

PROVENCE	CHURCHES
<p>Aix-en-Provence</p> <p>St Sauveur</p>	<p>This church is reported to be built on the site of a Gallo-Roman temple. The baptistery on the South-west corner was part of a VIc church. If so it was extensively modified both in the XIIc and again in the XVIc. It is octagonal with tall pillars topped by large Corinthian columns. The main Romanesque church lies between the baptistery and the Gothic Cathedral of St Sauveur to the North. The Romanesque aisle is known as the <i>Corpus Domini</i>. It is entered by a door between two pairs of columns with Corinthian capitals; these capitals may not be Romanesque. The nave has a barrel vault and, high up on the walls, short columns with smaller Corinthian capitals. The columns are spiraled. There is a cupola on trompes at the East end of the nave. The trompes are decorated with small sculptures of the symbols of the Evangelists. There are cloisters on the South side. Here the capitals are in pairs; the majority depicts foliage but, on the North wall in particular, they depict biblical scenes: the Magi, the Crucifixion, the Flight to Egypt, Circumcision, Birth of Christ, Baptism, Jesus at the Temple... There are two statues: St Peter and St Matthew (worn). Above the arches are plaques with flowers, interlacing, a fish etc. In the South chapel is the VIc tomb of St Mitre.</p> <p>See 'Provence Romane I' pages 28 to 30 and 'Architectural Sculpture in Romanesque Provence' pages 46 to 60</p>
<p>Apt</p> <p>Notre Dame & St Castor</p> <p>Vaucluse East of Avignon</p>	<p>The Cathedral was built in the XII and XIIIcs. However, it was severely damaged in subsequent centuries. Most of the original plan remains. There is a nave with side aisles and a South chapel that are mainly Romanesque. The choir is Gothic. There are short lengths of frieze in the nave. In the South chapel there is a fine XIIc altar decorated with three bays on the front and one each side. Below the choir is an upper crypt which has a wide nave and a small choir with an ambulatory. There are three short Latin</p>

<p>Arles</p> <p>St Trophime</p> <p>Bouches du Rhône</p>	<p>inscriptions on pillars and several tacherons. The altar is from the church of St Pierre at Apt (now destroyed) and it is Carolingian. Below this crypt is a lower crypt that is a narrow passage that opens into a small chamber. In the roof vault is a Carolingian chancel screen. It is decorated with a cross, flowers and interlace. In the North aisle there is a paleo-Christian sarcophagus.</p> <p>See 'Provence Romane T2' pages 347 to 363</p> <p>This church dates from the XIIc. The West façade draws some inspiration perhaps from the Maison Carrée. The tympanum over the door shows Christ in Glory with the symbols of the four Evangelists. To the sides are pilgrims walking towards God. Over the arc are cherubs. To the right of the doorway are sinners being herded to Hell. There other smaller scenes from the Old and New Testaments: the Garden of Eden, the Massacre of the Innocents, the Flight into Egypt, Herod, the Magi in bed, Shepherds.... Over the crossing is a late XIIc square tower that has openings and Lombard bands and, on the upper storey, some flat capitals. Inside, the nave has side aisles and tribunes. The nave, which was probably built over the first two decades of the XIIc, has five bays. At the fifth on the North is an inscription to St Trophime. The nave has foliage capitals at the top of the nave walls. They are on fluted columns. On a VIc sarcophagus there is an illustration of the Crossing of the Red Sea. There is a Paleo-Christian font. The choir and ambulatory are XVc Gothic. In the cloisters the arcades have pairs of pilasters with foliage capitals. There are sculptures of the Apostles. There is a Chapter House, a refectory and dormitory, all vaulted.</p> <p>See 'Provence Romane I' pages 265 to 345, 'Eglises et Chapelles Romanes de Provence' page 81, 'Architectural Sculpture in Romanesque Provence'</p>
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<p>Avignon</p> <p>Notre Dame des Doms</p>	<p>pages 61 to 70, 'The Pilgrim Guide' pages 108 to 117 and 'Congrès Archéologique de France – Pays d'Arles' pages 360 to 347</p> <p>The Cathedral dates from the XIIc. It was much altered inside during the time that the Popes were in Avignon. It is a single nave that is reached via a porch. The porch is of a slightly later date than the nave. The choir is Gothic. Over the crossing is a lantern cupola that was added after the initial building of the nave. The porch has very fine Corinthian style capitals each side of the doorway. Over the door is a tympanum with the outline of the Annunciation. Above is another image showing Christ. Each side of the upper levels of the nave there are 20 foliage capitals on columns that are frequently decorated. The decoration of the lower level is Baroque. The lantern also has foliage capitals on short columns. The capitals in the choir are Gothic. There are tacherons in the porch. Over the outside and above the crossing the octagonal lantern tower and a square bell tower over the narthex are both visible. The lantern tower has foliage capitals in the openings.</p> <p>See 'Provence Romane T1' pages 205 to 218, 'Congrès Archéologique de France 1963' pages 44 to 59 and ' Architectural Sculpture in Romanesque Provence' pages 32 to 45</p>
<p>Avignon</p> <p>Chapel St Bénézet</p>	<p>The lower chapel on the bridge is XIIc. It has a short nave with a South door and a rounded apse. The chapel is over an arch of the bridge and is supported by a trompe visible on the North side. The choir has arches with pilasters and foliage capitals. There are two larger ones at the entrance to the choir and on the inside of the door. To the right of the door are two blind arches with traces of floral decoration.</p> <p>See 'Provence Romane T1' pages 219 to 233</p>

<p>Avignon</p> <p>Notre Dame la Principale, Chapel of the Penitents Blancs</p>	<p>The church has been totally rebuilt; but on the exterior of the South wall there are two XIIc Corinthian capitals.</p>
<p>Avignon</p> <p>St Ruf</p> <p>In the South suburbs of Avignon</p>	<p>This church is ruined. It was an Augustine abbey church. All that remains are the apse, the South chapel and the tower. All date from the last decade of the XIc. The apse is rounded and has three windows. These are plain on the outside but have foliage capitals inside. There are large capitals each side of the entrance to the choir. These are of foliage, but two (one each side) have a small head.</p> <p>See ‘Congrès Archéologique de France 1963’ pages 152 to 160</p>
<p>Boulbon</p> <p>St Marcellin</p> <p>Bouches du Rhône North of Arles</p>	<p>This XIIc church stands in the cemetery. There is a South door to the single nave. This has a wide arc over it with a lobed decoration. The door had once had capitals each side; these are lost. Some fragments of the cornice decoration remains. The apse is rounded and plain. The West façade has a small door. Above it are two windows with three sculptures above them. These depict the Hand of God between a Lamb of God and a cross; these stones appear to be much earlier in date than the rest of the church and probably have been re-used. There is a small tablet to the right of the South door that may be the church dedication stone. On the North-west corner are builders’ marks: V and VI.</p> <p>See ‘Provence Romane T1’ pages 32 and 33</p>
<p>Cairanne</p>	<p>There are two small XIIc chapels each with a small</p>

<p>St Roch and Notre Dame des Exces Vaucluse North-east of Orange</p> <p>Carpentras St Siffrein North-east of Avignon</p>	<p>single nave. St Roch is on the walls to the North-west and Notre Dame to the North-east. Neither has decoration.</p> <p>The main church today is gothic from the XV/XVics. At the North-east corner are the remains of one bay of the Romanesque apse. It has a cupola. And some foliage capitals are visible from outside. This area is in a poor state of repair. To the West of this is a Roman triumphal arch that had been part of the porch of the earlier church and led to the North door. On the East exterior are two sculptures of two captives with implements of war or execution. Within the arch are fluted columns and a foliage frieze.</p> <p>See 'Provence Romane T1' pages 33 to 34 and 'Congrès Archéologique de France 1963' pages 283 to 306</p>
<p>Caumont sur Durance St Symphorien Vaucluse East of Avignon</p>	<p>This is a large rather plain looking church that stands on a knoll outside the old town walls. It was built between 1140 and 1150. It was severely damaged and the West end of the nave was rebuilt in the XVIc. The church has a single nave with large buttresses. There is a small plain West door that is above ground level and a West window with capitals that was part of the re-build. There is a plain door and small windows on the South side. The apse is short and rounded and it has buttresses and Lombard bands. There are foliage capitals that are modeled on patterns from Antiquity. There are tacherons and two large graffiti crosses. Inside the choir has bays divided by columns and foliage capitals.</p> <p>See 'Congrès Archéologique de France 1963' pages 460 to 476</p>

<p>Vaucluse North-east of Orange</p>	<p>origin; there is a rounded apse with two side chapels; there are tiny windows. Over the crossing is a fine tower with pairs of arched openings on two levels. Those to the South and East on the lower level have fine turned pilasters; each is different; they have capitals with fine sculptured foliage patterns. The tower has flat, fluted column that are decorated at the top with foliage. Below the arches is a line of 'bosses' or modillions.</p> <p>See 'Provence Romane T1' pages 167 to 179, 'Congrès Archéologique de France' pages 407 to 432 and 'Eglises et Chapelles Romanes de Provence page 41</p>
<p>Courthezon</p> <p>Ste Anne</p> <p>Between Orange and Avignon</p>	<p>From the outside it is difficult to be sure what is Romanesque and what is not. The apse is Gothic. There is a long, high nave with a tower over the West end. The tower is XIVc or later. The nave has XVI/XVIIc side aisles. At the transept there is a rounded chapel on the South side. The chapel on the North side has been rebuilt.</p>
<p>Cruas</p> <p>Ste Marie</p> <p>Ardèche South-west of Valence and North-west of Montelimar</p>	<p>This former XIIc priory has a nave with side aisles. The West door is between foliage capitals and has a blank tympanum. Above is a square tower with four storeys. There is a rose window on the West side. However the tower has been rebuilt and is neo-Romanesque. The apse is rounded with rounded side chapels. There is a circular tower over the crossing. This has blind arches all round. There are Lombard bands along the nave walls. Inside the West door the floor level is several metres above the remains of a Gallo-Roman villa, a paleo-Christian church and a Carolingian church. The main church is on two levels. The lower level contains the floor inside the West door and leads into a rectangular tribune with three aisles divided by slim pillars topped by capitals depicting foliage, animals uttering foliage, a head, eagles etc. There are fine key-stones in the vaults. Each side of the interior of the West door there are columns with large foliage capitals depicting foliage;</p>

	<p>one has small heads in that foliage. To the East of the tribune is a crypt. It has three sanctuaries and a shallow nave that runs the full width of the upper church. It has many capitals of rather primitive composition: birds, a bogomil figure, a wolf, a donkey, and foliage. Above the tribune is the main nave and above the crypt are the transept, choir and chapels. The nave has fine capitals. The choir has Lombard bands. Apart from these the choir and chapels are plain. On the floor of the choir is a mosaic that depicts two figures, Eli and Henoc, with between them the Garden of Eden.</p> <p>See 'Congrès Archéologique de France – Moyenne Vallée du Rhône' pages 91 to 116</p>
<p>Eygalières St Sixte Bouches du Rhône East of Arles</p>	<p>This is a tiny isolated chapel at the foot of the Alpilles. It has large buttresses on the North and South walls and a large porch to the West. The apse is polygonal. Inside, the nave has a side aisle and the choir a cul-de-four vault.</p>
<p>Fontveille Chapelle St Jean Bouches du Rhône North-east of Arles</p>	<p>This is a small chapel that is remarkable for the huge flying buttresses each side of the nave. There is a small modern West door. On the South side of the nave there is the outline of a large opening. The apse is short and rounded. It has one small East window. On the South-east buttress there are several graffiti horseshoes.</p>
<p>Fontaine la Vaucluse St Véran East of Avignon</p>	<p>This church has a single nave and a rounded apse. On the South transept there is a small rounded side chapel that contains the tomb of St Véran. Over the plain West door is a reused stone with a chrism. On the North wall of the nave are more reused stones that date from the XIc or the Gallo-Roman period: a tablet with interlacing, a pillar, a capital and other</p>

	<p>fragments. At the entrance to the choir were two fluted Gallo-Roman columns that had foliage capitals. On the North side there is a stone with the church dedication. In the South chapel are more stones with XIc interlacings and other patterns. In the choir is a XIc altar that is plain and at the back of the nave is a XIIc font. On the South of the interior are some tacherons: R, P a cross with tips having a short cross bar and a loop.</p>
<p>Garde Adhemar St Michel Drôme North of Orange and St Paul-Trois-Châteaux</p>	<p>Standing on the crest of a hill overlooking the Rhône valley, this church was a XIIc chapel to the fortress on the site. It was a dependency of Tournus Abbey. It has a nave with side aisles, A rounded apse and two rounded side chapels and a rounded porch at the West end. There is a square tower on an octagonal base over the crossing. This has carved capitals. The tops of the walls of the nave and porch have delicately carved foliage friezes. In the porch are two Gallo-Roman stones and, on the South side, graffiti. Inside There is a nave with narrow side aisles and plain dividing pillars; there are cul de lampe sculptures on the North wall. Over the crossing is a misshapen cupola. There is a fine polychrome wooden Madonna from the XIIc and a damaged XIIc altar.</p> <p>See ‘Provence Romane T1’ pages 61 to 69 and ‘Eglises et Chapelles Romanes de Provence’ pages 17 to 19</p>
<p>Gordes Vaucluse East of Avignon</p>	<p>Of the Romanesque church only the tower remains. It is tall and square. It stands on the North-east corner of the present church. The XIIc openings towards the top are blocked but their outline is clear.</p>
<p>Goult St Pierre</p>	<p>This church was built in the XIIc and XIIIc. The choir, which is rounded, and the two Eastern bays of the single nave are XIIc. The remainder of the nave is</p>

<p>East of Avignon</p>	<p>early Gothic. The walls gradually taper in to meet the change of style. There is neither interior nor external decoration. The West door is XVIIIc.</p>
<p>Graveson Bouches du Rhône South of Avignon</p>	<p>This church originally comprised a single nave and a polygonal apse with two side chapels. A North aisle was added later. The West façade has been rebuilt. Inside, the choir is rounded and it has a number of small bays divided by columns topped by capitals. The capitals appear to be modern replacements but some of the columns which are turned may be original. There are several tacheron Zs on the South interior.</p>
<p>Marseille St Laurent</p>	<p>This church stands on a promontory to the North of the old harbour. It has a triple nave and a polygonal apse with two rounded side chapels. The Western bays of the nave were destroyed to make way for the Fort St Jean. A XVIIc style door is on the South side of the nave. The side chapels have a very narrow slit window. There is a tower with crenellations two thirds of the way up the South of the apse. This was rebuilt in the XVIIc.</p> <p>See 'Eglises et Chapelles Romanes de Provence' page 119</p>
<p>Marseille St Victor</p>	<p>Built on the Vc remains of the first church, the present church dates from the XI/XIIc. The abbey buildings were destroyed after the Revolution. The church has a nave and side aisles with ribbed vaults. The side aisles are divided off by large square pillars which have small capitals; these depict foliage. The choir is rounded. Over the choir is a tower. On the South wall of the inside of the nave is a tacheron: an X with a bar on the top right tip. Below the nave is a complicated crypt and lower church. In this, there are a number of IV to VIc sarcophagi and funeral monuments. There is a sculptured bishop's head on a chapel wall.</p>

	<p>See leaflet, 'Provence Romane I' pages 434 to 452 and 'Eglises et Chapelles Romanes de Provence' pages 120 to 122</p>
<p>Mas de Mourgues Bouches du Rhône North of Arles</p>	<p>This chapel is almost a ruin. It dates from the late XIIc and is in the form of a Latin cross. The West door has a simple arc over it and above that is a small shield. The apse is rounded. The South transept has a small Romanesque door on the west side. There is the outline of a small door on the North nave wall.</p>
<p>Montmajeur St Maur (now Notre Dame) Ste Croix St Pierre St Benoît Bouches du Rhône North-east of Arles</p>	<p>This is a monastic complex with four churches; three are within the walls of the fortified monastery, fortified in the XIVc, and one, Ste Croix lies outside. Ste Croix is built in the form of a cross with a small nave and three rounded sanctuaries. The central one has a circular window. The church is surrounded by a necropolis. There is a frieze below the line of the roof. St Pierre is set into the cliff side on the South side of the complex. It has two small naves. There are fine capitals on both sides of the South nave. The crypt is dedicated to St Benoît. It has a short nave, a transept with two side chapels and a choir with a cupola. An ambulatory leads to five radiating chapels that have small windows. There are many tacherons. The upper church has a two bay nave and a transept with two XIIc chapels. The rounded choir has a cul de four vault. There are just two sculptured capitals, both in the transept; they show foliage. The cloisters have pairs of pilasters. There are small arches that are grouped in fours. Most of the capitals depict foliage.</p> <p>See 'L'Abbaye de Montmajeur', 'Provence Romane T1' pages 350 to 413, 'Eglises et Chapelles Romanes de Provence' page 93 and 'The Pilgrim Guide' pages 117 and 118 and 'Congrès Archéologique de France – Pays d'Arles' pages 182 to 239</p>
<p>Noves</p>	<p>On the edge of town, this XIIc church has a rounded</p>

<p>St Baudile</p> <p>Bouches du Rhône South-east of Avignon</p>	<p>apse and a nave with side aisles. The apse has Lombard bands and thin buttresses. There is a South doorway is Gothic. It is set into a X/XIc wall. There is a large later sacristy on the South side of the crossing; on the North side are three chapels of a later date. Over the crossing is a cupola supporting a small bell tower. In the choir there are foliage capitals.</p> <p>See 'Provence Romane T1' pages 44 and 45 and 'Congrès Archéologique de France 1963' pages 442 to 459</p>
<p>Pernes les Fontaines</p> <p>Notre Dame de Nazareth</p> <p>North-east of Avignon</p>	<p>This is a large, austere looking church. The single nave dates from about 1140; the South porch is a little later. The apse joins onto a dwelling. The West end of the nave has been extended and the West façade is of little interest. The South wall is plain apart from large buttresses and a South door. The door has fluted columns and very damaged foliage capitals and along the top a frieze of foliage. The door heads to a small porch with a column and Corinthian capital each side. There is a single nave with side chapels set between the large interior buttresses. High up on the South wall is a thin frieze of foliage and biblical scenes that include Adam & Eve, Daniel and, possibly, David & Goliath. This frieze should be considered in the context of those at St Restitut, Cavaillon and St Paul-Trois-Châteaux. The choir is Gothic but it retains one XIc capital. Each side of the choir is a small Gothic chapel. There are tacherons on the South wall: P, R, h and π.</p> <p>See 'Provence Romane T1' pages 45 and 46, 'Congrès Archéologique de France 1963' pages 328 to 336 and 'Architectural Sculpture in Romanesque Provence' pages 80 to 82</p>
<p>Rasteau</p> <p>Vaucluse North-east of Orange</p>	<p>This is a small XIIc chapel with neither tower nor bell wall. It has a single nave and rounded apse. There is no external decoration.</p>

<p>St Andiol</p> <p>Bouches du Rhône South-east of Avignon</p>	<p>This church was built in for a priory in the XIIc and was fortified in the XIVc. At later dates the West façade was rebuilt, the tower altered and a North aisle and a sacristy were added. The basic church had a single nave and a rounded apse. Elements of the original decoration are to be seen on the North of the nave interior. There are tacherons inside and on the West façade: S and Po.</p> <p>See ‘Provence Romane T1’ pages 48 and 49 and ‘Congrès Archéologique de France 1963’ pages 433 to 441</p>
<p>St Gabriel</p> <p>Bouches du Rhône North of Arles</p>	<p>This is a XIIc chapel that stands isolated on the Western tip of the Beaux de Provence. The façade has reminders of the Maison Carrée at Nimes. There are columns, Corinthian capitals etc. There is a rose window set between two lions at the apex. The rose window is decorated with foliage inspired by antiquity and by small heads that resemble those seen over the West door at St Paul-Trois-Châteaux There is a tympanum with sculptures of the Daniel & Habakkuk and the Garden of Eden with an inscription over the door. This tympanum, which dates from the second quarter of the XIIc, has probably been re-used. There is a short windowless nave. The apse is short and rounded with a single tiny window. There are large buttresses along both walls of the nave.</p> <p>See ‘Provence Romane T1’ pages 241 to 249 and ‘Eglises et Chapelles Romanes de Provence’ page 103</p>
<p>Les Stes Maries de la Mer</p> <p>Bouches du Rhône at the mouth of the Petit Rhône</p>	<p>This is a fortified church with a single nave, an imposing rounded apse and a crypt below the choir. The floor level of the choir is significantly higher than that of the nave. The church was built from about 1170. It was fortified probably in the XIIIc and certainly before 1355. The nave was extended in the XVc (in Romanesque style); at the same time the</p>

<p>St Pantaléon</p> <p>Vaucluse between Avignon & Apt</p>	<p>crypt was built. The choir has a number of bays divided by columns topped by Romanesque marble capitals of a very high quality. They have been linked stylistically to works in the North gallery of the cloisters at St Trophime, Arles and to the frieze on the façade of Nimes Cathedral. They mostly depict foliage that is modeled on antique styles, but one shows the Incarnation including the Visitation, the Annunciation, Gabriel with Zacharius and one of the Passion including Abraham's sacrifice. The crypt is low and without decoration or pillars. Today access is by means of steps in the centre of the East end of the nave; these were probably inserted in about 1748; formerly access was gained through a small door on the South exterior of the choir. Outside, on the South wall are two lions which have been set in a small arcade; they have been reused from the Romanesque doorway that was in the next bay to the East. There are foliage capitals to the sides of that arcade. The apse has Lombard bands above which are the later defensive works. The East window has two sculptured capitals set on antique columns. Inside the nave, on the North wall is the so-called 'Black Sarah'. The cloisters that had been on the North side of the church were destroyed after the Revolution but the door from it into the choir remains.</p> <p>See 'Provence Romane T1' pages 51 and 52, 'Promenades en Provence Romane' pages 35 and 36 and 'The Pilgrim Guide' pages 325 and 326 and 'Congrès Archéologique de France – Pays d'Arles' pages 240 to 316</p> <p>The church is built on an early burial ground that is now exposed. The XIIc church comprised a rounded apse and a single nave. The apse is on a large rock that has a VIc Latin inscription. Shortly after the initial construction side aisles that ended in rounded chapels were added. There is no external decoration. There are some tacherons.</p> <p>See 'Provence Romane 2' page 418 & 419</p>
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<p>St Paul de Mausole</p> <p>At St Rémy en Provence in the Bouches du Rhône South of Avignon</p>	<p>This XIIc church has been much restored but it retains the original style. The apse is rounded with a cul-de-four vault, a nave with side aisles and a tower with blind arches. The vaults of the nave are supported by large square pillars. The cloisters are to the South. There the pilasters are in groups of two, three or four. They have foliage capitals in the main, but there is one with centaurs.</p> <p>See 'Eglises et Chapelles Romanes de Provence' page 107 and 'Congrès Archéologique de France – Pays d'Arles' pages 152 to 164</p>
<p>St Paul-Trois-Châteaux</p> <p>Drôme North of Orange</p>	<p>This was a Cathedral until 1789. It was built between 1120 and 1220 on the site of a Gallo-Roman burial ground. The East end is the earliest part. There is evidence to show that in the late XIIc the walls of the apse and transepts were raised. It was restored in the XVIIc and again in the XXc. The nave has collaterals; the roof has a barrel vault and there are tribunes. The choir has a cul-de-four vault, fine blind arches and a mosaic floor that illustrates a winged lion, a bird and Jerusalem. At the crossing is a cupola on trompes. There is a side chapel off each side of the transept. There are small areas of frescoing over the East end of the South collateral. The columns of the nave have sculptures of men drawing curtains, an eagle, a lion and a bull's head. There are also tacherons. Outside there is a rounded apse with many tacherons including STEPA and an East window. The South door is below a porch with columns and capitals and a damaged tympanum. The West façade has four flat, fluted columns, three rounded windows and two XIIc windows; the round windows are of a later date. The door has an attractive arch decorated with foliage and small heads. Over the upper walls of the South collateral is a line of fine decoration. On the West wall of the South transept there are several groups of sculptured stones. Some may be XIc and resemble those on the tower of St Restitut; others are XIIc copies.</p>

<p>St Restitut</p> <p>Drôme North of Orange</p>	<p>See 'Provence Romane I' pages 70 to 122 and 'Eglises et Chapelles Romanes de Provence' page 11, 'Architectural Sculpture in Romanesque Provence' pages 94 to 109 and 'Congrès Archéologique de France – Moyenne Vallée du Rhône' pages 239 to 278</p> <p>This is a XIIc church that is attached to a XIc funerary tower. The tower has a fine sculptured frieze that is probably XIc; similar stones are to be seen on the South transept at St Paul-Trois-Châteaux. The stones depict depicts beasts, the Nativity with the Shepherds and Magi, artisans and, on the West side, Christ; one side of the frieze is on the interior of the church. The frieze should be considered in the context of that at St Paul-Trois-Châteaux and Cavaillon. The church is modeled on that at St Paul-Trois-Châteaux. It has a single nave with fine columns and seven foliage capitals. This dates from the second quarter of the XIIc. The rounded choir has a cul-de-four vault, blind arches with columns topped by fine capitals. Around the interior walls is a narrow frieze of foliage. The South door is below a porch. The door is between good columns and capitals that depict a face and heads. The name of the founder is inscribed on the left of the porch and there is another inscription on the other side. The apse and porch date from the second half of the XIIc. The apse has columns and fine capitals including one of a two headed lion. There are tacherons on the polygonal apse.</p> <p>See 'Provence Romane T1' pages 123 to 136, 'Architectural Sculpture in Romanesque Provence' pages 26 to 31 and 76 to 79 and 'Eglises et Chapelles Romanes de Provence' page 14</p>
<p>Sénanque Abbey</p> <p>Notre Dame</p>	<p>This was founded by the Cistercians in 1148. It was severely damaged during the Wars of Religion in 1544. It is an austere church with a nave and side aisles. The nave has a barrel vault. The aisles are</p>

<p>Vaucluse near Gordes</p>	<p>divided by large plain square pillars. At the crossing there is a cupola on trompes. There are two side chapels off each transept arm; these have a cul-de-four vault. There is a short choir with three windows. The church is aligned North to South (not East to West). The cloisters have pilasters in pairs and grouped in threes in a way that is similar to those at St Trophime, Arles. The capitals depict foliage.</p> <p>See 'Eglises et Chapelles Romanes de Provence' and 'Congrès Archéologique de France 1963' pages 365 to 376</p>
<p>Le Thor</p>	<p>This church was built in the late XIIc as a parish church for the village. It has a single nave, a rounded apse and a cupola over the crossing. The South door is below a porch and is between well sculptured capitals on columns. The porch has fine columns and capitals that depict eagles. There is a tympanum with the Virgin. To the sides of the porch are modillions and on the West side a sculpture of two knights. The West door is also between columns and capitals and is below a triangular frame similar to one at St Gabriel. Above are two narrow windows and a plain circular window. There are many tacherons. The apse has small high windows and Lombard bands with modillions. The two storey octagonal tower has a more recent lantern at the top.</p>
<p>Notre Dame du Lac</p>	
<p>Vaucluse North-east of Avignon</p>	<p>See leaflet, 'Provence Romane T1' pages 54 and 55 and 'Eglises et Chapelles Romanes de Provence' page 31</p>
<p>Vaison-la-Romaine</p>	
<p>Notre Dame de Nazareth</p>	
<p>Vaucluse North-east of Orange</p>	<p>This Cathedral church and the cloisters were built between 1150 and 1160. The remains of an earlier building that had a larger apse are to be seen at the base of the present apse. It includes stones that were reused from the adjacent Gallo-Roman town. The apse is flat ended with two rounded side chapels. There is a tower over the North transept with the</p>

<p>Vaison-la-Romaine</p> <p>Chapelle de St Quenin</p> <p>Vaucluse North-east of Orange</p>	<p>cloisters also on the North side. The nave was built between about 1150 and 1160. The South wall of the nave has a plain door. The West façade is almost plain. The North and South walls of the nave have a band of frieze that is similar to that seen at St Restitut, St Paul Trois Chateaux and Cavaillon. Below the frieze on the North wall is a long inscription in Latin. The tower also has a line of frieze below the openings at the top. Inside, the nave has two side aisles. The walls were reinforced in the XIIc. At the top of the walls of the nave is a thin line of frieze depicting foliage. The flat sided columns have many tacherons including the Star of David, R, P. The North chapel has a XIc marble altar decorated with the Chrism, doves and grapes. The main altar is also early Romanesque; it is almost plain but rests on small Romanesque capitals. The crossing has an octagonal cupola on trompes. It is decorated with the symbols of the Evangelists. The choir has a cul-de-four vault, blind arches and it is decorated with ancient marble columns and fine Corinthian capitals. The cloisters are on the North side of the church and they were built around 1150 to 1160. Sadly they were dreadfully restored in the XIXc. In the cloisters the columns are in pairs. Those on the South wall are modern; those in the North-east corner have fine sculptures of foliage that is often issuing from the jaws of animals.</p> <p>See ‘Provence Romane T1’ page 139 to 155, ‘Architectural Sculpture in Romanesque Provence’ pages 86 to 93 and ‘Eglises et Chapelles Romanes de Provence’ page 35</p> <p>This is built on the site of a Gallo-Roman and/or Paleo-Christian temple and burial ground. The apse is triangular and is XIIc. The flat engaged columns have large capitals of which two are classical in style; they are not re-used from antiquity, as is sometimes suggested but are from the workshop responsible for the decoration of the Cathedral. The third capital depicts figures, one armed with a large knife, and animals. On the engaged pillars on the North and</p>
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<p>Venasque</p> <p>Notre Dame</p> <p>Vaucluse North-east of Avignon</p>	<p>South sides are bas relief heads. Around the top of the walls is a frieze of foliage in antique style. The nave is XVIIc but the West façade above the door is XIIc with a bas-relief of vines, the symbol of the town. To the left of the door is a XIIc chrism. Inside. on the main arch are very unusual modillions similar to those found at the Cathedral. The choir has blind arcades divided by columns with foliage capitals,</p> <p>See 'Provence Romane T1' pages 156 to 166, 'Congrès Archéologique de France 1963' pages 264 to 273, 'Architectural Sculpture in Romanesque Provence' pages 91 to 93, and 'Eglises et Chapelles Romanes de Provence' page 40</p> <p>There are two buildings of interest here. To the South stands the church of Notre Dame, a church that was built from the XIc but which has been extensively modified over subsequent centuries. It has a short flat ended apse. The choir is hidden behind a 'retable'; it is rounded. The single nave has had side chapels added to both the North and South sides. The West door is below a porch. To the sides of the door are capitals of foliage and eagles. On the South side of the porch is a graffiti peacock. Over the crossing is a cupola on trompes, above which is a square tower and a short spire. There are many tacherons. Running from the North side of the crossing is a passage leading to the baptistery. This has four lobes with the entrance in the South lobe. The lobes are unequal in size. In the central rectangular area there is a small octagonal pit that is largely original. Round the lobes are bays separated by arches with columns and capitals. Some of the columns are reused Gallo-Roman ones. The capitals are all with foliage in antique styles. Some may be re-used Gallo-Roman capitals. There are several sizes and styles. The style of some of the capitals resembles ones to be found in the chapel of st Pierre, Montmajour and in the cloister of tournus, Burgundy. At the North end is a plain XIIc marble altar. There is disagreement about its date of origin, authorities dating it variously from</p>
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<p>Verquières</p> <p>Bouches du Rhône South-east of Avignon</p> <p>Les Vignères</p> <p>Vaucluses East of Avignon and South of Le Thor</p>	<p>VIII to IX cs or its purpose: both a baptistery and a martyrium or funerary chapel have been suggested. The former is the more generally accepted usage .</p> <p>See ‘Provence Romane 2’ pages 91 & 92, ‘Congrès Archéologique de France 1963’ pages 348 to 364 and ‘Eglises et chapelles romanes de Provence’ pages 53 and 54</p> <p>This is a XIIc church. It has a polygonal apse and a single nave. The West door is modern. Over the crossing is a small square bell tower. The interior has been over-restored and has no Romanesque character, though the choir is rounded. There are tacherons at the North-east corner – two ‘x’s.</p> <p>On the South side of the present parish church is a small chapel of Romanesque origin. It would appear to have been built with a single nave and a short rounded apse. In the late XIIc a South aisle was added and a rounded side chapel. The present South door is modern. To the left of it is a re-used chrisam and sundial.</p>
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