

NORMANDIE CHURCHES

Acqueville

St Aubin

South of Caen and North-west of Falaise

This was built as a parish church in the XIc and was a dependency of Fontenay abbey. The nave and apse are in Romanesque style but date from the XIIIc. The West door is simple with small columns and capitals; the decorated arch has been restored. Over the door is an unusual oculus that was to become a 'rose window'. There is a small decorated door on the South side of the nave.

See 'Normandie Romane 1' page 28

L'Aigle

St Martin

Orne South-west of Rouen

Only the tower on the South-west corner of the church is Romanesque; it is late XIc and is over a small baptistery. The central nave is XIIIc but only the shell of the rounded apse remains. This and the tower are built of local reddish grison stone. The rest is XV/XVIc.

See leaflet

L'Aigle

St Barthélemy

Orne South-west of Rouen and on the East outskirts of town

This church is built of small even stones, mostly flint, except the tower which is of local grison. The nave has flat buttresses and large windows. There are the outlines of XIIc doors that are now blocked on both the North and South sides. The apse is rounded and without decoration. The tower is square, tall and has a plain West door. The church is disaffected.

Audrieu

Notre Dame

East of Bayeux

The nave of this church is modern, though the interior columns date from the XIVc. The apse is flat ended and dates from the XIIIc. The two transepts are XIIc, as is the North chapel. The transepts have blind arches and modillions; the latter are mostly of human heads. The chapel arches

	<p>have simple foliage capitals. On the West wall of the North transept is a decorated door. The arch of the door has a number of very small heads, some of which are upside down. The tower over the crossing is XIIIc.</p> <p>See 'Normandie Romane' T1 page 28</p>
<p>Asnières en Bessin North-west of Bayeux</p>	<p>The nave of this church is XIIIc and Gothic. The West door has decorated arches, including one with heads similar to those at Ryes and Nonent; but these are animal heads, possibly those of foxes. There is a XIIc south door. This has simple decoration and there are two small heads above the door. There are small XIIc style windows and modillions on both sides of the nave. Over the crossing there is a spire that was rebuilt in the XXc.</p>
<p>Autheuil Notre Dame Orne East of Sèes</p>	<p>This church was built around 1100. The west façade has a West door with simple decoration. The window above the door is between two pairs of blind arches. The window has similar decoration to the door. The nave has narrow windows that are placed high on the wall. On the South side is a door decorated door with a blank tympanum. There are transepts and a rounded apse. The interior of the choir has blind arches, a wide window and a cul de four vault.</p> <p>See 'Sur les Chemins de l'Orne Romane' pages 99 to 102</p>
<p>Basly North-west of Caen</p>	<p>This XIIc church was severely damaged in 1944 and has been almost entirely rebuilt. The apse is rounded with tall slim bays and modillions. But the whole lacks authenticity.</p>

<p>Bayeux Notre Dame</p>	<p>Although this church dates from the XIIIc and is essentially Gothic, there are a number of Romanesque elements. The plan is Romanesque and the lower parts of the nave are Romanesque and the columns of the nave are Romanesque. The upper parts are Gothic and the West façade is XIXc. The apse with an ambulatory is Gothic, but the crypt below it is Romanesque. The crypt has columns and good capitals that create three small naves. The capitals have stylized foliage and one with small heads amongst the foliage. There are two large free-standing capitals, one depicting the Risen Christ with Sts Peter & Thomas; the other is of Christ with a child.</p> <p>See 'Normandie Romane 1' page 29</p>
<p>Bellou sur Huisne St Paterne East of Alençon</p>	<p>Built in the XIIc, this church has been very heavily restored. It has a short single nave with a rebuilt neo-Romanesque west door. The apse is rounded with a few old and several modern modillions. The tower over the North transept is XIIc. It has a small door on the West side that has a decorated arch. On the North of the nave is a blocked, decorated door. There are two capitals with floral designs and the arch is decorated. Set into the doorway is a reused XIIc cross that may have come from the pinion of the façade.</p> <p>See 'Sur les Chemins de l'Orne Romane' page 173</p>
<p>Beaumais Notre Dame East of Falaise</p>	<p>This church was probably built in the first half of the XIIc. It underwent a major restoration that inflicted some regrettable changes. There is a fine three storey tower at the south east corner of the nave. It has blind arches and undecorated openings. There are some blocked windows on each side some four metres above the ground. The apse has a line of low arches separated by columns topped by capitals. Above these are two more arches with a</p>

	<p>Gothic window in between. Each side is another line of blind arches with windows above them and above these a line of modillions that depict couples, barrels, monstrous faces and animals. The nave was largely rebuilt during restoration. There is a decorated but blocked North door. There is a decorated tympanum which has geometric patterns and, at each corner, intertwined snakes. The West door is Renaissance. Inside, the nave has a fine timber roof. The choir has groups of blind arches.</p> <p>See 'Normandie Romane 1' page 29</p>
<p>Bernay Notre Dame South-west of Rouen in the Eure</p>	<p>The abbey church dates from the mid XIc, but the North aisle was re-vaulted in the XVc. The church comprises a huge nave with side aisles. These are divided off by large rectangular pillars with engaged columns that are topped by capitals depicting foliage, heads in foliage and one with animals. There are transepts with rounded side chapels. The apse is rounded. There are tribune windows in the nave and the transepts. The nave is timber vaulted. The South aisle is vaulted by shallow, circular cupolas. In the South transept, on the West wall, is an interlacing. The West door has been rebuilt. The apse and chapels are 'clad' with unusual timber tiles, some shaped. The church is now disaffected.</p> <p>See 'Normandie Romane' T2 pages 43 to 55 and 'La Route des Abbayes en Normandie' pages 56 and 57</p>
<p>Bernières North of Caen</p>	<p>This church was rebuilt after sustaining severe damage in 1944. The apse was and is Gothic. The nave with side aisles is in Romanesque style. The nave walls have many modillions, most of which are XXc replacements. The nave and side aisle walls have blind arches and foliage capitals.</p>

<p>Billy sur Mer North-west of Caen</p>	<p>This was a XIIc church but it was totally destroyed in 1944. The present church is neo-Romanesque rather than an authentic reconstruction.</p>
<p>Boitron St Martin North-east of Alençon and South-west of Sées</p>	<p>This XIIc church has a flat ended apse, transepts and a single nave. The nave appears to have been rebuilt. There is a re-used block in the North-east corner of the North transept; this has a trim on the top and left edges and part of an arc. On the South transept is some herring-bone stonework that may be XIc. The interior was frescoed in the XIXc, possibly in an earlier style. There are fine arches at the crossing and two good sculptures at the transepts. To the South of the church is the possible site of the quarry used for the church.</p> <p>See 'Sur le Chemins de l'Orne Romane' pages 164 and 165</p>
<p>Broglie Eure south-east of Rouen</p>	<p>The original church was built of local reddish stone. It had a single nave and a rounded apse. The West facade had a line of interlocked arches over the plain door. The apse and tower have windows decorated with a grape pattern and there are some original modillions. In the XVI/XVIIcs side aisles and an ambulatory were added.</p>
<p>Caen St Etienne, Abbaye aux Hommes</p>	<p>This church was founded and built from the middle of the XIc. The church, apart from the choir which is Gothic, is Romanesque. The West façade is a masterpiece, with two huge towers each of three storeys; these have slim openings and arches on all the sides. The main door is between two smaller doors that are separated by a tall, flat buttress. The huge nave has side aisles that are divided by compound columns topped by capitals that have a</p>

	<p>simple ‘tear-drop’ motif. The nave has three levels, with a long passage running the length of the nave in the middle level; this design was to be copied in English cathedrals built by the Normans (Ely, Winchester etc). There is a long rounded choir with an ambulatory and radiating chapel niches is XIIIc. There is an octagonal tower over the crossing. Below is a ‘lantern’ cupola, the upper part of which dates from after 1566 when the original one collapsed. In general there is little sculpture.</p> <p>See ‘Normandie Romane 1’ pages 54 to 61</p>
<p>Caen La Trinité, Abbaye aux Dames</p>	<p>This church is less dramatic than Abbaye aux Hommes and its dimensions are more modest. It is almost entirely Romanesque. The west façade has two towers, but less monumental than those at the Abbaye aux Hommes. The main door is set between two smaller ones. It is mostly the misconceived work of a XIXc restorer who has added features from his imagination, especially the tympanum. The nave has side aisles divided by compound columns that have simple capitals. There are short transepts and a long rounded choir. The side chapels are later additions. There is a very narrow ambulatory that is partly a passage and part is defined by pillars. Below the choir is a crypt where there are short columns with capitals.</p> <p>See ‘Normandie Romane 1’ pages 62 to 104</p>
<p>Ceton South-east of Alençon in the Orne</p>	<p>The nave of this church was built in the XVc. It was linked to the existing apse that dates from the XIIIc. On the South-west corner of the nave is a tall tower. This dates from the late XIc. It has three storeys with open bays at the top, each with a simple capital on a pilaster.</p>

<p>Chaillone Ste Honorine Orne East of Sèes</p>	<p>This church has a long nave and a flat apse both of which appear to have been rebuilt. Over the West end is a square tower that is XIIc, though the West door has also been rebuilt. But below the tower is a porch with a XIIc door to the nave with a capital of an animal.</p> <p>See 'Sur les Chemins de l'Orne Romane' page 166</p>
<p>Chambois St Martin North-east of Argentan and South-east of Falaise in the Orne</p>	<p>The church was built in the first half of the XIIc, but it was severely damaged in 1944. On the North side of the single nave is a fine bell tower; it has two storeys which have blind arches; on the lower level they are in threes and on the upper on there are two small arches contained within a larger one. The arches have small columns to the sides and capitals.</p> <p>See 'Sur les Chemins de l'Orne Romane' page 95</p>
<p>Champs Orne North-east of Alençon</p>	<p>This Romanesque church has a single nave with a stepped West door that is between four capitals. These include a Greenman. There is a square tower over the crossing and a rounded apse; this has modillions including a bottom-shower. The windows are from the XVIIc.</p> <p>See 'Sur les Chemins de l'Orne Romane' page 180</p>
<p>Colleville sur Mer Notre Dame North of Bayeux</p>	<p>The nave of this church and the South wall of the apse are XIIc. The tall tower with a spire over the west end replaces one destroyed in 1944. There are two decorated doors on the south wall. The larger, on the left, has a tympanum with two griffins with birds' heads. The door to the right is smaller and it has a decorated arch with small foliage capitals to the sides. Along the North wall are modillions with</p>

	<p>heads, acrobats and geometric patterns. Inside are large capitals; most are of foliage but one has a figure between monsters. At the crossing there is a decorated arch and capitals, one of which is a green man.</p> <p>See 'Normandie Romane' T1 pages 31 & 32</p>
<p>Colombiers sur Seulles St Vigor West of Caen</p>	<p>This church has a XIIc nave and a XIVc flat ended apse. There are decorated windows and modillions on both sides of the nave. On the North side of the crossing there is a square tower. Inside there are eight cul de lampes, on five of which are Greenheads. They are probably XVIIc.</p> <p>See 'Normandie Romane' T1 page 32</p>
<p>Courçerault East of Alençon in the Orne</p>	<p>Of XIIc origin, the church has been heavily restored. It has a single nave and rounded apse, but of little character. On the left of the West door is a capital with interlacings. The tower over the South West corner is neo-Romanesque.</p>
<p>Courcy North-east of Falaise</p>	<p>The nave of the church has been rebuilt, but the apse is XIIc. It is flat ended with interlocked arches on the East wall; these are partly obscured by a small modern extension. Each side of the apse there are two rows of blind arches. These have capitals; most depict foliage but there is one with heads and others with interlace. Above the arches are modillions depicting mostly heads. On the West side of the church a house has a cross from the church on the wall.</p>

<p>Courthioust Notre Dame East of Alençon</p>	<p>This church dates from the late XIc. It has a single nave and a rounded apse. There is a small modern bell tower over the West end. The West door is almost plain and dates from the XIIIc. There are several very small XIIc windows on the North wall and two large XVIc windows on the South wall, where there is also a little opus spicatum stonework.</p> <p>See 'Sur les Chemins de l'Orne Romane' page 173</p>
<p>Creully St Martin West of Caen</p>	<p>The flat ended apse dates from the XVc; the nave was XIIc and the porch at the West end was XVc. The nave has side aisles. On both sides there are many modillions, mostly modern replacements. Inside, the nave is divided by columns with capitals that depict Greenmen, animal heads uttering foliage and interlace. There are decorated arches at the crossing; these have small heads to the sides. The South door has a decorated arch.</p> <p>See 'Normandie Romane' T1 page 32</p>
<p>Deux Jumeaux St Martin de Vertou West of Bayeux</p>	<p>Built on the site of a II and IIIcs Gallo-roman villa, this was once a large priory church from the XIc. This replaced an earlier church destroyed by Norman invasions. The nave was destroyed in the XVIIIc. The apse is rounded and there is a South transept with a square tower over the crossing. These are all Romanesque. The South transept and South chapel are Gothic. There are many modillions on the apse and transept. The transept has three large round windows and blind arches. There are more blind arches on the upper half of the North wall of the apse. On the West side, the remains of a capital from the former nave are visible. It is of a foliage pattern similar to one in the Bayeux crypt.</p> <p>See 'Normandie Romane' T1 pages 32 & 33</p>

<p>Domfort</p> <p>Notre Dame de l'Eau</p> <p>In the South of the Orne West of Alençon</p>	<p>This attractive church was more imposing; half the nave and the South side aisle have been destroyed. It dates from the XIIc. The apse is rounded and there is a rounded chapel off each transept arm. There is a fine square tower over the crossing It has four small blind arches with two pairs of openings above; each pair is within a larger arch. The choir has two levels of blind arches divided by piers and plain columns. There are two frescos.</p> <p>See special booklet and 'Normandie Romane 1' pages 211 to 215 and 'Sur les Chemins de l'Orne Romane' pages 79 to 88</p>
<p>Duclair</p> <p>St Denis</p> <p>North of Rouen</p>	<p>Most of this church dates from the XVc. However, the tower and the crossing below it are XIIc. On the North side of the tower is a zig-zag pattern over the arch. Inside, the crossing has XIIc columns and capitals. These have foliage patterns. On the West side is another arch that also has zig-zag decoration.</p> <p>See 'Normandie Romane 2' page 25</p>
<p>Essay</p> <p>St Pierre et St Paul</p> <p>South-east of Sèes</p>	<p>This church is of XIIc origin. It has a long flat ended apse and nave. The West door is stepped is between thin columns that are topped by poor quality capitals. There is a huge tower which is probably from the XIVc. On the right of the XVIc door that is on the North wall of the nave is an interesting area of herring-bone stonework; there is another smaller area by the tower. The outlines of the XIIc windows are to be seen on the South wall of the nave. Inside is a XIIc font with geometric decoration around a feline head.</p> <p>See 'Sur les Chemins de l'Orne Romane' page 163</p>

<p>Falaise St Laurent</p>	<p>This is a small church on the East edge of town. It was built in the XIc. There is a single nave with small, flat buttresses and narrow windows. It bears some resemblance to the nave of the church at Montgaroult, near Ecouché. The walls have large areas of herring-bone stone work; there are builders' marks on the limestone blocks of the South wall. The apse was built in the XIIc but was modified in the XIVc and again in the XVIIc.</p> <p>See leaflet and 'Normandie Romane 1' page 33</p>
<p>Fécamp North of Rouen on the coast</p>	<p>The huge abbey was rebuilt in the XIIIc after a disastrous fire destroyed most of the XIIc abbey. But there are two chapels on the North side of the ambulatory and fragments of the choir that are XIIc. There are capitals of interlaced foliage but, in the choir, there is a Greenman. In the choir is a XIIc tomb with carvings on all the sides; these depict scenes from the life of Christ.</p> <p>See 'Normandie Romane 2' page 26 and 'La Route des Abbayes en Normandie' pages 24 to 27</p>
<p>Formigny St Martin West of Bayeux</p>	<p>This church dates from the XIIc, but it was modified in the XIVc and again in the XVIIc. The West door is between two blind arches that are marked by a thin line of stonework. The doorway has fine decorated arches. Above the door is a bay or large niche with a XVIIc equestrian statue. To the sides are two capitals; one depicts a head with a vine in the mouth; the other, to the right, has a foliage pattern. The windows on the South of the nave have foliage capitals from the XIVc. There are modillions mostly with human heads. There is another smaller door by the South side of the crossing. This has decorated arches and capitals</p>

<p>Gémages St Martin Orne south-east of Alençon</p> <p>Guéron St Germain South edge of Bayeux</p> <p>Huppain St Pierre North of Bayeux</p>	<p>with foliage patterns. Over the crossing is a square tower with small windows in the base and openings on two levels above.</p> <p>This church was built in the XIIc. It has a flat apse and a single nave. The West door and the tower above are XVc. There is a XIIc window on the north wall. Inside there are traces of XIIc frescos and a small XVc fresco.</p> <p>See 'Sur les Chemins de l'Orne Romane' page 176</p> <p>Only the apse is XIIc. The tower over the West end was rebuilt in the XIXc to replace one that used to stand to the South of the crossing. The rounded apse has five bays of arches and there are modillions including, on the North of the crossing, an image of lust.</p> <p>This church was severely damaged in 1944 and has been heavily restored. The apse was and is gothic. The remainder is Romanesque in style. The West door is below two arches with a blank tympanum and between two tall blind arches. The door arches have heads similar to those at Ryes. There are modillions and small windows on both sides of the nave. The modillions include figures identifying with sins, an image of lust and human heads. On the South side there is a tall tower; this has interlocked arches below slim openings.</p> <p>See 'Normandie Romane' T1 page 34</p>
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<p>Jardès</p> <p>North-east of Falaise</p>	<p>This church dates from the XIIc and has a stepped West door. The capitals depict, to the left, heads and, to the right, foliage. The apse has slim late XIIc windows with small foliage capitals. On both the nave and apse there are modillions; most depict human heads, but there are a few animal heads and there is a goblet or cup.</p>
<p>Jumièges</p> <p>St Pierre and Notre Dame</p> <p>North-west of Rouen on the East bank of the Seine</p>	<p>This abbey complex has two churches. The older, St Pierre, was Carolingian; the apse we see is Gothic. The larger church, to the North, was begun in 1040 by Robert Champart in the presence of William, Seventh Duke of Normandy ('The Conqueror'). The nave is Romanesque; the West façade between two towers is plain, but to the right, the former store house has decorated windows and a line of modillions. The nave has three levels similar to those to be seen in the cathedrals of England that have been left by the Normans. The transept has Gothic overlays. The churches are both now in ruins. The apse of Notre Dame was destroyed after the Revolution; the cloisters which were on the South side were removed to Britain; an attempt in the XIXc to blow up the East wall and the lantern failed.</p> <p>See 'Normandie Romane 2' pages 61 to 126</p>
<p>Lessay</p> <p>La Trinité</p> <p>Cotentin South of Cherbourg</p>	<p>The present church is the result of very extensive rebuilding following severe damage inflicted in 1944. Despite this it retains its historic XIIc character. The nave has side aisles, short transepts and a long apse. There is a squat, square tower over the crossing. The apse has two rows of large windows between flat buttresses. To the sides are windows and blind arches topped by modillions. The central nave is high and it is divided from the side aisles by compound columns that are topped by simple capitals. The nave and transepts have</p>

	<p>tribune arches.</p> <p>See 'Normandie Romane 1' pages 160 to 207, 'Promenades en Normandie Romane' pages 83 and 84 and 'La Route des Abbayes Romanes en Normandie' pages 88 to 91</p>
<p>Lion sur Mer North of Caen</p>	<p>This church was almost entirely rebuilt after sustaining severe damage in 1944. The apse was and is Gothic. The nave with side aisles is Romanesque in style. There are many modillions on the nave walls; most are probably modern replacements. The West door is stepped. Inside there are many capitals depicting birds, animals and dragons in foliage. There is also one with interlace. On the South of the crossing is a bell tower</p>
<p>Martinvast Notre Dame South-west of Cherbourg</p>	<p>This church retains its XIIc apse, which is rounded. It has modillions that are similar to those at Tollevast. They include a horse head with a billet in its mouth, three fish and a deer. Inside, at the crossing, are capitals with foliage.</p> <p>See 'Normandie Romane 1' pages 34 and 35 and 'Promenades en Normandie Romane' page 86</p>
<p>Merri St Cloud North-west of Argentan and South-east of Falaise</p>	<p>This church has a single nave with a fine bell tower on the South edge of it. The tower has four levels, with single slim openings on the two middle ones and blind arches with openings on the upper level – two to the South and three to the East. The tower has buttressed corners that rise to the top of the third storey. The remainder of the church is Gothic.</p> <p>See 'Sur les Chemins de l'Orne Romane' page 156</p>

<p>Meuvaines St Manvieu North-west of Caen</p>	<p>This church was severely damaged in 1944 and was almost entirely rebuilt. The small XIc apse has herring-bone stonework. There is a single nave with a fine West façade which has two statues in bays – St Peter with keys and St Manvieu who looks like a bishop. On the North wall there is a blocked door with a lintel that depicts the Last Supper. The transept is Gothic. Inside are some modillions that were salvaged in the rebuilding; these are mostly of human heads. At the crossing is a XIIc decorated arch with foliage capitals.</p> <p>See ‘Normandie Romane 1’ page 35</p>
<p>Montgaroult St Remi West of Argentan</p>	<p>It was from here that the stone for the capitals at Lonlay and Goult was quarried. This church dates from the early XIIc. There is a single nave with a very fine South door; this, unusually, has a tympanum. It is decorated with geometric patterns and is similar to the one at Beaumais. The North wall of the nave has small XIIc style windows in buttresses and below a line of modillions that resemble those at St Laurent, Falaise.</p> <p>See ‘Sur les Chemins de l’Orne Romane’ pages 149 and 156</p>
<p>Neufchâtel en Bray North-east of Rouen</p>	<p>Very little remains of the XIIc church except the walls below the bell tower at the crossing. There are, over the roof of the transept, fine blind arches that are typically XIIc. The remainder of the church is Gothic or later.</p>
<p>Neuville près Sèes</p>	<p>This is a small single naved church that has a flat</p>

<p>St Remi</p> <p>East of Sèes in the Orme</p>	<p>apse. The only Romanesque feature is a North door a (blocked) with two capitals, one on the left depicting two goat heads and the other with a simple foliage pattern.</p> <p>See 'Sur les Chemins de l'Orne Romane' page 166</p>
<p>Nonent</p> <p>East of Bayeux</p>	<p>Only the porch and South door of this church are of interest. The remainder has been extensively rebuilt. The arch of the porch has heads similar to those at Audrieu and Ryes. The door to the church is late XIIc and it has simple foliage capitals.</p>
<p>Norton L'Abbaye</p> <p>St Cyr</p> <p>South-west of Falaise</p>	<p>The parish church is almost entirely XIIIc. However it shows the transition from Romanesque to Gothic on the upper levels of the choir; here there are blind arches that have the more pointed arch; they are also cusped. There is a fine three storey tower. The ruined former priory church is one kilometre west.</p> <p>See 'Normandie Romane 1' page 36</p>
<p>Occagnes</p> <p>Orne South of Argentan</p>	<p>This church has a XIIIc stepped West door with two replacement capitals to the sides. There is a three storey tower on the South side; this has a blocked late XIIc door on the East side. The base of the tower is XIIc. The remainder of the church is now Gothic.</p>
<p>Ommy</p>	<p>This has a small XIIc church. The nave has side aisles that are divided by stubby columns that have</p>

<p>Norte Dame de l'Assomption North-west of Argentan</p>	<p>capitals that are wide but with little height; they are decorated with a fluted pattern. The nave has timber vaults. The choir is rounded. The West door itself is simple; the two arches over it have fine geometric patterns. The apse has flat buttresses.</p> <p>See 'Sur les Chemins de l'Orne Romane' page 156</p>
<p>Orval St Hilaire Cotentin North of Avranches</p>	<p>The nave is XIc, as is the crypt below the choir. The present choir dates from the XVc. It is a single nave with modillions down both exterior side walls; on the North side only are small, slim windows. At the crossing are some simple capitals. Above the crossing is a square tower; the top two storeys are post-Romanesque. The crypt is small and is now entered by a door from the exterior on North side; there are the remains of two stairways leading down from the choir. The crypt has short, plain central pillars. The remains of the base of the altar are on the east wall. On the North wall of the nave, near the transept is herring-bone stonework.</p> <p>See 'Normandie Romane 1' pages 36 and 37 and 'Promenades en Normandie Romane' page 100 and the special leaflet</p>
<p>Ouistram St Samson North of Caen</p>	<p>The church was built in the XI and XIIcs to replace an earlier church. After 1944 it required substantial restoration to make good the war damage. The West façade has arches on the levels. Over the main door are three arches, one of which is decorated with heads. A small bell tower was added after the post-war restoration. The walls of the nave have six large reinforcing arches. There is a square tower that has four blind arches at the base and four longer one on the level above; two of these have openings. The nave has six bays that are supported by massive but short columns. The apse is XIIc.</p> <p>See 'Normandie Romane 1' page 37</p>

<p>Perrières St Vigor North-east of Falaise</p>	<p>This was a XIIc priory church. It has a high nave with a West door that has been rebuilt. The nave has side aisles and, on the South side, there are large buttressing arches. The apse is rounded and long. The East part, in particular, was modified in the XIVc and looks Gothic. On the North and South of the apse there are pairs of blind arches. On the South side of the nave and apse and on the North chapel there are modillions. (The South chapel was destroyed in 1887). These depict heads of humans and animals as well as objects. Inside, the nave is plain, but there are decorated arches at the crossing with foliage capitals and a Greenman; the choir windows also have small foliage capitals. The column bases have, at the corners, carvings of animal feet.</p> <p>See 'Normandie Romane' T1 pages 37 & 38</p>
<p>Pontorson Notre Dame South of Mont St Michel</p>	<p>This church dates from the XIc when the apse and the lower parts of the two West towers were built. The nave was built in the XIIc. In the choir is a XIIIc altar; it is completely plain and on slim pilasters. On the nave wall is a line of modillions. The West door has a zig-zag pattern over the doorway; each side of the door are simply carved capitals. The South door has a small tympanum depicting a bird eating a man.</p> <p>See 'Normandie Romane 1' page 38 and 'Promenades en Normandie Romane' pages 96 and 97</p>
<p>Remalard St Germain Orne east of Alençon</p>	<p>Built in the XIIc, this church retains the West door. It is stepped between four worn capitals. There was a single nave onto which two side aisles were added in the XVc.</p> <p>See 'Sur les Chemins de l'Orne Romane' page 174</p>

<p>Rosel St Martin North-west of Caen</p>	<p>This is a former Augustine priory. It was a dependency of Abbaye du Plessis-Grimoult. The apse is XIIIc and the nave is XIVc, but the South door of the choir is XIc. It has a simple, low arch and simple columns and capitals each side. The tower is late XI/early XIIc to which a spire was added in the XIVc. This three storey tower was inspired by the towers at Abbaye aux Hommes, Caen.</p> <p>See 'Normandie Romane 1' page 39</p>
<p>Rots St Ouen de Rots North-west of Caen</p>	<p>This was built as a parish church in Carolingian times. It was poorly restored in the XIXc and was badly damaged in 1944, necessitating further extensive restoration. The West façade has a stepped doorway and two blind arches; all are decorated with restored geometric patterns and small horse heads. The same decoration is to be found on a smaller door on the South wall of the nave which is between trios of small blind arches. The upper walls of the nave, the transept and apse are XIIIc and XIVc and are Gothic.</p> <p>See 'Normandie Romane 1' page 39</p>
<p>Ryes North-west of Caen</p>	<p>This church has been extensively rebuilt; the nave is modern, though the West door is Romanesque in style. It has an arc of heads that are similar to those to be seen at Nonent and Audrieu. To the side are foliage capitals. Over the door is a XIXc tympanum. Above the doorway is a line of blind arches. The apse is Romanesque from the late XIIc. On the South side, next to the base of the tower, is a small, damaged tympanum; this depicts Christ between two kneeling figures. Over the crossing is</p>

<p>St Aubin des Grois East of Alençon in the Orne</p>	<p>a tall square tower; this has decorated arches.</p> <p>This small chapel was built in the XIIc, but has been heavily restored. There is a short single nave and a West door set between two plain capitals, The apse is rounded and there is a blocked door on the South wall of the nave.</p>
<p>St Constant West edge of Caen</p>	<p>Only the apse of this church is Romanesque. It is flat ended. The windows at the East end have decorated arches that have small heads. On both sides of the apse are modillions including several images of lust. On the South side there are several bays that have column-swallowers. The South door has an arch that has several heads and, to the left, a Greenman. Above the door is a small horse.</p>
<p>St Céronne lès Mortagne Orne East of Alençon</p>	<p>There is a long single nave that is preceded by a small porch below a bell tower. The tower dates from the XVc, but the porch is XIIc. The doorway has worn capitals of interlaced foliage. In the porch are good capitals on the North and South walls, foliage and interlacings. There are damaged ones each side of the door to the nave. The wide nave has timber vaults. There are several blocked arches in the exterior walls of the nave. The apse is rounded. There are lots of graffiti on the South wall of the tower.</p> <p>See 'Sur les Chemins de l'Orne Romane' page 182</p>
<p>St Ciers la Rosière St Cyr & Ste Julliette East of Alençon in the Orne</p>	<p>Most of this church dates from the XIIc. The West door leads into a small porch. The door is stepped and is between five capitals. These depict a fragment of a human head, foliage and an animal uttering foliage. Inside the narthex over the door</p>

	<p>are three modillions of animal heads. There is a single nave with three XIIc windows on the North side. The remainder of the church dates from the XVIc.</p> <p>See 'Sur les Chemins de l'Orne Romane' pages 176 & 177</p>
<p>St Evrault de Monfort North-east of Sèes in the Orne</p>	<p>This church has a long single nave and a flat ended apse. The apse retains some modillions of heads. It once had three slim windows at the end; these are now obscured by the sacristy. Side aisles and a tower at the West end were added in the XVIIIc. Inside there is a XIIc lead font.</p> <p>See 'Sur les Chemins de l'Orne Romane' page 159</p>
<p>St Gabriel North-west of Caen</p>	<p>This was a priory church and a dependency of the abbey at Fécamp. Founded in the mid XIc it fell into severe decline in the XVIIc and the buildings except for the apse with transepts and side chapels were destroyed in the mid XVIIIc. The exterior is, on the whole, unremarkable. But inside there are fine sculptures. There are blind arches on three levels; these have arches that are decorated with geometric patterns. There are many capitals that have a simple fluted design, often with a thin pattern of interlacings at the top of the capital. There are several reused sculptures, two of figures and one of a lion with a cub.</p> <p>See 'Normandie Romane 1' pages 124 to 127 and 253</p>

<p>St Gauburge de la Coudre</p> <p>South-east of Alençon in the Orne</p>	<p>This was a priory church from the XIIc. But most of what can be seen today is XVc. Only over the West door are two blocked XIIc windows, indicating that the wall, but not the door, is XIIc.</p> <p>See 'Sur les Chemins de l'Orne Romane' page 176</p>
<p>St Georges de Boscherville</p> <p>North-west of Rouen on the East bank of the Seine</p>	<p>The monastery is built on a Gallo-roman site. The large church has a nave with side aisles, a rounded apse with rounded side chapels and a spire on a square tower over the crossing. The West façade has a stepped door with a zig-zag pattern on the arches. It is between two narrow blind arches with more arches above them. At the corners are two tall, slim towers; they are similar to, but more delicate than those at the Abbaye aux Hommes, Caen. The nave has tribunes. Inside the door on the West wall are two capitals; one is of two horn-blowers, the other shows men with fish. There are several sculptured capitals in the nave. Off the transepts are rounded side chapels with small sculptures and a large capital in the transept with a sculpture above – a bishop or abbot to the North and two knights to the South. In the North chapel are Greenmen. Outside there are seven Greenmen on the apse and two North doors to the nave from where the cloisters had been. These have a zig-zag pattern on the arches. Also on the North side is the Chapter House; it is below a XVIIc building. The entrance is set between two large arches. There are many capitals round the arches; these illustrate the Crossing of the Jordan, the Ark of the Covenant, the Visitation, the Shepherds, the Massacre of the Innocents (2), the Presentation at the Temple, musicians and dancers.</p> <p>See 'Normandie Romane 2' pages 139 to 157 and 'La Route des Abbayes en Normandie' pages 46 to 49 and leaflets</p>
<p>St Germain de la Coudre</p>	<p>Most of this church has been rebuilt. The rounded</p>

<p>South-east of Alençon in the Orne</p>	<p>apse is XIIc, as is the tower on the South side of the crossing. The apse joins the remains of the château defensive wall and is over a small crypt. There are two small windows in the crypt; one has a sculptured pattern on the top edge. The tower is square with pairs of arches at the top.</p> <p>See 'Sur les Chemins de l'Orne Romane' pages 175 & 176</p>
<p>St Loup d'Avranches East of Avranches</p>	<p>This church dates from the early XIIc. It has a single nave and a rounded apse. There is a square tower over the crossing; it has blind arches. The West door has worn capitals and a plain tympanum. On the apse are modillions depicting heads.</p> <p>See 'Normandie Romane 1' page 41</p>
<p>St Loup-Hors On the South edge of Bayeux</p>	<p>The apse is flat ended and dates from the late XIIIc. The single nave is XIIc, as is the tall bell tower on the south side; this has decorated bays above groups of tall, slim blind arches. On the south side of the nave there is a small door with a tympanum of an abbot or bishop. There is another doorway at the base of the tower; this has a modern tympanum. Both the North and South walls of the nave have modillions. Inside, the church appears to be of XVIIc style, but there are two XIIc style blind arches on the South wall of the nave.</p> <p>See 'Normandie Romane' T1 pages 40 & 41</p>
<p>St Loyer des Champs South-east of Argentan</p>	<p>Only the lower part of the tower of the church is XIIc. The remainder of the church has been rebuilt.</p>

<p>Ste Marie aux Anglais</p> <p>St Maclou</p> <p>South-east of Caen and South-west of Lisieux</p>	<p>This is a single naved church that is isolated from the village. The West façade has a simply decorated West door with three small windows above it. One of these, now blocked, may have been a niche for a small statue. There is an inscription (not legible). On the North wall of the nave is another door that also has simple decoration and an inscription: ‘+ PIERRE EVANL’. On both sides of the nave there are small modillions; most are of monsters; some have geometric designs and there is one ‘Image of Lust’. The apse has lots of graffiti on it. The ground appears to have subsided, exposing part of the foundations on both sides.</p>
<p>St Pair sur Mer</p> <p>Cotentin South of Granville</p>	<p>Of this Romanesque church only the square tower remains. Of three storeys, it has small windows and a modern slate pitched roof.</p> <p>See ‘Promenades en Normandie Romane’ page 100</p>
<p>St Pierre sur Dives</p> <p>North-east of Caen</p>	<p>This large church was originally built in the XIc but was destroyed by fire and rebuilt. The South tower, with three rows of slim arches retains the Romanesque style. On the North of the nave there is a blocked XIIc door and within the church there is a small area of restored XIIIc tiling.</p>
<p>St Rémy sur Orne</p> <p>West of Falaise</p>	<p>This church was originally from 997 to 1070, but it was rebuilt in the XIXc. The West door has columns and capitals from the XIc, one illustrating a man being bitten by a snake. The crossing has two arches; one is modern. They fall onto sculptured capitals that depict cockle shells and a pilgrim (?). The arches have a diamond decoration. The tower is XIIc with a XXc tiled roof. Two storeys have herring-bone stone-work above the</p>

<p>St Sauveur le Vicomte South of Cherbourg</p>	<p>upper openings.</p> <p>Built in the XIc, this church was largely destroyed in the Hundred Years War; it was rebuilt in the XVc and ruined in the Revolution. It has been rebuilt again in neo-Romanesque style.</p> <p>See 'Promenades en Normandie Romane' page 91 and 'La Route des Abbayes en Normandie' pages 92 and 93</p>
<p>Secqueville en Bessin St Sulpice North-west of Caen</p>	<p>The nave and tower are XIIc; the apse (on the site of an earlier apse) is XVIIc replacing a XVc choir. The church was severely damaged in 1944 and has been restored. The nave has side aisles; there are short transepts. The nave is divided by pillars that have two engaged columns. There is a fine decorated arch at the entrance to the crossing. The tower has arches on three levels and has a tall modern spire.</p> <p>See 'Normandie Romane 1' pages 128 to 149</p>
<p>Sèes St Pierre</p>	<p>Only ruins remain of this late XIIc church. There are three bays of the area between the nave and a side aisle and there is the bell tower at the west end. The tower has been restored. There are fragments of the church in the retaining wall that surrounds the site.</p>
<p>Sentilly Orne West of Argentan</p>	<p>The nave is late XIc and it has small windows and areas of opus spicatum. On the North wall are modillions. On the South of the crossing is a bell tower that has several openings and two rather</p>

<p>Soligny la Trappe St Germain d'Auxerre Orne north east of Alençon</p>	<p>crudely sculptured capitals. The remainder of the church is Gothic.</p> <p>This church has a rounded apse with flat buttresses and, originally, a single nave with a West door that is between four capitals; these have foliage, snakes and both a lamb's and a man's head. Two side aisles were added in the XVIIc.</p> <p>See 'Sur les Chemins de l'Orne Romane' page 181</p>
<p>Thaon St Pierre North-west of Caen</p>	<p>This former priory church is now (2003) abandoned. It is isolated in a marshy area. The church was begun in the XIc and completed in the XIIc. Originally it had a nave with side aisles. Only the nave and apse remain, along with a fine tower over the crossing. The capitals on the columns that divided the nave from the side aisles are partly exposed. The West door has a fine decorated arch. The South side has a series of arches that were the arches between the nave and South aisle. The square tower has five storeys with blind arches and openings. The apse is flat ended and has blind arches on the South side and East end. Some arches have a zig-zag pattern round them.</p> <p>See 'Normandie Romane 1' pages 117 to 123</p>
<p>Theil sur Huisne Notre Dame de l'Assomption South-east of Alençon in the Orne</p>	<p>Most of the XIIc church was destroyed during the One Hundred Years War. The West façade has survived. It is stepped with four damaged foliage capitals. The arch over the door has a simple pattern of decoration.</p> <p>See 'Sur les Chemins de l'Orne Romane' page 175</p>

<p>Tollevast St Martin South of Cherbourg</p>	<p>This beautiful country church dates from the mid to late XIIc. It has a single nave, a narrow crossing and a short, narrow, rounded apse. All round the outside are fine and interesting modillions They include:</p> <table border="0"> <tr> <td>Pairs of fish x 3</td> <td>Twins x 3</td> <td>Goat</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Snakes (1s or 2s) x 3</td> <td>Ram</td> <td>Griffin</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Deer</td> <td>Pig</td> <td>Centaur</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Interlacing</td> <td>Samson slaying a lion</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Shepherd with sheep</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> </table> <p>The apse has slim windows between flat buttresses. There are slim windows on the nave, which has a small plain South door and a stepped West door that is between capitals depicting foliage and patterns. Inside, at the crossing, the arch has a zig-zag pattern and it falls onto capitals with very crude lions. By the capitals at the crossing are six larger sculptures of quaint figures and heads.</p> <p>See 'Promenades en Normandie Romane' pages 88 and 89, 'Normandie Romane 1' pages 163 to 167 and leaflet</p>	Pairs of fish x 3	Twins x 3	Goat	Snakes (1s or 2s) x 3	Ram	Griffin	Deer	Pig	Centaur	Interlacing	Samson slaying a lion		Shepherd with sheep		
Pairs of fish x 3	Twins x 3	Goat														
Snakes (1s or 2s) x 3	Ram	Griffin														
Deer	Pig	Centaur														
Interlacing	Samson slaying a lion															
Shepherd with sheep																
<p>Tour en Bessin St Pierre West of Bayeux</p>	<p>Of the Romanesque church, the transepts and West facade remain. The flat ended apse is Gothic and the remainder of the nave is modern, having been reconstructed after the destruction of the side aisles. The main interest is in the doorway, which is stepped with decorated arches over a fine tympanum; this depicts the Miraculous Draught of Fish against a background of geometric patterns made up of flowers and stars. Inside, at the crossing are capitals with simple capitals that resemble some in the crypt at Bayeux.</p>															

<p>Tourgeville St Laurent South edge of Deauville</p>	<p>This is a small XIIc chapel. The rounded apse has typical small XIIc windows and plain modillions. There is a single nave with a line of poor quality modillions on the north wall. The West façade is featureless. On the South side, there is a plain door and a XVc window. Both the North and South walls have a low arch that may have been a doorway once.</p>
<p>Tonques St Pierre South of Trouville</p>	<p>This church, now disaffected, dates from the XIc. The nave originally extended a further three bays to the West. There is a good tower with openings with columns and plain capitals. The nave has large, simple columns and plain capitals. The transept has sculptured capitals. Round the apse are blind arches.</p> <p>See 'Normandie Romane 1' page 43</p>
<p>Trevières West of Bayeux</p>	<p>This XIIc church was modified and almost completely rebuilt with a modern tower and porch at the East end and the nave and apse to its West. The porch has, however a reused XIIc small door on the South side. This has a small tympanum and decorated arches. The tympanum depicts a figure between two winged bulls.</p>
<p>. Vaux sur Aure North of Bayeux</p>	<p>The choir of this church is now at the West end. The original apse is Gothic. The transepts and the original nave date from the XIIc. Over the North transept there is a square tower. There is a decorated South door This has a tympanum with geometric patterns and a lintel with, at the ends, a snake uttering a ribbon of foliage. Much of the interior appears to be neo-Romanesque. But there are capitals in the West corners and two XIIc style decorated arches. The capitals at the South of the crossing are modern; those to the North, depicting foliage, at least look Romanesque even if they are</p>

<p>Ver sur Mer North-west of Caen</p> <p>Vienne en Bessin St Pierre North-west of Caen</p>	<p>recent. On the North and South walls of the present choir are two blind arches. The one to the North has birds and, at the top, a human head; the other has florettes. The widows on the South and West exterior walls have fine decoration and there are modillions; these are modern replacements, some lacking authentic style.</p> <p>Only the tower remains from the former XIIc church; it has probably been extensively rebuilt after 1944. The South door, below a later porch, is late XIIc and has foliage capitals and a decorated arch.</p> <p>See 'Normandie Romane' T1 page 43</p> <p>This is a XI/XIIc church. There is a tall tower that is similar to the one at Secqueville en Bessin. There is a single nave with a plain West door. On the South wall is another door; this has a blank tympanum. Both the North and South nave walls have modillions and some good XIc style herring-bone stonework. The apse is of a later date.</p> <p>See 'Normandie Romane 1' page 43</p>
<p>23.02.2009</p>	