Pile North-east of Libourne</p> <p>St Emilion</p>	<p>This is a fine looking church built on Gallo-roman foundations. There is a single nave with a barrel vaulted roof that was remade in the XIXc. The nave walls were raised in the XIVc. The West façade is between two large XVIc buttresses. It has a stepped door between two blind arches and is below two more blind arches and a small window. The apse is rounded and has fine modillions. Inside, in the choir and transept are very fine capitals with figures and geometric patterns. The tower was rebuilt in the XIXc. The tympanum over the door is XVIc.</p> <p>The XIIc church comprised a short nave, a rounded choir and two rounded side chapels. The roof was raised in the XIVc; a tower over the crossing was added in the XVI/XVIIc and two bays added to the nave between 1849 and 1860.</p> <p>Only a small part of the XIIc church remains unaltered. It has a single nave. The choir, transept and West bay of nave are Gothic. The two Eastern bays of the nave are mid XIIc with plain capitals and two fine cupolas on pendentives. The West façade comprises a stepped door with foliage decoration on the arches and a similar narrow blind arch on the South side of the door. In the XIVc cloisters on the south side of the church are Romanesque arches which used to open onto the Chapter House.</p> <p>On the South outskirts of the town are the remains of a wall with a line of Romanesque arches, some small windows and some very narrow defensive slits.</p> <p>See 'Guyenne Romane' page 31</p>
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<p>St Etienne de Lisse</p> <p>Between St Emilion and Castillon-la-Bataille</p>	<p>An early XIIc dependency of St Martial de Limoges, the church has a rounded apse and North chapel that are from this period, whilst the two transepts are from a little later. These have modillions. The interior of the choir has a cul-de-four vault with XVc decoration. There is a cupola on pendentives over the crossing. The remainder of the church is XVc or later.</p> <p>See 'Guyenne Romane' page 31</p>
<p>Ste Ferme</p> <p>South of St Foy la Grande</p>	<p>This former Benedictine abbey has a cruciform plan. The apse and two side chapels are original. There are fine columns and capitals in the choir and at the transept; the capitals depict Daniel and Habakkuk, David and Goliath, Adam and Eve, the Presentation at the Temple and the Washing of Feet. The nave and West façade were damaged by Huguenots and were rebuilt in the late XVIIc.</p> <p>See 'Les Eglises de la Gironde' pages 134 and 135 and 'Eglises de la Gironde' page 19 and 'Guyenne Romane' page 325</p>
<p>Ste Florence de Castillon</p> <p>South of Castillon-la-Bataille</p>	<p>This was founded at the site of a spring that attracted pilgrims in the XIc. It has a single nave with a narrower, rounded choir; this is divided from the nave by a rounded triumphal arch on carved capitals that depict lions, foliage and a figure that may represent Daniel. There are XVIc frescos. Below the bell wall and under a XVIIc porch is the stepped West door with the remains of sculptured capitals. The exterior are built from the small stone that are a characteristic</p>

<p>St Gènis de Fronsac</p> <p>West of Libourne</p>	<p>of the XIc. The North wall of the nave has a Renaissance door.</p> <p>This church has a XIIc nave with two side aisles and a rounded apse. The West façade has a stepped door between two blind arches. The original decoration has worn away. The walls of the apse were raised in the XIVc and a tower was added to the North transept.</p>
<p>St Gènis de Lombaud</p> <p>Notre Dame</p> <p>South of Libourne</p>	<p>This is a very small church from a former priory. It has a single nave that was extended to the North. There is a fine stepped door with geometric decoration and good capitals to the sides; these depict avarice and the diseased woman as well as men and horses. The nave has timber vaults and plain columns with simply carved capitals. On the South wall is a recent door</p>
<p>St Georges de Montagne</p> <p>North of St Emilion</p>	<p>See 'Les Eglises de la Gironde' page 95</p> <p>This church is of XIc origin but with some reworking in the XIIc. It has a single nave with an unvaulted roof, transept and North side chapel are all XIc; the South chapel was destroyed and never rebuilt. The apse and South door are XIIc. The apse has fine blind arches between columns and capitals. At the entrance to the choir is a fine arch with good capitals. The South door is between columns and two remaining capitals that depict two men with a lion and foliage in semi-bas relief. Above the door are further worn sculptures also in bas relief. On the South wall of the nave is a re-used Roman capital. The apse has a line of good modillions. Similar sculptures are to be seen at St Martin de Mazérat.</p>

<p>St Germain</p> <p>La Réole area</p>	<p>See leaflet and 'Eglises de Gironde' page 10 and 'Guyenne Romane' pages 51 to 58</p> <p>Set in the countryside, this chapel has a single nave and a flat ended apse. There are three original small original windows set high up; the larger windows are more recent. The West door is stepped but without decoration. Above the door is a bell wall. In the South wall of the nave is an older sculptured capital.</p>
<p>St Gervais</p> <p>West of Libourne towards Blaye</p>	<p>Built over a spring, an old well was found near the altar in 1734. The church has a single nave that was re-vaulted in the XIV/XVc and a rounded apse with windows that have arches decorated with a diamond pattern. At the crossing is a cupola on pendatives. The choir has a cul-de-four vault. The capitals are recent restorations. There is a square tower over the crossing with fine bays below which are modillions.</p> <p>See 'Les Eglises de la Gironde' pages 175 and 176</p> <p>The North door of this church is XIIc. It is stepped and is between two pairs of capitals; these depict snakes, Adam & Eve, and griffins; the fourth is worn. Above is a line of modillions that includes a horse head.</p>
<p>St Hilaire de la Noaille</p> <p>East of Langon</p>	<p>This church is of XIc origin and is reportedly on a Gallo-roman site. It has been much altered. It has a single nave with a XIIIc door below a defensive wall and bell wall. There are huge buttresses. The choir appears to</p>

St Jean de Blaignac	have been destroyed and was closed in the XVIIIc(?).
Entre Deux Mers	Of XIIc origin, this church has been rebuilt with a XVc North door, a South aisle of XVIc origin and a Gothic flat-ended apse.
St Laurent d'Arces Between Libourne and Blaye	A XIIc church originally, it has been entirely rebuilt. There is a nave with side aisles, a rounded apse with rounded side chapels, but it is of little interest.
St Loubès Libournais	The apse is of XIIc origin and the first bay of the nave is late XIIc. The remainder is XIIIc or XIVc. The frescos are XIVc. The choir and side chapels are trilobed. Outside there are tall engaged columns with fine capitals.
St Macaire	See leaflets and 'Guyenne Romane' pages 199 to 20
St Sauveur La Réole area	This church dates from the XIc, but little of that remains. It is dedicated to St Magne, bishop of Agnam, in north Italy, who was martyred in the mid IIIc under Emperor Decine. It was built with a single nave and a round apse. The apse was raised to provide a fortified area. Side aisles were added in the XVI/XVIIc. The apse has engaged columns and the window arches are decorated. The choir has seven bays. The capitals here and in the nave are plain modern replacements. There is a square modern tower and porch at the West end.
St Magne de Castillon West of Castillon-la-Bataille.	This XIIc church has a nave with side aisles, a stepped West door between two blind

<p>St Martin de Laye</p> <p>North-east of Libourne</p>	<p>arches and a rounded apse. Almost all the decoration on the West façade has been lost as the result of restorations. The roof of the nave has been raised. There are two rounded side chapels at right angles to the nave and a square tower over the crossing.</p>
<p>St Martin de Mazérat</p> <p>West edge of St Emilion</p>	<p>This church has a XIIc rounded apse with narrow windows and interesting modillions. There is a fine XIIc two storey tower with good columns and capitals. The nave has been rebuilt but there is a fine stepped South door; it has two pairs of columns and fine carved capitals; two have geometric designs, one has a lion and one has bas-relief figures similar to those at St Georges de Montagne.</p> <p>See 'Guyenne Romane' page 32</p>
<p>St Martin de Montagne</p> <p>North of St Emilion</p>	<p>Of the original XIIc church much has been either rebuilt or heavily restored. The church is in the plan of a Latin cross. Only the central and southern bays of the choir are original; they have fine blind arches and narrow decorated windows some of which have been blocked. The squat, square tower, also of XIIc origin was rebuilt in the XVIc.</p> <p>See leaflet</p>
<p>St Martin de Sescas</p>	<p>Despite the ghastly modern spire at the West end, this is a splendid XIIc church. The apse is rounded and has fine modillions. There is a single nave with a superb South door between two blind arches. The arches are sculptured with figures of animals (rabbits) and geometric decoration. Inside, at the crossing and by the central window of the choir are more good sculptures of birds, men</p>

<p>La Réole area</p>	<p>with a dog and a juggler. It has some features similar to those found at Castelveil.</p> <p>See 'Guyenne Romane' page 32</p>
<p>St Martin du Bois</p> <p>North-east of Libourne</p>	<p>This Church has a polygonal apse with modillions, including a barrel similar to one at nearby Gangon, two of lions, and men. There are capitals on incorporated columns that depict lions and cockle-shells. There is a square tower over the crossing. The original nave was XI/XIIc; two windows remain high on the South wall. The West end has been rebuilt and a XVIc North aisle added. In the choir are foliage capitals; one, on the North side has two small fish-like monsters on the foliage and another has small figures in the foliage. On the exterior of the North aisle is the outline of a XIIc arch, the origin of which is not clear.</p> <p>See leaflet</p>
<p>St Martin La Caussade (Lacaussade)</p> <p>Near Blaye</p>	<p>This was originally a XIIc church, but it has been much altered since. There is a square, possibly XIVc tower over a low, stepped door. The door has very short columns with simply carved capitals and simple geometric decoration round the arches. Two side aisles have been added to the original nave. The choir, which is flat-ended appears to have been built after the XIIIc.</p> <p>See 'Les Eglises de la Gironde' page 182</p> <p>Of the original XIIc church only part of the apse remains ; it shows signs of significant</p>

	<p>damage. However there are three modillions including two 'images of lust'.</p>
<p>St Médard de Guizières East of Libourne</p>	<p>This XIIc church retains a rounded apse with two or three modillions and narrow windows that have decorated arches. At the South-west corner of the nave are signs of a Romanesque entrance. The remainder of the church is more recent.</p>
<p>St Michel de Fronsac West of Libourne</p>	<p>This church, dedicated to the Bishop of Cahors in AD580, has a XIIc rounded apse with modillions including two 'images of lust', a barrel and animal heads. The nave has been rebuilt and has a bell wall.</p> <p>See 'Les Eglises de la Gironde' page 49</p>
<p>St Morillon South of Bordeaux</p>	<p>This church originally had a single nave in the XIIc; a North aisle was added in the XVIc. There is a rounded apse that has retained the original XIIc character, with its fine, tall columns that are topped by excellent Corinthian capitals and splendid modillions depicting monsters, animals, twins, a barrel etc. There is a frieze with a bas relief of the death of St Quentin; (he was mutilated). It is between geometric patterns and an ass with another animal. The apse has a fortified roof area that was added in the XIVc.</p>
<p>St Quentin de Baron South of Libourne</p>	<p>See 'Eglises de Gironde' page 14, 'Les Eglises de la Gironde' page 109 and 'Guyenne Romane' pages 156 to 158</p> <p>Only a sculpture of a seated man remains from the Romanesque church. It is on the</p>

<p>St Vincent de Pertignas</p> <p>South of Castillon-la-Bataille</p>	<p>of the apse have crudely carved bases. Above is a line of modillions. The West door is stepped with worn carved capitals and geometric patterns on the outer edge of the door arch. Inside, the choir has a cul-de-four vault and XVIc frescos. At the crossing is a cupola on pendatives and capitals, some of which are late XIIc; others are XVc. There are tacherons on the South wall of the apse: a large cross with spirals on the ends of each arm and an 'h'.</p> <p>See 'Guyenne Romane' page 33</p>
<p>St Vivien de Médoc (formerly St Vivien de Begays)</p> <p>North of the Médoc</p>	<p>Only the apse is XIIc but it is of exceptional quality. In Saintonge style, it resembles Bégadan, but is better. The apse is long and has arches on two levels. Three of the lower ones have small tympanums, one depicting Salome dancing for Herod; another with St John the Baptist's head being presented to Herod; the third is incomplete. There are capitals of a Femme aux Serpents, birds, lions, a Greenman (on the North side) and three with interlacing. Round the upper wall are modillions and bas-relief plaques. These include interlacing, monsters, an image of lust, the devil with pine-cones, Atlas.....Inside, at the North entrance to the choir is a fine capital of St Michael weighing souls and interlacing; on the South are animals with birds above drinking from a chalice. There is also a smaller capital of interlacing and three of Greenmen by windows.</p> <p>See 'Les Eglises de la Gironde' pages 227 and 228</p> <p>The apse is of XIIc origin but it has been extensively restored. It is plain with tall, thin</p>

	<p>incorporated columns.</p> <p>See 'Les Eglises de la Gironde' page 109</p>
Sadirac	
St Martin	Formerly a dependency of Chancelade, this is an early XIIc chapel. It is misaligned with its centre running ENE. It is very narrow with a small rounded apse. A new church was added to the South side in the late XIIc. Above the crossing is a cupola on pendatives with a square tower above it. There is no decoration. The nave of this church was rebuilt in the XVc.
South of Libourne	
Salles de Castillon	
Castillon la Bataille area	This church has been much rebuilt. The flat ended apse is Gothic as are the two side aisles. There is a square tower over the plain west door that is within a XVIIc porch
Samonac	
Near Blaye	Of the original XIIc church only elements of the apse remain. The rest was rebuilt in the XIXc. The rounded apse has large XVc buttresses There is a line of modillions that include a man with a club, an acrobat, an upside-down man and two lovers.
Saucats	
St Pierre	This is mostly late XII/earlyXIIIc despite being founded in 1083. It is Gothic in style.
South of Bordeaux	See 'L'Abbaye de la Sauve Majeure' pages 20 and 21, 'Eglises de Gironde' page 14 and 'The Pilgrim Guide' page 33
La Sauve	It is situated at the junction of two pilgrim

<p>St Pierre</p> <p>La Sauve Majeure</p> <p>Savignac</p> <p>St Roch</p> <p>La Réole area</p>	<p>routes to Santiago. It was dedicated in 1231 and is late Romanesque in style. It is now in ruins but was prosperous particularly from the XII to the XIVcs. In 1809 the nave vaults collapsed. The nave was Gothic vaulted. The choir held the tomb of St Gérard, founder of the abbey; he died in 1095. Each side of the choir are side chapels with arcades onto the choir. There are huge pillars with capitals with figures on them. To the North are beasts, basilisks, griffins and sirens. To the South are biblical scenes, including Three temptations of Christ in the Wilderness, Sampson (who appears on three capitals and Daniel. There are also very fine foliage capitals. On the South side is an octagonal tower.</p> <p>See 'Les Eglises de la Gironde' page97, 'L'Abbaye de la Sauve Majeure', 'Guyenne Romane' pages 211 to 221 and 'The Pilgrim's Guide' page 353</p> <p>The apse is XIIc in origin. It has a cul-de-four vault and fourteen blind arches between small columns. The capitals on these and the two columns at the crossing depict palmettes. A XVIc aisle was added to the South of the original nave. The West door is set between two blind arches and has very eroded capitals. There is a bell wall over the door.</p>
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<p>Soulac sur Mer</p> <p>Notre Dame de la Fin des Terres</p> <p>North of the Médoc</p>	<p>This was built in the XI/XIIc as a Benedictine dependency of Ste Croix, Bordeaux. It was modified in the XVc and abandoned because it was overwhelmed by sand in 1744. It was restored from 1859. The apse and two side chapels are rounded; the two chapels were heavily restored in 1909. There are three windows on the apse that have foliage capitals and two with interlacing as part of the frieze. There are also friezes of interlacing. The nave exterior is much higher than the apse and has been heavily restored; but the outline of the South door may be seen; the West door is recent. The nave has side aisles and there are fine capitals in both the nave and choir. Those in the nave include the Good Shepherd, birds, foliage and Corinthian style capitals. In the choir they depict Abraham's sacrifice and Daniel in the lions den. There are several re-used marble columns.</p> <p>See 'Guyenne Romane' page 35 and 'Les Eglises de la Gironde' pages 228 to 231</p>
<p>Soussac</p> <p>South-west of Ste Foy la Grande</p>	<p>This small church has been extensively rebuilt but it retains on the West façade a number of XIIc sculptures. Each side of the West door are two capitals with simple foliage patterns. Above the door is a line of blind arches with capitals that include a Greenman.</p> <p>This XIIc church has extensive XIVc</p>

<p>Targon</p> <p>St Romain</p> <p>South-west of Castillon-la-Bataille and North of Langon</p>	<p>fortifications. It had a single nave and a rounded apse. A North aisle and chapel have been added. The apse has engaged columns topped by good capitals of foliage and figures. The entrance is through a large stepped South door. This has capitals to the sides and splendidly decorated arches. The capitals include depictions of harpies, lions, Daniel and a centaur. The arches have figures of the Devil, a woman with toads, a fine green man and decorative foliage. Inside, in the nave are capitals with Greenmen. In the choir are more good capitals depicting Mary, the Magi, birds, another Greenman and foliage. There is a re-used plain XIIc altar with a reused cross above it and a plaque depicting the Crucifixion.</p> <p>See 'Les Eglises de la Gironde' pages 125 and 126</p>
<p>Tarnes</p> <p>St Martin</p> <p>Libournais</p>	<p>This church is of late XIIc origin and retains most of the XIIc rounded apse and nave. The door is below a XVIIc porch. The apse has a well decorated window. The nave was extended West and a bell tower added in the XVc, along with the North aisle.</p>
<p>Tauriac</p> <p>St Etienne</p> <p>Between Libourne and Blaye</p>	<p>This is a most interesting church, the origins of which are not fully known. The West façade comprises a stepped West door with fine capitals including, to the right, St Etienne, and foliage. Each side are two blind arches. The one to the left has the remains of a horseman; that to the right, a tympanum that is probably from an earlier building. It depicts a Pascal Lamb with an inscription. There are some antique marble columns. Above the door are six more blind arches with good capitals. Above these are worn</p>

<p>Tayac</p>	<p>modillions. On the North wall are the remains of Saintonge style decorated arches. Inside are three short columns topped by capitals from an earlier Gallo-roman structure.</p> <p>See 'Guyenne Romane' pages 89 to 92 and the special leaflet</p>
<p>In the commune of Lussac North of St Emilion</p>	<p>This was a XIIc church. It has a rounded apse and a single nave. The West end and the south and North walls above the six metre point have been rebuilt. The apse has huge XVIc buttresses. There are five original modillions, three depicting heads, a monster and an image of lust.</p>
<p>Tizac de Curton</p>	<p>This is a single naved church with a flat ended apse and a small bell wall over the West façade. The apse has two tall end windows and two small probably original side windows. The nave appears to have been rebuilt in the XIVc when the West door was remade. Above the door are supports for a wooden porch that has on the outer side short stone pillars that appear to be late XII/earlyXIIIc.</p>
<p>Notre Dame</p>	
<p>Libournais</p>	
	<p>See 'Les Eglises de la Gironde' pages 110 and 111</p>
<p>Tresses</p>	<p>Most of this church is XVIc or XIXc, but the central part of the nave dates from the XIIc as does the base of the fortified tower over the crossing.</p>
<p>St Pierre</p>	
<p>South of Libourne</p>	<p>See 'Les Eglises de la Gironde' page 106</p>

St Sauveur	This has a rounded apse from the XIIc. It has been heavily restored, but there is one small capital of four birds around a pine cone by the South window. Only fragments of the rest of the church are XIIc.
Médoc	
Vensac	Only the apse of this church is Romanesque. It is short and rounded. The windows have bare capitals. Inside the choir there are small capitals of interlaced foliage. The nave has been much rebuilt and the only exterior XIIc traces are to be seen are at the South-west corner. The nave has columns with large XIIc capitals; most are of foliage but there is at the west end a Greenman; there is at the East end an interlacing; there is also one of two crouched figures.
North of the Médoc	
Vérac	The polygonal apse of this church was raised in the XIVc. It has incorporated columns which, on the South side, have similar capitals depicting a scrolled 'V'; these appear to be early XIIc or even late XIc. On the North side are some good modillions. The nave has been rebuilt, as has the West façade, though there are elements of XIIIc capitals each side of the door. There are good modillions above the door that are XIIc; they include a copulating couple, a barrel, a bull's head and various human heads. There is a square tower to the North which has some Romanesque elements
North of Libourne	
Verdelats	Only the base of the tower remains from the original XIIc church. The remainder was rebuilt in the XVI/XVIIc to cater for pilgrims coming seeking cures.
Notre Dame	

Entre Deux Mers	See 'Les Eglises de la Gironde' pages 122 to 124
Vertheuil St Pierre Médoc	<p>This XI/XIIc church was part of an Augustine abbey. The nave has two side aisles. There is a flat ended central chapel and two rounded side chapels off the ambulatory. The South chapel has a thin band of interlacing; and there is a capital on the North chapel with interlacing. The other capitals are of foliage. The original South door has a XVII/XVIIIc insert that has done a lot of damage; but the arches are well decorated: people in vines and foliage; others plating foliage; the Wise Men of the Apocalypse. The North wall has XIIc windows with very simple foliage capitals. Inside there are many fine capitals in the nave. The vaults are XVc. At the East end of the North side aisle is a tribune. Of the two towers, the North one is more authentic; it is octagonal.</p>
	See 'Les Eglises de la Gironde' pages 219 to 221
Vignonet St Brice Entre Deux Mers	<p>This small, rectangular church has a narrow flat ended apse. There are small narrow windows high on the North wall of the nave. The porch and South chapel are XVIIc. There are traces of a decorated window on the South side of the apse. There is a bell wall.</p>
Villegouge Libournais	<p>There is a three bayed nave, each bay being separated by pairs of incorporated columns. The apse is rounded and has a cul-de-four vault. The West door is stepped and very wide; it has short columns topped by capitals that have simple carvings including</p>

<p>Villemartin</p> <p>South of Castillon-la-Bataille</p> <p>13.02.2009</p>	<p>interlacing. Above is a modern bell tower.</p> <p>This is a ruined church in a small hamlet; it retains most of the outer walls and the frame to the choir. It is of XIIc origin. The South door is stepped with good sculptures and a polylobed arch. There is a bell wall over the West end. The apse is flat ended with three tall slim windows.</p>