

**The First Romanesque architecture of Conflent,
Pyrénées-Orientales, France (66).
Tradition, System and Style.**

Volume 2

Illustrations.

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Figure 1: Location map, Languedoc-Roussillon.



Figure 2: Roussillon – regions, rivers & towns.

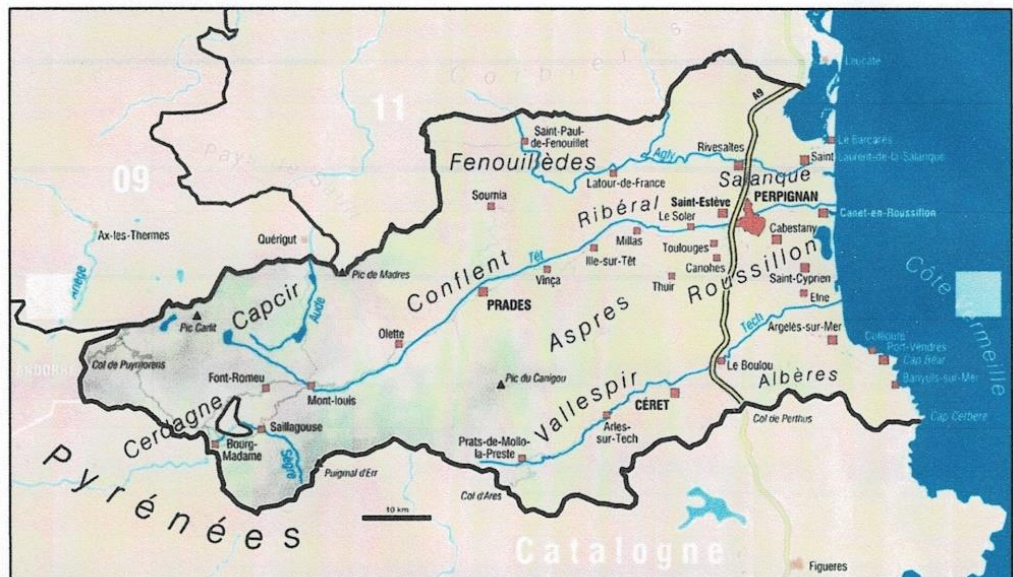


Figure 3: Phases of First Romanesque structural innovation as conceived by Josep Puig i Cadafalch.

Deuxième art roman		
		
IV^e période <i>Basiliques ornées à l'abside et dans les murs latéraux</i>	Basiliques couvertes en charpente Apparition de la coupole Apparition de la voûte d'arrêtes dans la nef Apparition de la croisée d'ogive	<i>Limbourg du Hardt, 1025-45</i> <i>Saint-Pierre d'Acqui, 1033</i> <i>Cardona, 1019-1040</i> <i>Ripoll, 1031</i> <i>Sainte-Marie de Naula, 1030</i> <i>Tournus (narthex), 1028-56</i> <i>Sannazzaro Sesia, 1040-80</i>
III^e période <i>Basiliques avec l'abside ornée de niches</i>	Basiliques couvertes en charpente Apparition des doubleaux	<i>Saint-Vincent in Prato (Milan), 830</i> <i>Saint-Pierre de Casserres, 1006</i>
II^e période <i>Basiliques ornées d'arcatures jumelées</i>	Dans les murs de la nef Dans l'abside	<i>Saint-Pietro in Sylvis (Bagnacavallo)</i> <i>7th–9th century</i> <i>Églises couvertes en charpente: Saint-Pere del Burgal, 836</i> <i>Églises voûtées en berceau: Santa Maria d'Amer, 949</i>
I^{re} période <i>Basiliques ornées extérieurement de grandes arcades</i>	Dans les murs de la nef Dans l'abside	<i>Saint-Jean l'Evangéliste, Ravenna</i> <i>Cornelius Munster, 814-17</i> <i>Saint-Servais de Maëstricht, 881</i>

(Source: Puig i Cadafalch, 1932; adapted)

Figure 4: examples of *petit appareil* in Catalonia.



Sant Vicenç de Cardona (sedimentary stone)



Sainte-Marie de Corneilla-de-Conflent (tower)



Sainte-Eulalie de Fuilla d'Aval

(Photos: Author)

Figure 5: arched corbel tables



Saint-André d'Evol (apse)



Saint-Paul de Py (south wall)



Sainte-Marie de Riquer (apse)

(Photos: Author)

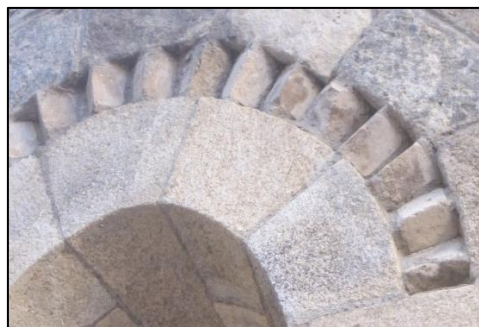
Figure 6: cog moulding



Sant Pere de Casserres, main apse (early-11th century)



Saint-Michel de Cuxa, tower (mid-11th century)



Sainte-Marie d'Espira de Conflent, apse (late 12th century)

(Photos: Author)

Figure 7: stretcher arch (*arco bardellonato*)



Saint-Martin du Canigo, main entrance



Sainte-Marie de Vilarmila (*Rosselló*), apse window



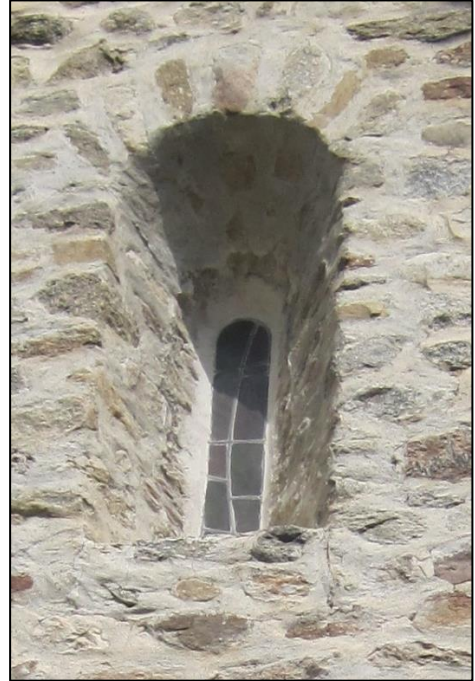
Sainte-Eulalie de Fuilla d'Aval, south doorway, as hood mould

(Photos: Author)

Figure 8: window embrasures



Saint-Étienne de Sofrunys, apse window



Sainte-Eulalie de Fuilla, west elevation



Sainte-Eulalie de Fuilla, cruciform opening, east gable

(Photos: Author)

Figure 9: Sainte-Eulalie de Fuilla d'Aval, wall formeret associated with groin vaulting



Sainte-Eulalie de Fuilla, south collateral

(Photo: Author)

Figure 10: Classification criteria applied to Catalan monuments.

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Coupe des supports</i>	<i>Chœur</i>	<i>Corniches des Absides</i>	<i>Corniches des murs latéraux sans décoration</i>	<i>Voûtes</i>
S.Maria d'Amer	949	□	<i>petit</i>	⌒		⌒
S.Cecilia de Montserrat	957		"	"	"	"
S.Martí de Canigó	1009	monolit. ○	"	"	"	"
La Clusa		□	<i>moyen</i>	"	"	"
S.Margarita de la Tossa de Montbuy		"	"	⌒	"	"
Castellar		□	"	⌒	"	"

Churches with barrel vaulting, without transverse arches

(Source: Puig i Cadafalch, 1932; Fig.29)

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Coupe des supports</i>	<i>Chœur</i>	<i>Corniches des Absides</i>	<i>Corniches des murs latéraux sans décoration</i>	<i>Voûtes</i>
Sant Pere (Seu d'Urgell)	1008		<i>moyen</i>	⌒		
S.Pere de Caserres	1010	+	<i>petit</i>	⌒⌒⌒	"	⌒
Palau ça Verdera		"	"	"	"	⌒
Sagars		"	"	⌒	"	"
Arles de Tech	1046	+	"	"	⌒	"
Elna	1042 1068	+	<i>moyen</i>	⌒⌒	"	"
Roda de Ribagorsa	1042 1067	+	<i>grand</i>	⌒⌒	<i>sans décoration</i>	⌒
Mur	1069	"	<i>petit</i>	⌒⌒	"	
Cohaner		"	"	⌒⌒	⌒	"
Palau de Rialp		"	"	⌒⌒	⌒	

Churches with barrel vaulting supported on transverse arches

(Source: Puig i Cadafalch, 1932; Fig.35)

Figure 11: Examples of the grander Catalan churches with transepts.

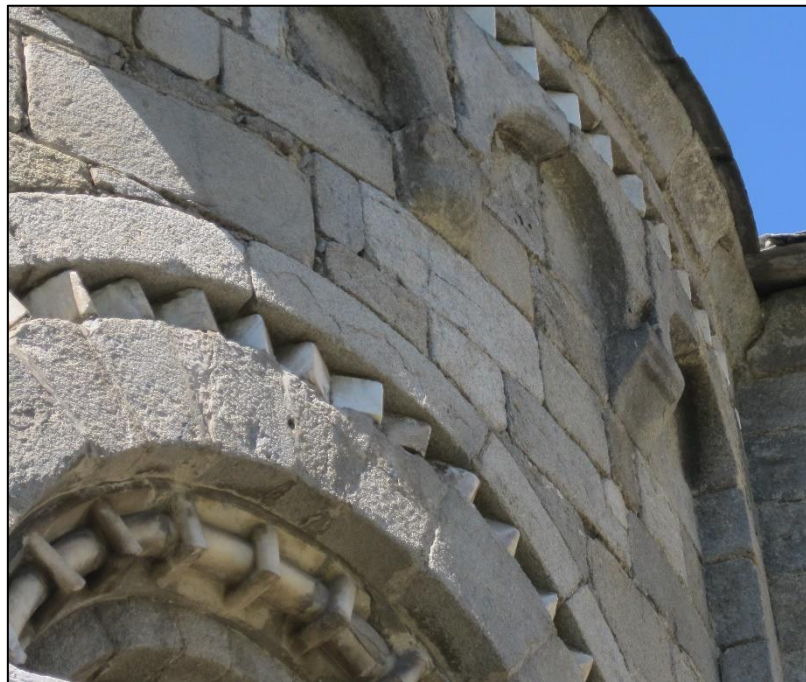
	<i>Date</i>	<i>Coupe des supports</i>	<i>Chœur</i>	<i>Corniches des Absides</i>	<i>Corniches des murs latéraux</i>	<i>Voûtes</i>
S. Maria de Roses	1022		<i>grand</i>		<i>sans décoration</i>	
Ripoll	1038		<i>petit</i>			"
S. Vicenç de Cardona	1020 1040		<i>grand</i>	" 	"	
Sant Sadurn de Tabernoies	1036 1040		"	"		"
S. Miquel de Fluvià	1045 1067		"		"	
S. Llorenç del Munt	1045 1066	"	"			
Brull	1047 1062		<i>moyen</i>		<i>sans décoration</i>	
S. Marti çà Cort s	1069	"	<i>petit</i>		"	"
S. Maria de Guàrdia	1069		"	<i>sans décoration</i>	<i>sans décoration</i>	
Serrateix	1070	"	"	"	"	"
S. Esteve de Banyoles	1086	"	"	"	"	"

(Source: Puig i Cadafalch, 1932; Fig.59)

Figure 12: examples of *moyen appareil* in Conflent



Saint-Pierre de Fillols, apse, weathered granite (late 12th century)



Sainte-Marie de Corneilla de Conflent, apse, dressed granite (late 12th century)

(Photos: Author)

Figure 13: The 9th century counties of the Spanish March.

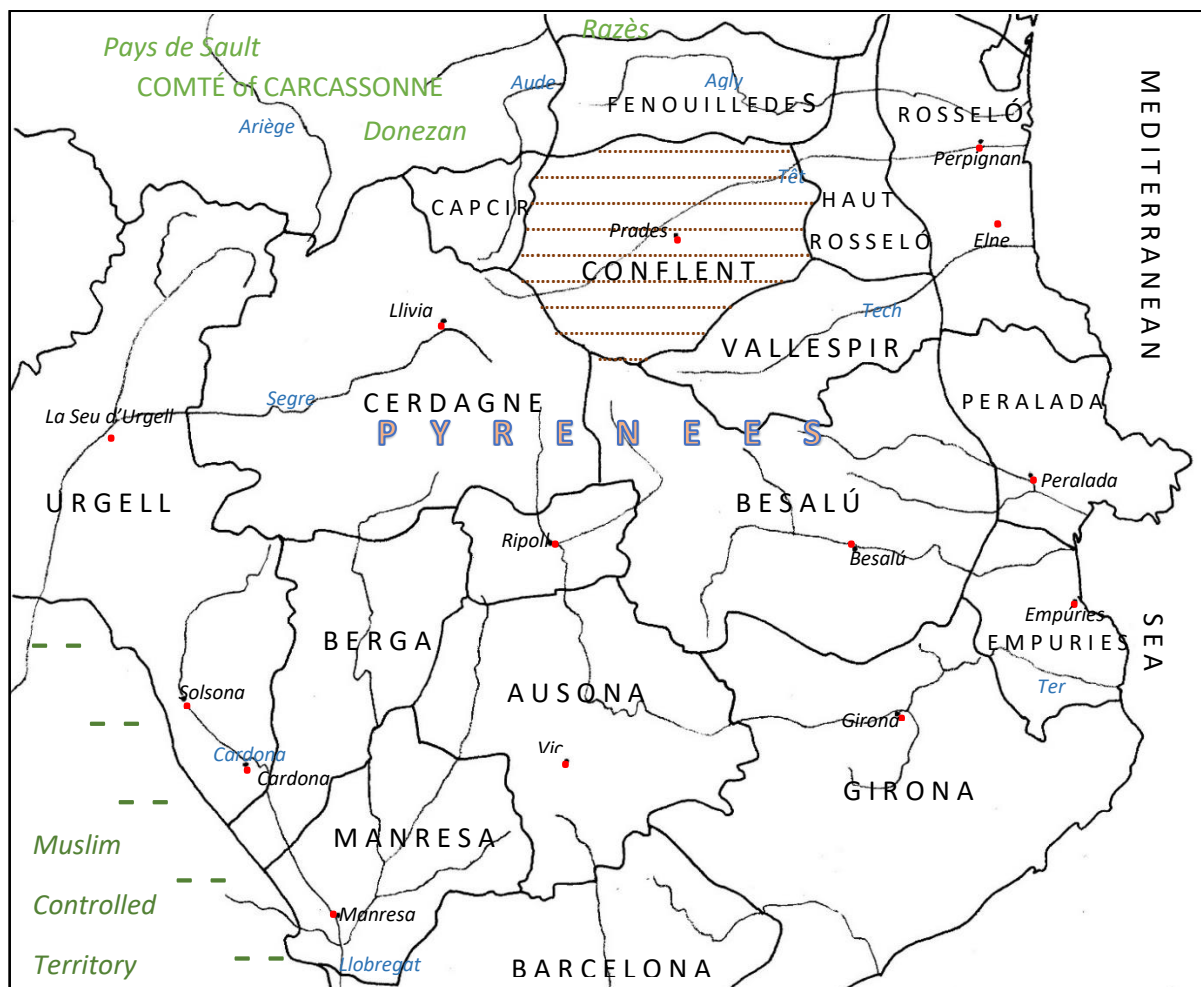


Figure 14a: Umayyads, Carolingians and local nominees.

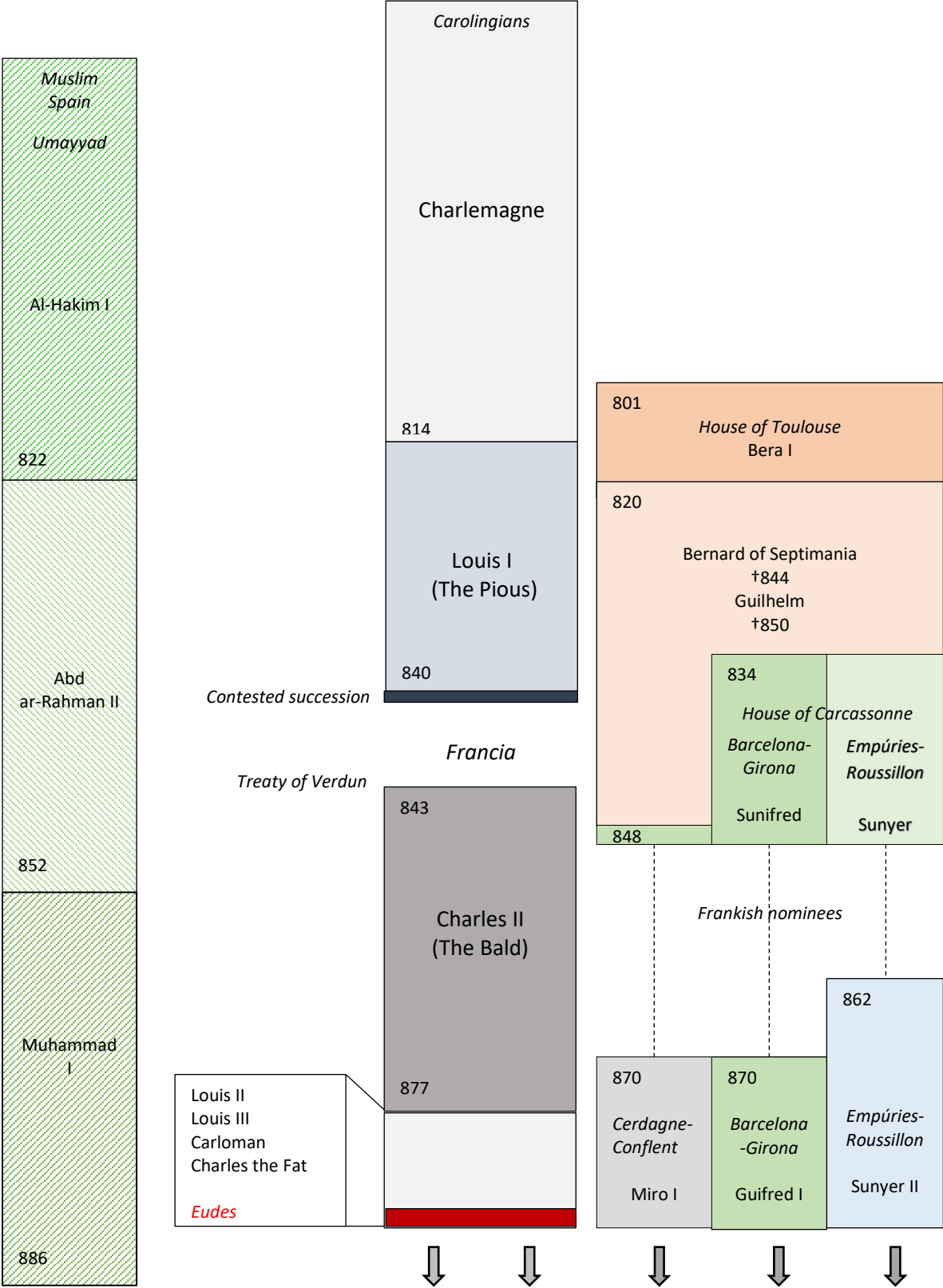


Figure 14b: Ummayyads, Carolingians & Visigothic comital houses.

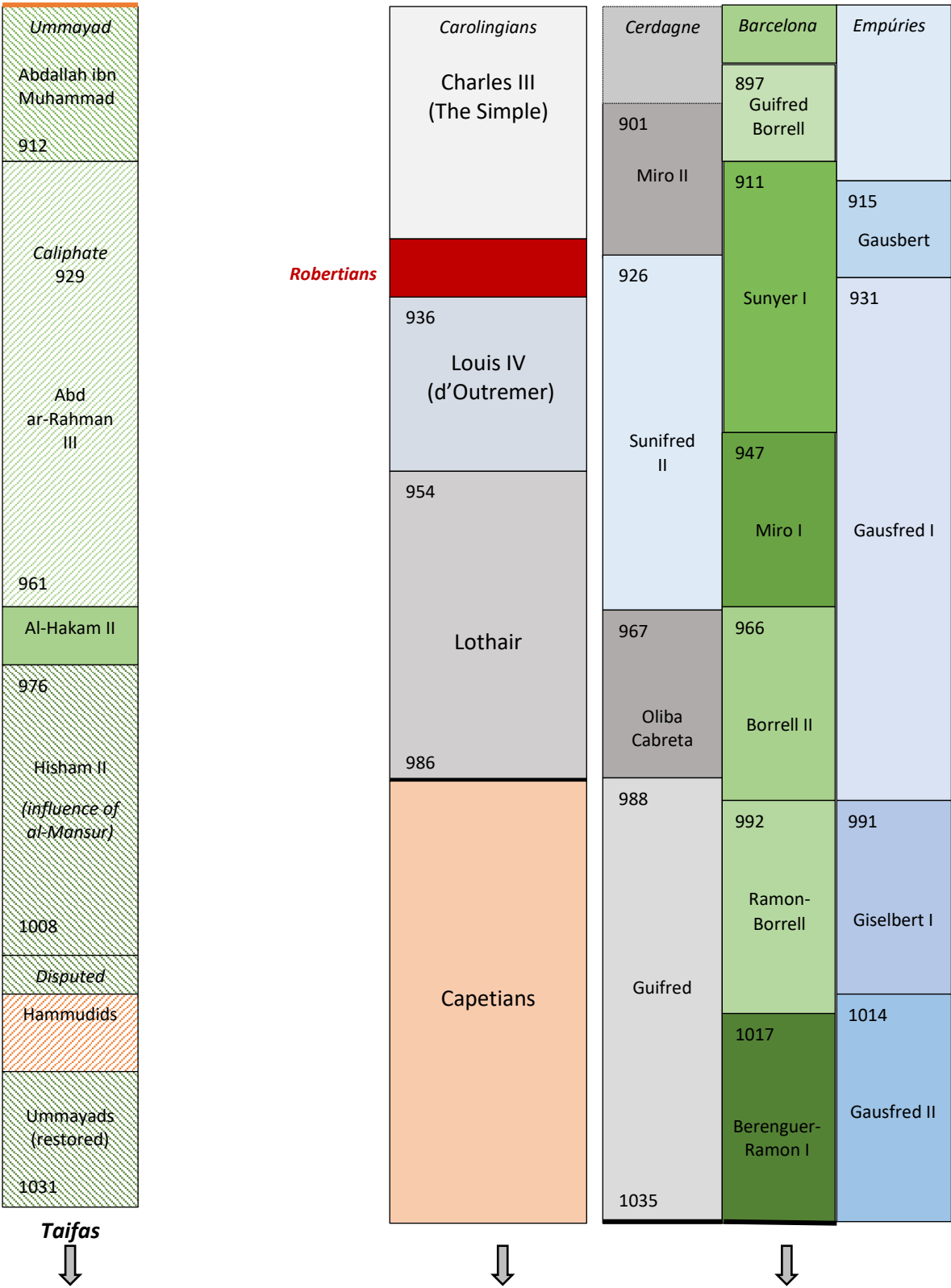


Figure 15: The comital house of Toulouse.

(Source: Aurell, 1994; modified)

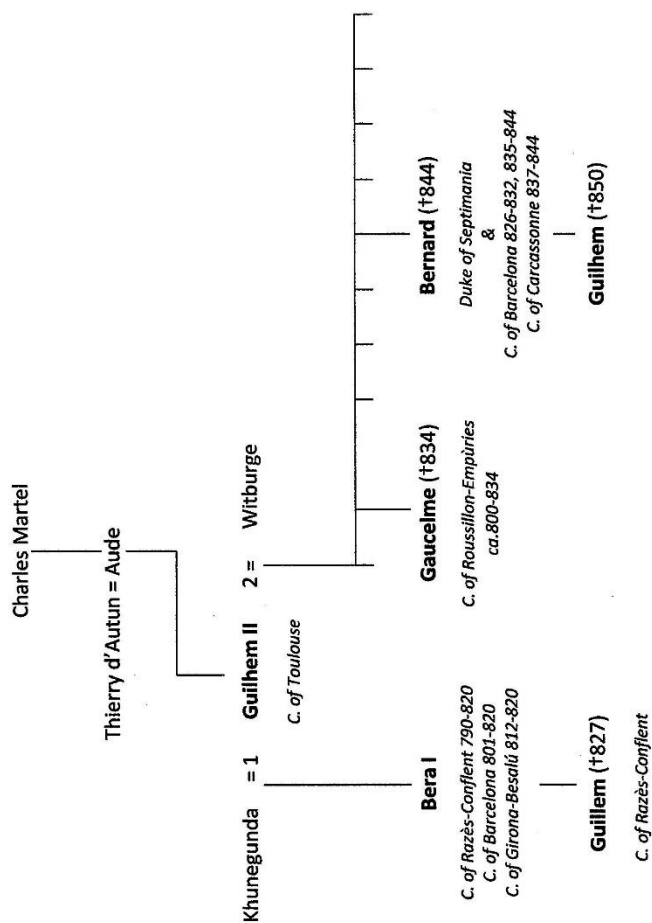


Figure 16: The comital house of Carcassonne.

(Source: Aurell, 1994; modified)

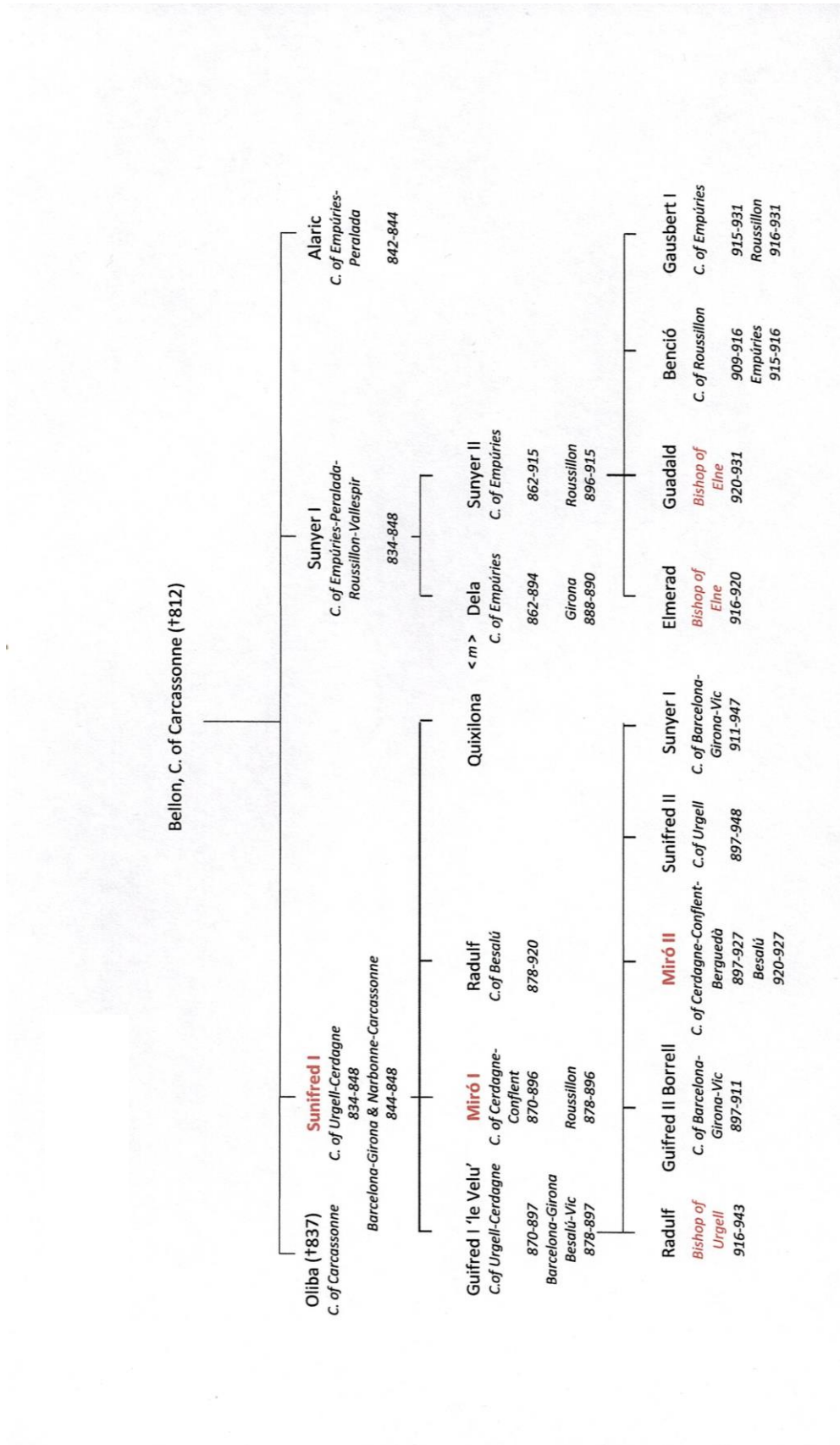


Figure 17: The Comital House of Cerdagne-Conflent.

(Source: Aurell, 1994; modified)

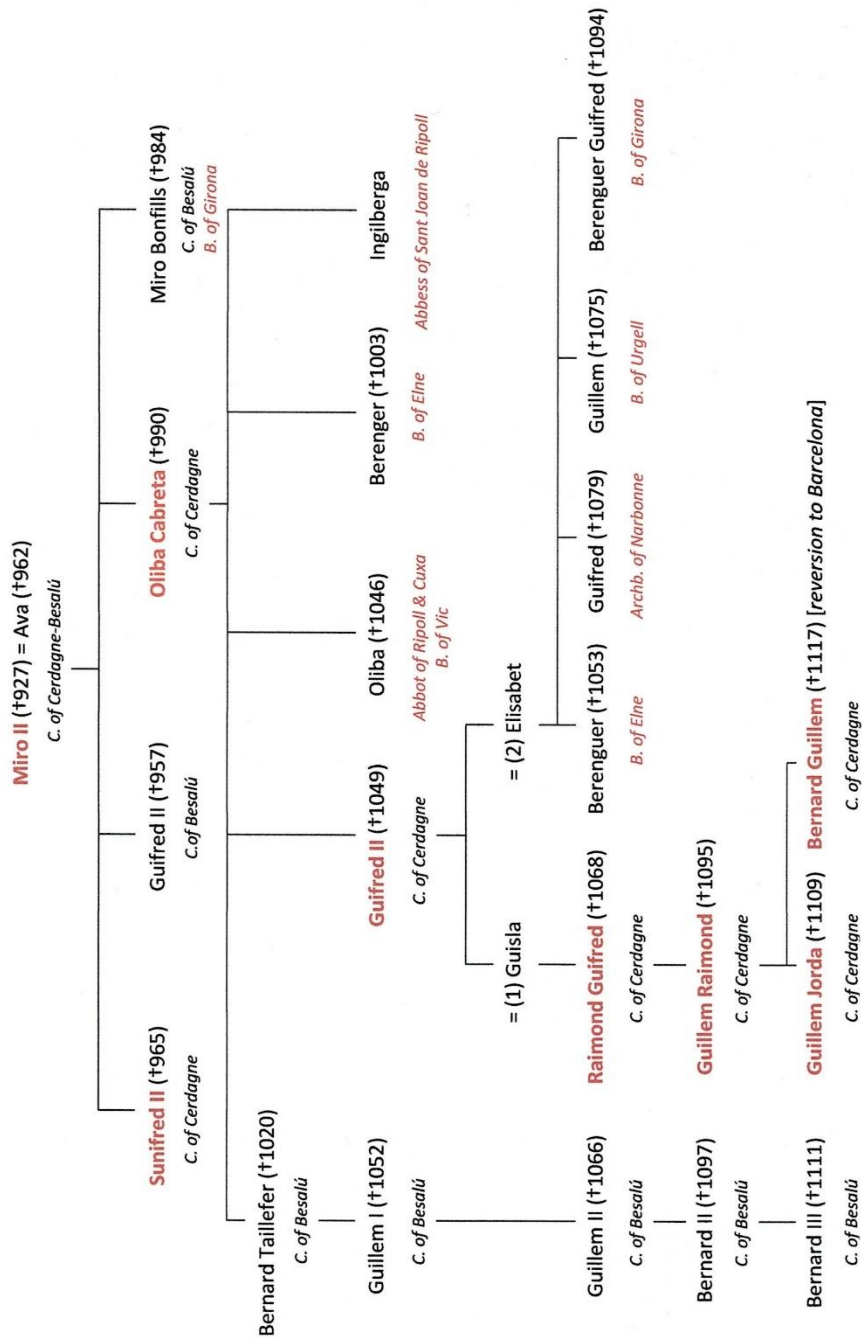


Figure 18: Broad geological divisions of the eastern Pyrenees.

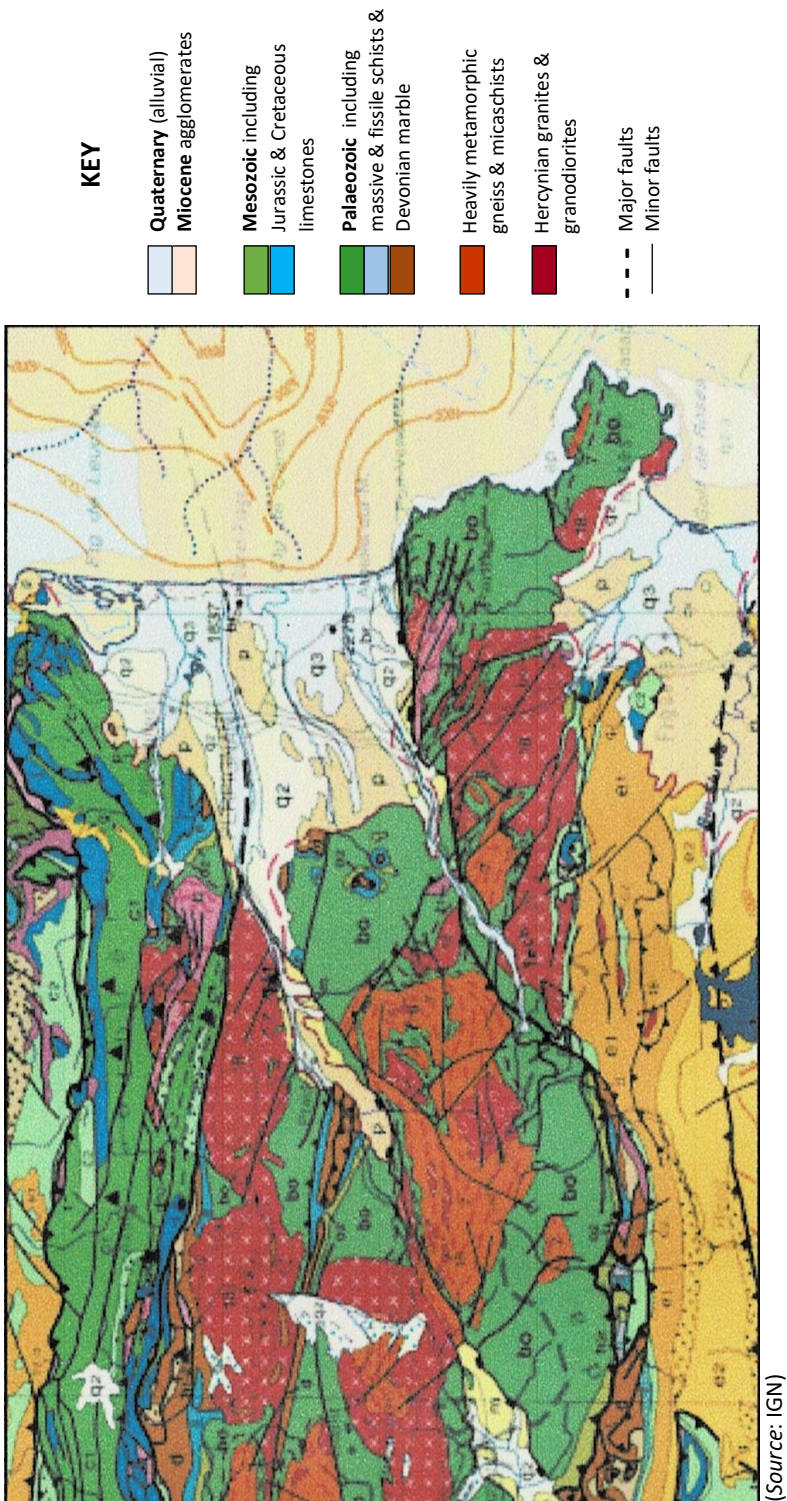
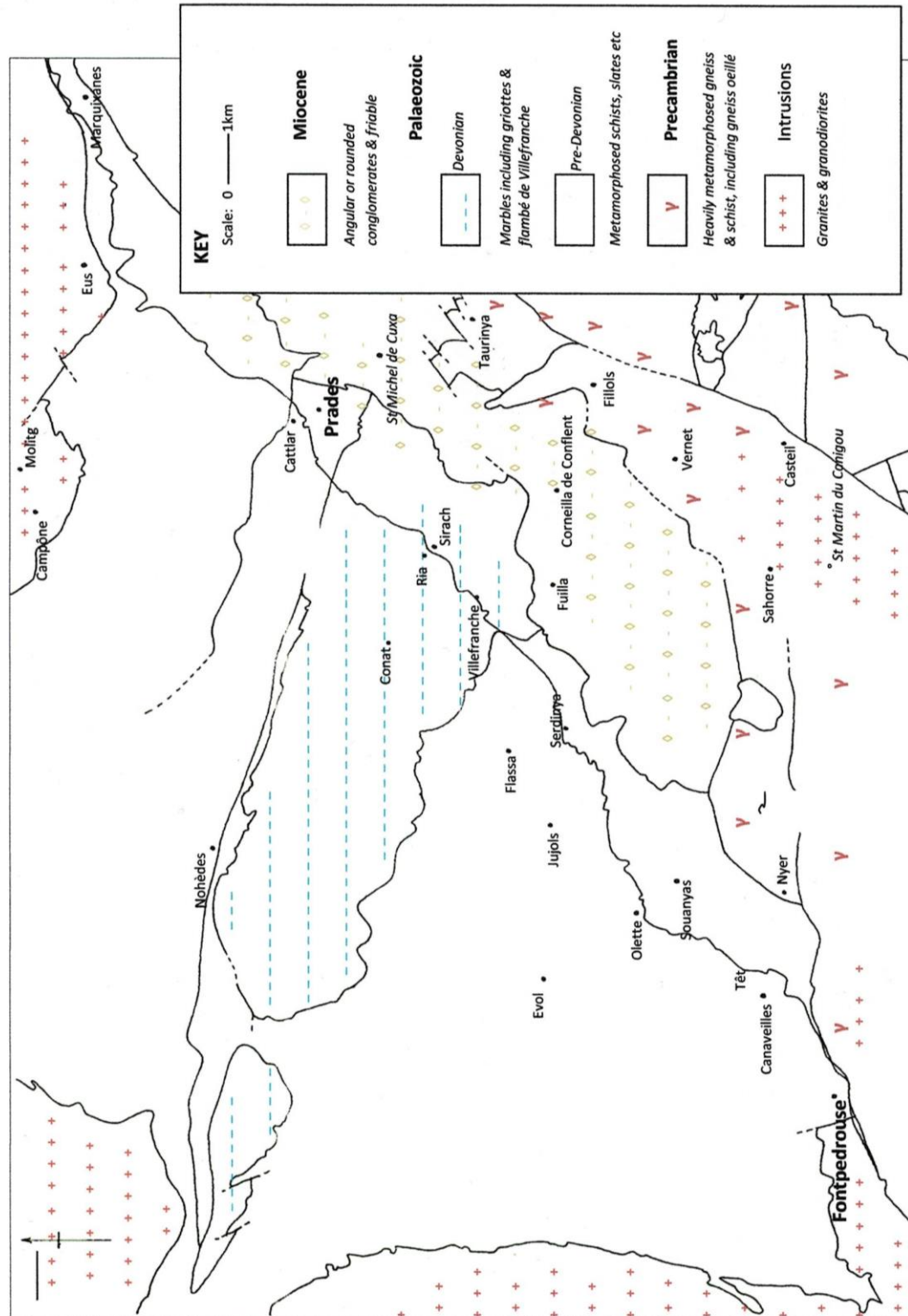


Figure 19: Simplified geological map of the central Têt valley.



(Source: Guitard et al., Carte géologique de la France no. 1095; modified)

Figure 20: Use of various types of stone in the First Romanesque churches of Conflent.

	M	A	P	Gneiss	Massive micaschist	Grey schists	Massive grey-green schists	Fine calcareous rock	Flambe marbles	Granites mid-grain	Leuco-granites fine grain	Contact meta-morphic	Water-eroded boulders	Travertine
Sainte-Marie des Grades, Marcevol ●#	33									d		d		
Sainte-Eulalie, Arbussols ●	34									?				
Saint-André, Tarerach ●	32													
Saint-André, Ballestavy ●#	37										d			
Saint-Étienne de Sofrunys, Glorianes ●#	36													
Saint-Vincent, Eus ●#	28									d		d		
Saint-Martin de Canoa, Prades ●	25					d								
Saint-André, Cattlar ●●	27									d				
Sainte-Marie de Riquer, Cattlar ●#	26									d				
Saint-Michel de Cuxa, Codalet ●	1								d					
Saint-Vincent, Ria ●#	23						d				d			
Saint-Clément, Sirach ●#	22										d			
Saint-Fructueux, Taurinya ●●	21											d		
Sainte-Marie, Cornella ●●	20								d					
Sainte-Eulalie, Fulla d'Aval ●#	4													
Saint-Clément, Fulla d'Amont ●#	18							d						
Saint-Vincent de C, Vernet-les-Bains ●#	19													
Saint-Martin du Canigou, Castell ●#	2								d					
Saint-Paul, Py ●	3													
Saint-Vincent, Mantet ●	17													
Saint-Damien, Serdinya ●	14													
Saint-Marcel, Flassa ●#	13													
SS Julien & Basillise, Jujols ●#	12						d					d		
Saint-André, Evol ●	11						d							
Saint-Jacques, Nyer ●#	5					d			d					
Saint-Martin, Canavelles ●#	15													
Sainte-Marie, Prats-Balaguer ●#	6											d		

KEY

- native, unworked
- native, some slight working
- native, some sophisticated working
- presence of non-native stone
- # variety of sources used
- d decorative components

(Source: Laumonier, 2005; adapted)

Figure 21: Metamorphic rocks of the Canigou Massif.



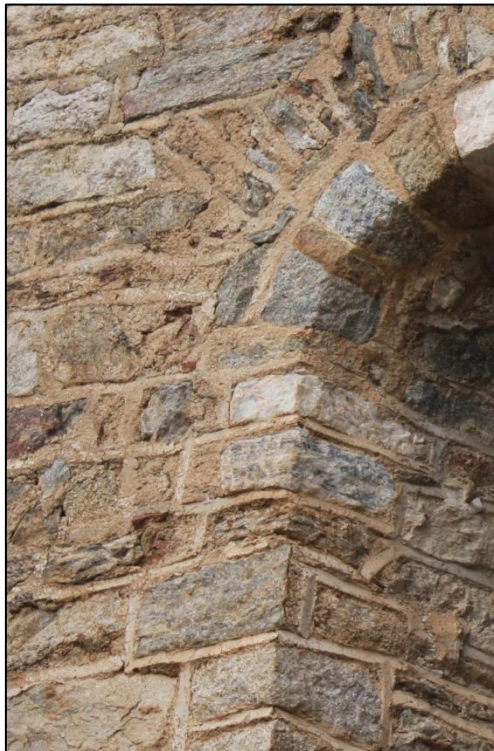
A: Gneiss *oeillé*. Vernet, Saint-Vincent Valley



B: Banded schist. Canigou, Saint-Martin

(Photo: Author)

Figure 22: Canigou granite, western elevation of Saint-Martin du Canigou



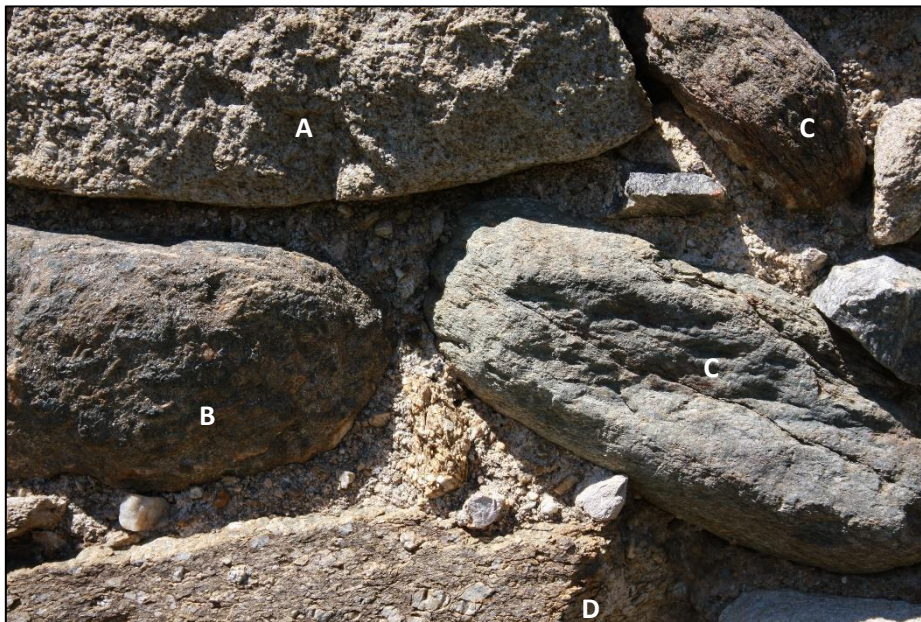
(Photo: Author)

Figure 23: Miocene agglomerates, north of Vernet-les-Bains.



(Photo: Author)

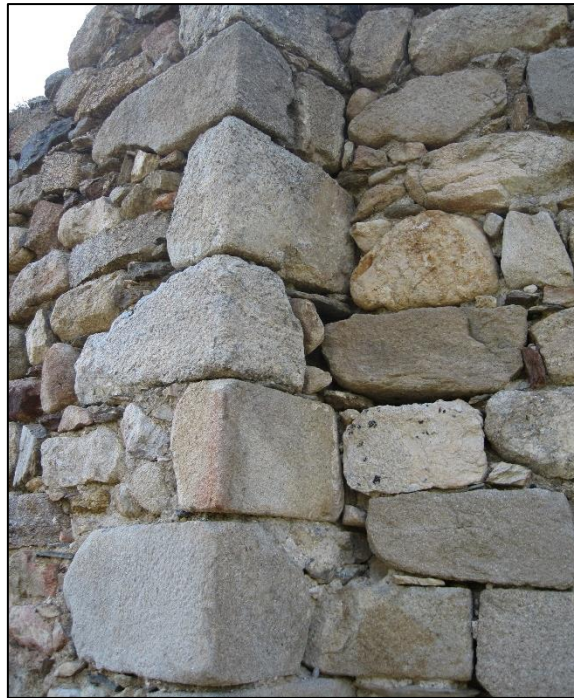
Figure 24: Saint-Pierre de Fillols (12th century), north wall. Rock assemblage of the Canigou Massif.



(Photo: Author)

A: Granite. B: Gneiss (water erosion). C: Schist (water erosion). D: Gneiss *oeillé* (mechanical erosion)

Figure 25: Erosion of dressed granite sourced from agglomerates; Saint-Pierre, Fillols (12th century)



(Photo: Author)

Figure 26: Schists of the Jujols and Canaveilles series.



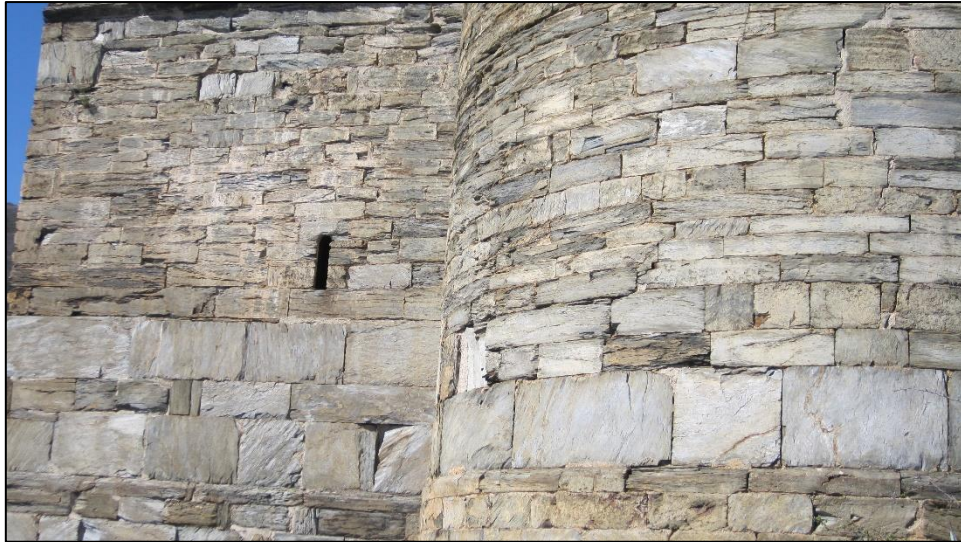
A. Fissile schist, Evol.



B. Massive schist, Conat.

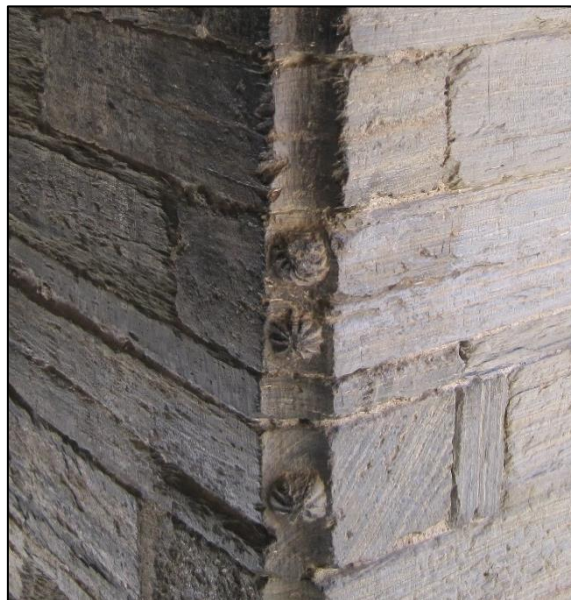
(Photo: Author)

Figure 27: Massive schist cut to radius curve, Sainte-Marie de Serrabone (mid-12th century)



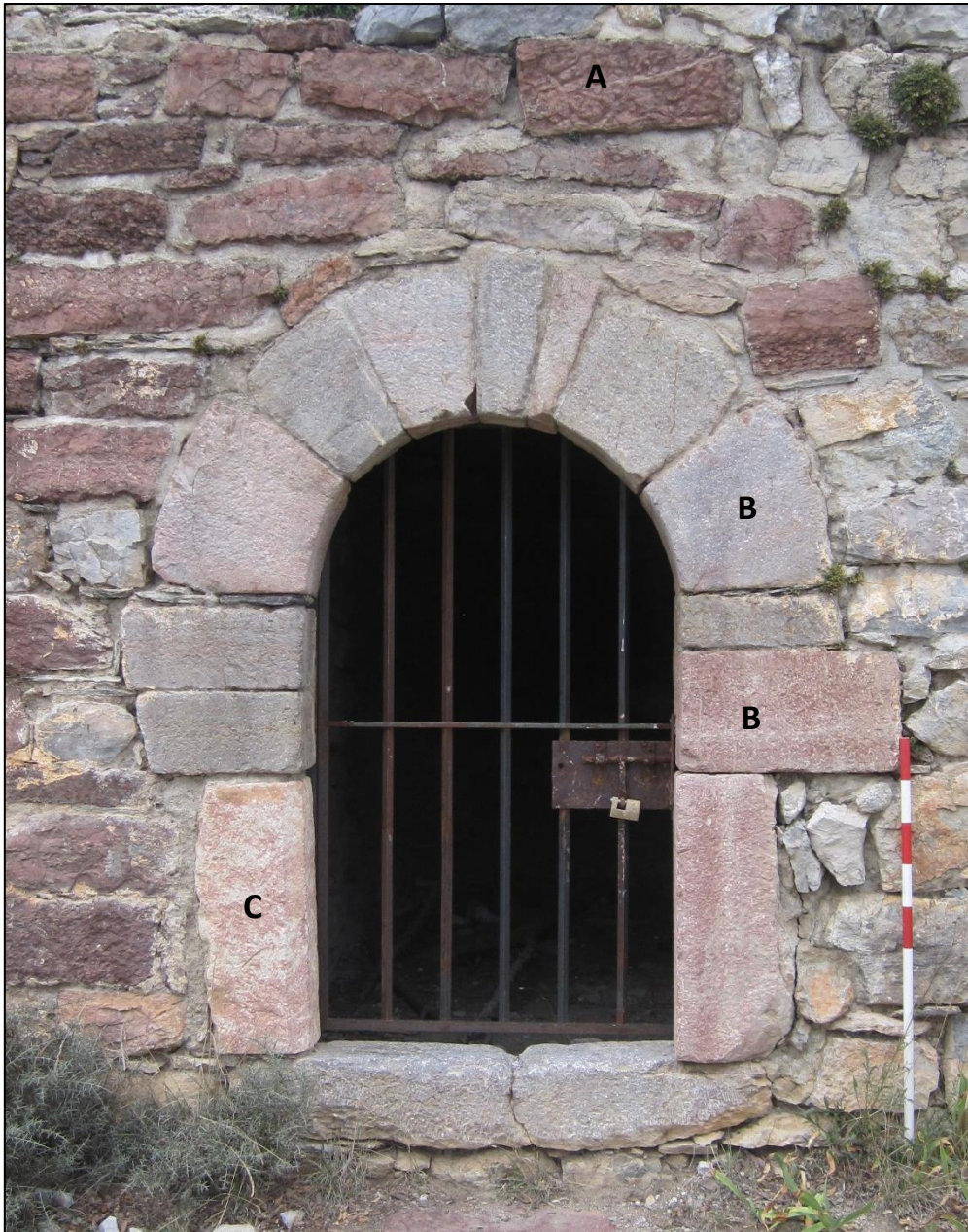
(Photo: Author)

Figure 28: Carved schist, Sainte-Marie de Serrabone



(Photo: Author)

Figure 29: Villefranche marble, Saint-Étienne de Campilles.



(Photo: Author)

A: Griotte B: Flambé de Villefranche (varieties) C: Fleur de pêcher

Figure 30: Travertine voussoirs and hood mould, Sainte-Marie de Riquer.



(Photo: Author)

Figure 31: Coarse mortar with rock fragments and unreduced lime nodules, Saint-Étienne de Sofrunys (11th century)



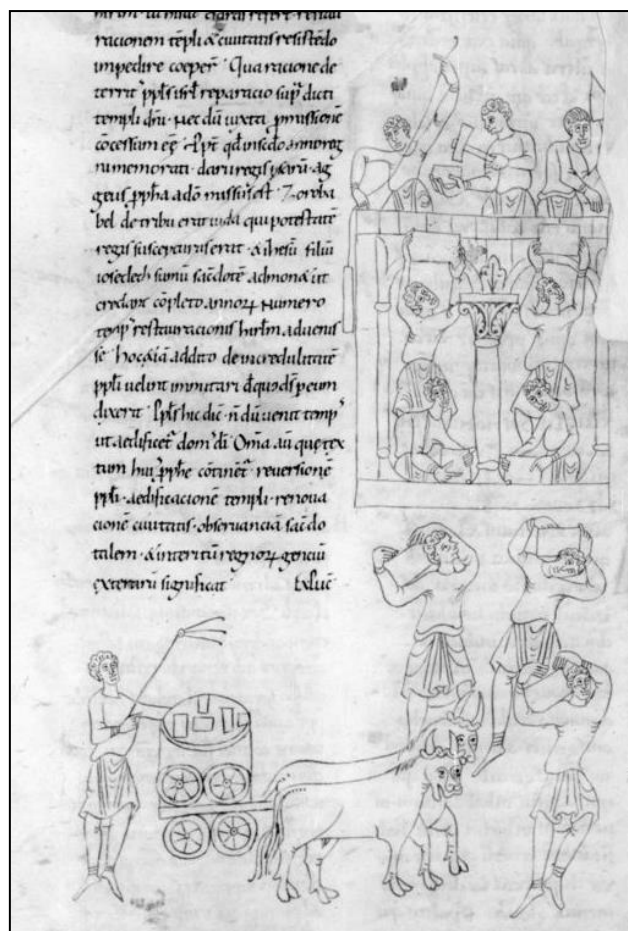
(Photo: Author)

Figure 32: Granular mortar, Saint-Vincent de Séquières (12th century)



(Photo: Author)

Figure 33: Rodes Bible (*Biblia Sancti Petri Rodensis*), ca.1050-75. Folio 89v.



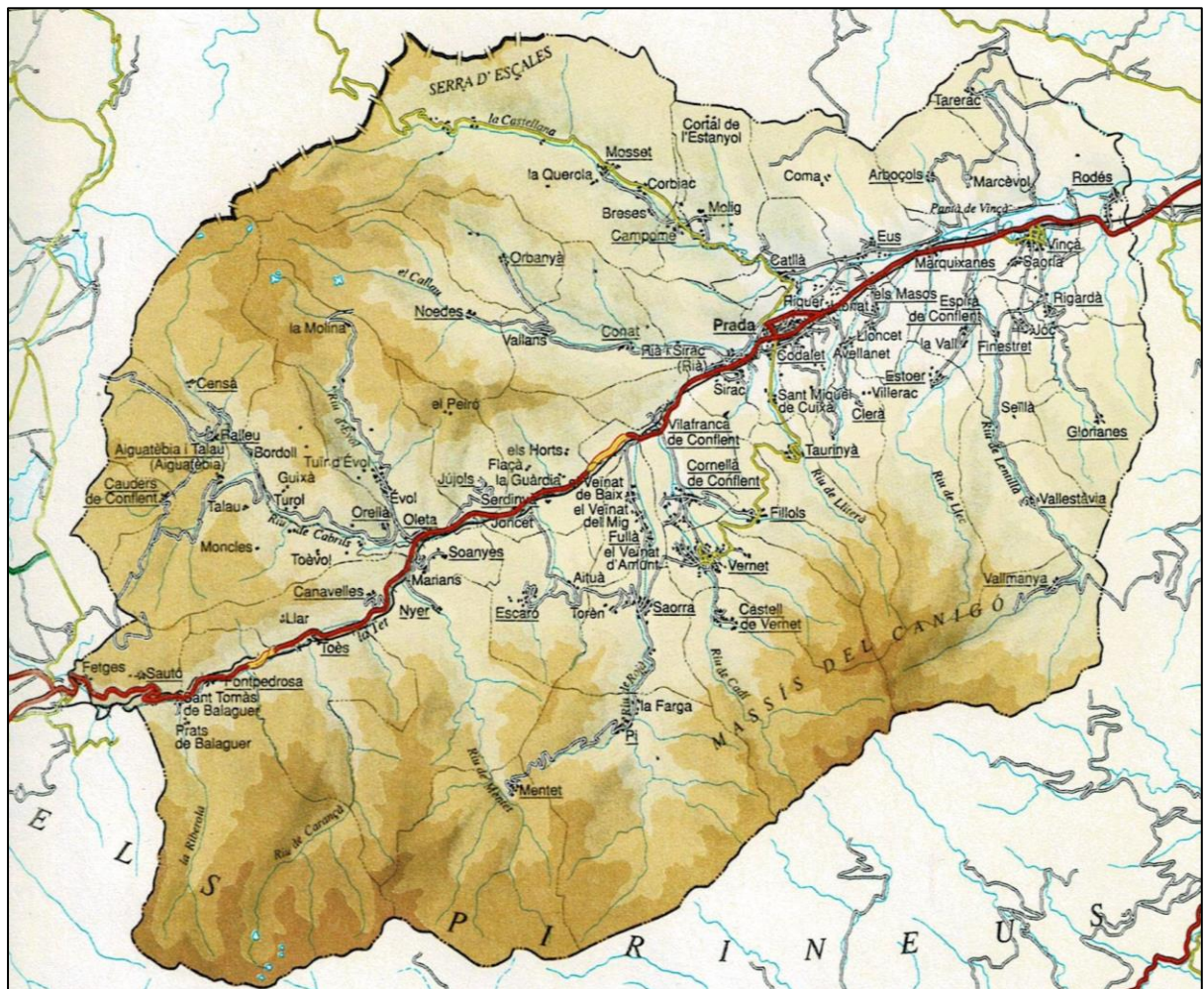
(Source: Bibliothèque nationale de France)

Figure 34: Sculpted granite, Saint-Laurent d'Arsa (late-12th century).



(Photo: Author)

Figure 35: Relief map of Conflent.

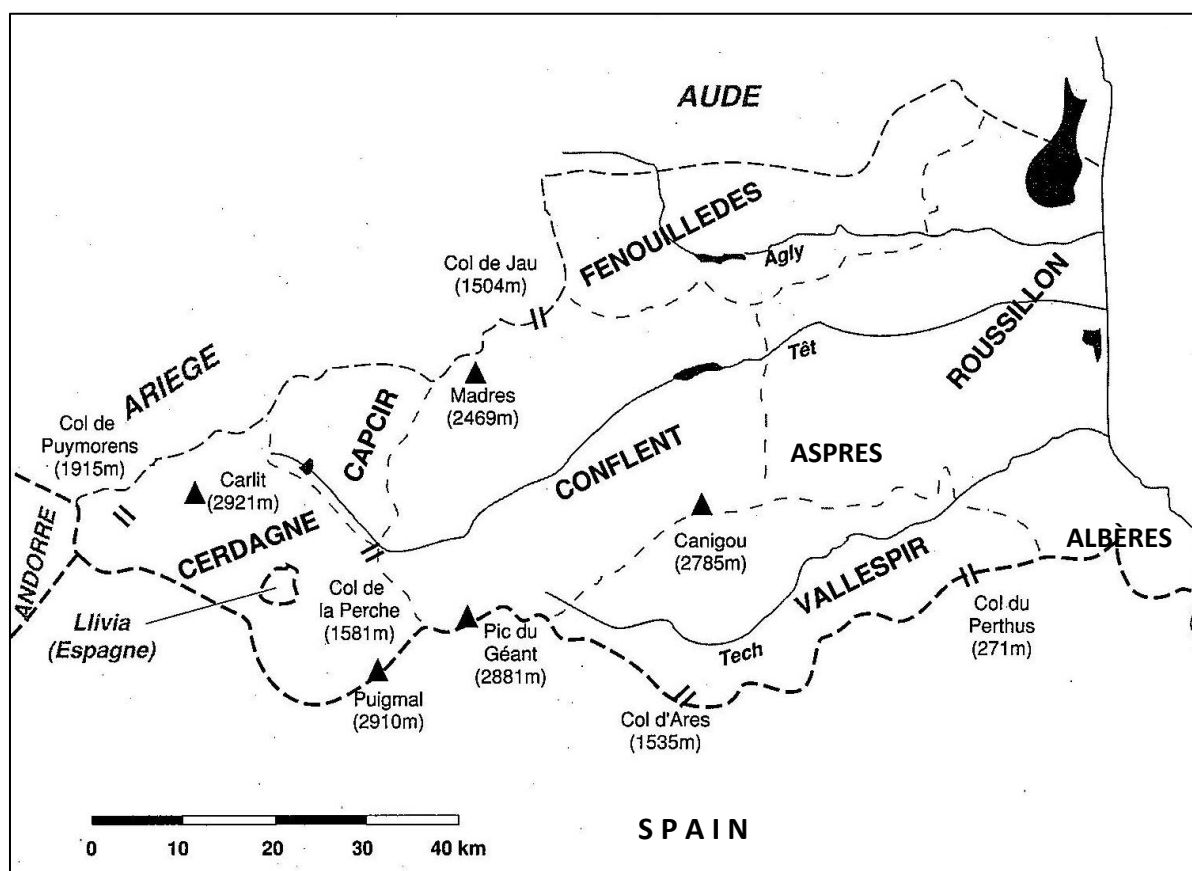


(Source: Catalunya romànica [7])

^N

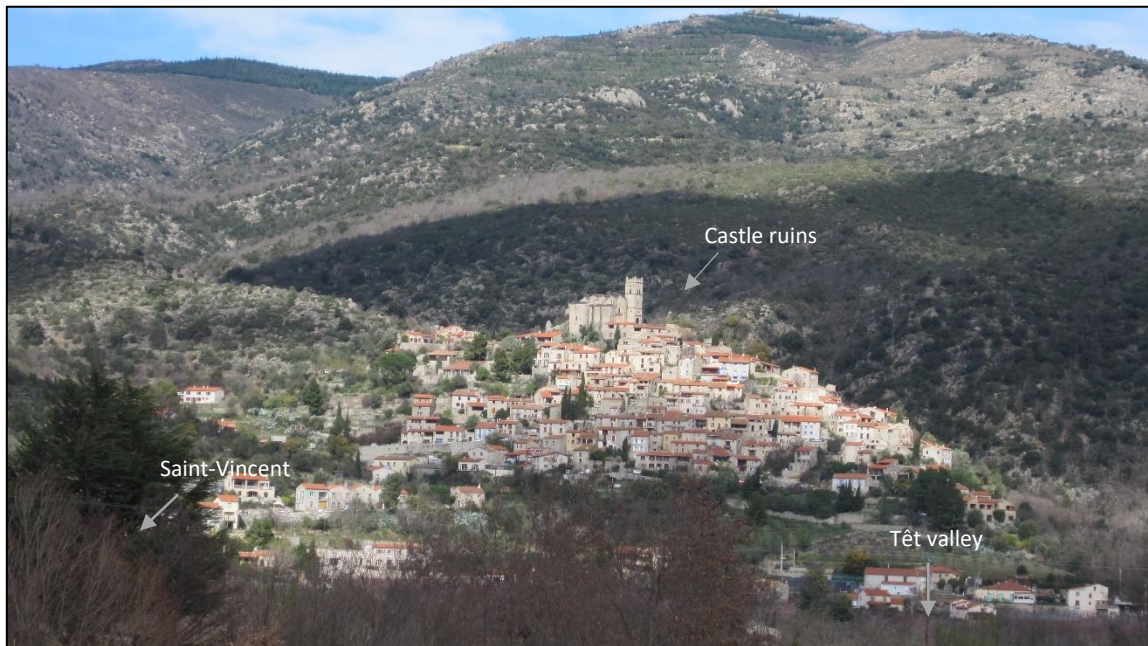
Scale 1:250,000

Figure 36: Geographical divisions of Roussillon



(Source: Mallet, 2003 [modified])

Figure 37: Eus, from south. A *village perché* centred on a thirteenth century castle. The original settlement is marked by the church of Saint-Vincent (lower left).



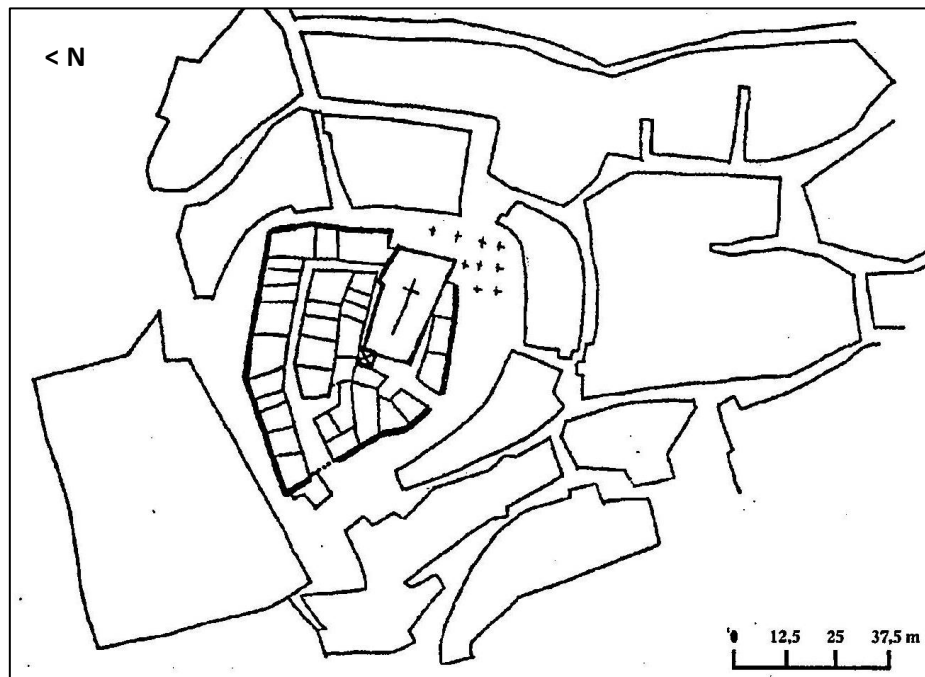
(Photo: Author)

Figure 38: Marquixanes, from north. The outer ring of village defences enclosing the *cellera*.



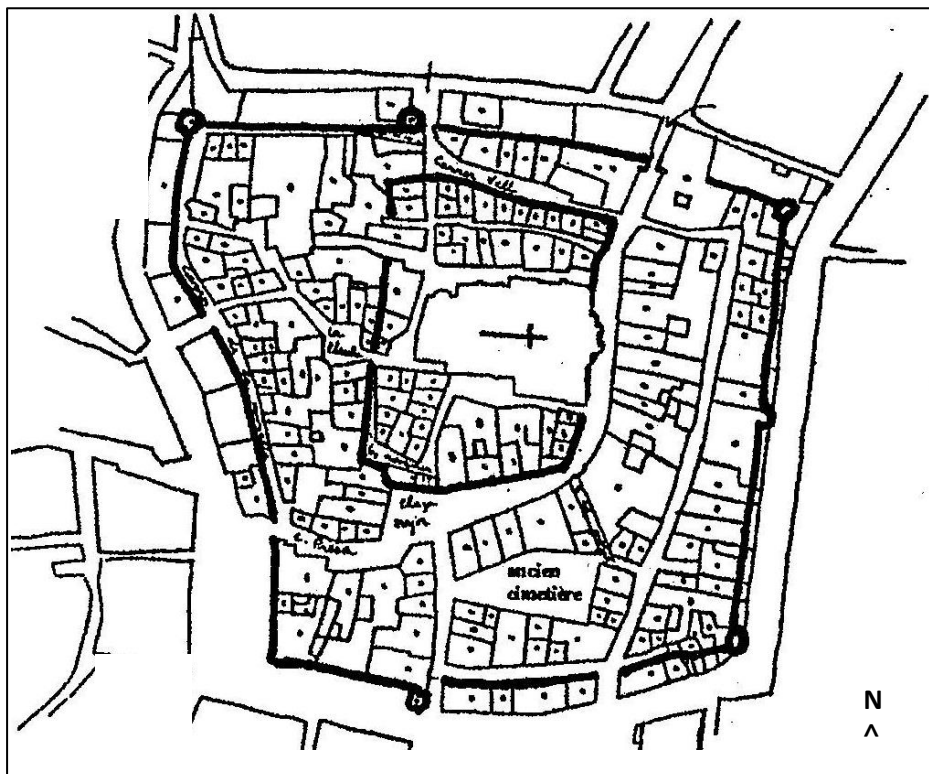
(Photo: Author)

Figure 39: Marquixanes. Plan of *cellera*.



(Source: Catafau, 2014)

Figure 40: Vinça. Village expansion: 11th century *cellera* and 13th century town walls.



(Source: Catafau, 2014)

Figure 41: Upland settlements of the Fenouillèdes. View from south-east (Vernet-les-Bains).
A: Saint-Julien-et-Saint-Basilisse de Jujols; B: Saint-Marcel de Flassa.



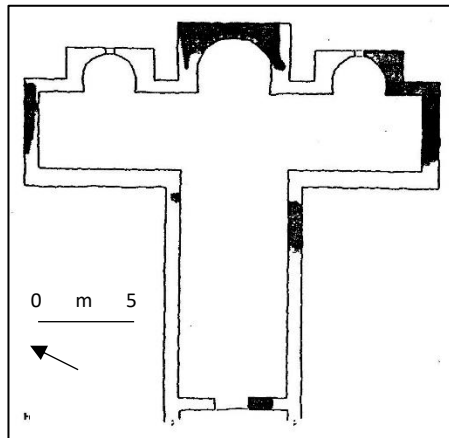
(Photo: Author)

Figure 42: Prats-Balaguer, from north. An example of a parish church lying outside the confines of the village.



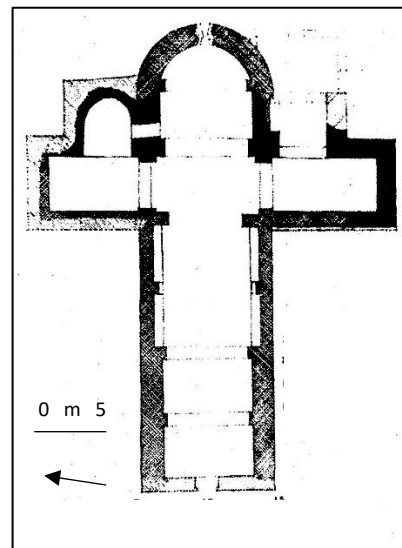
(Photo: Author)

Figure 43: Psalmodi.
Late 8th/Early 9th century reconstruction.



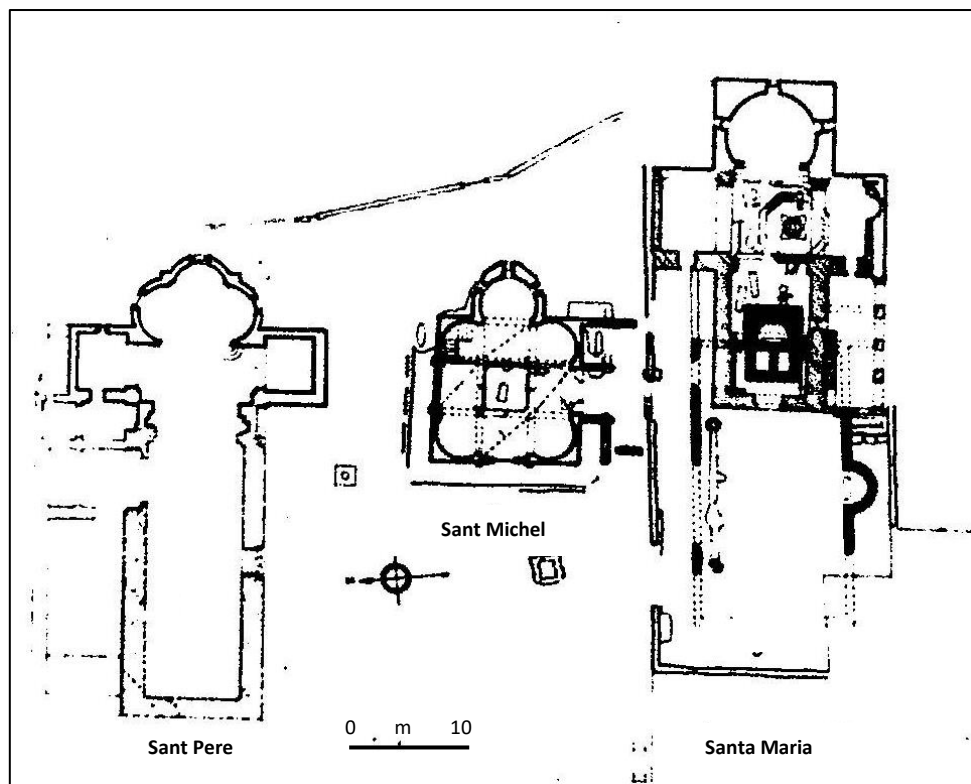
(Source: Dodds, 1977)

Figure 44: Saint-G  nis des Fontaines



(Source: Dodds, 1977)

Figure 45: Egara (Terrassa), Barcelona.



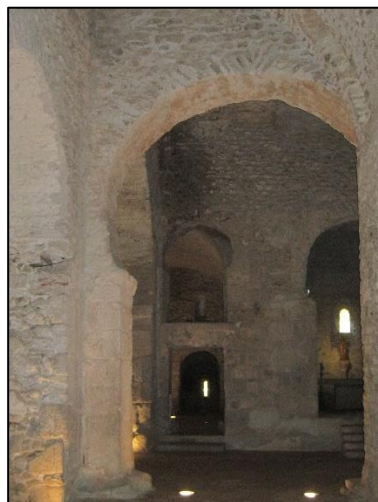
(Source: Dodds, 1977)

Figure 46: Saint-Michel de Cuxa. Nave, north arcade (from west).



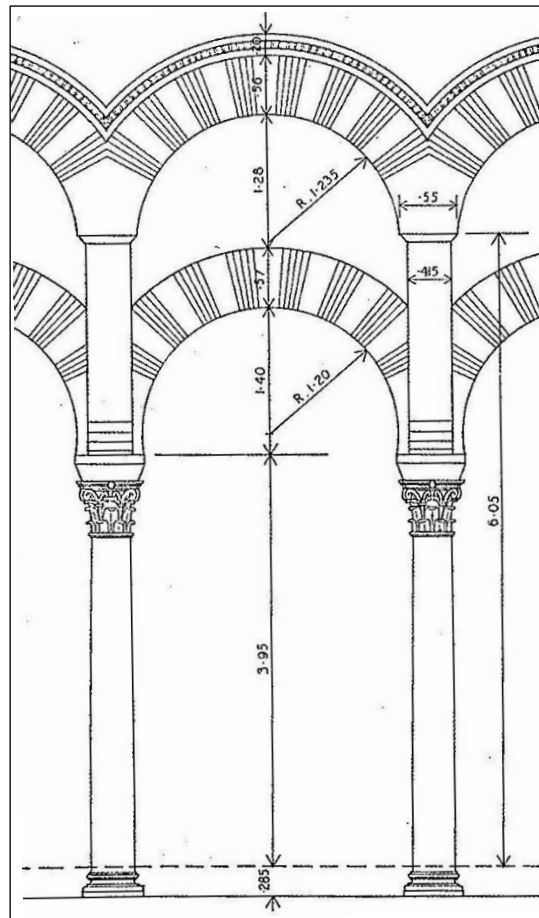
(Photo: Author)

Figure 47: Saint-Michel de Cuxa. Horseshoe openings to north aisle/transept, north ambulatory and principal apse



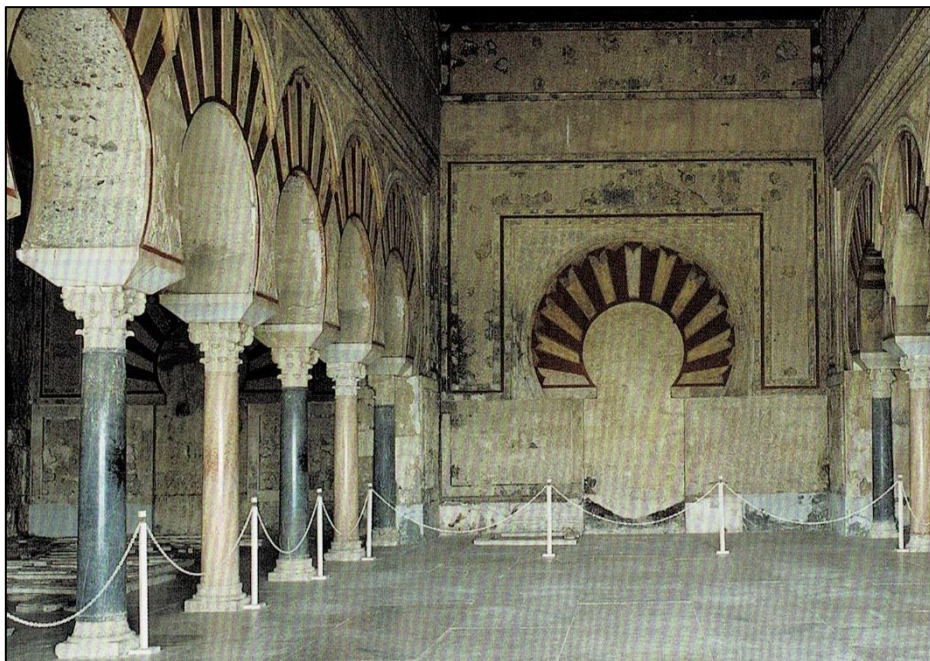
(Photo: Author)

Figure 48: Córdoba, mosque of ‘Abd al-Rahman, arch profiles.



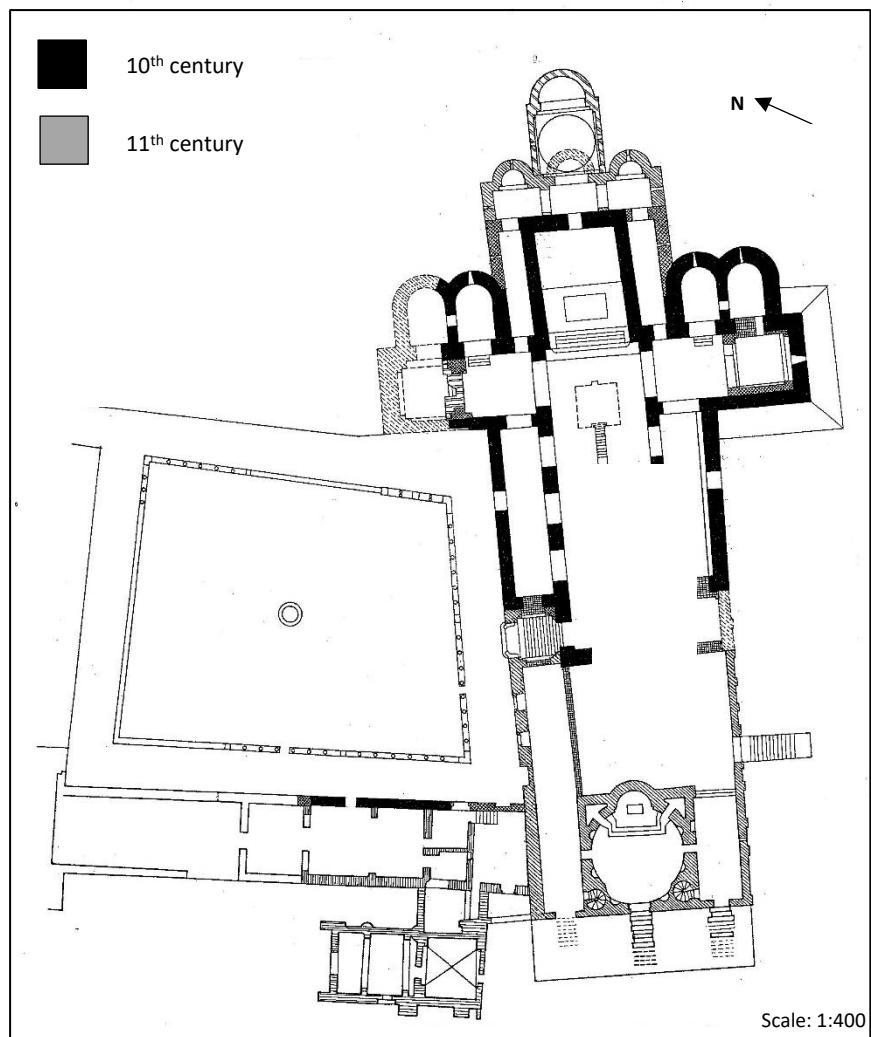
(Source: Bloom, 2020)

Figure 49: Madinat al-Zahra', Salón Rico, arch profiles.



(Source: Bloom, 2020)

Figure 50: Saint-Michel de Cuxa. Plan.



(Source: Puig i Cadafalch, 1917)

Figure 51: Saint-Michel de Cuxa, south elevation.



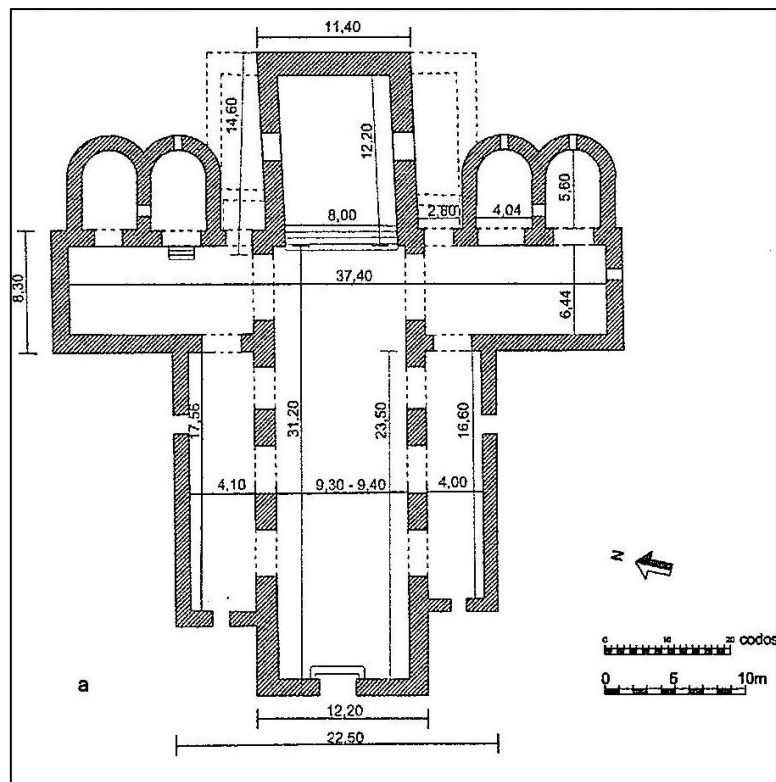
(Photo: Author)

Figure 52: Saint-Michel de Cuxa, north elevation.



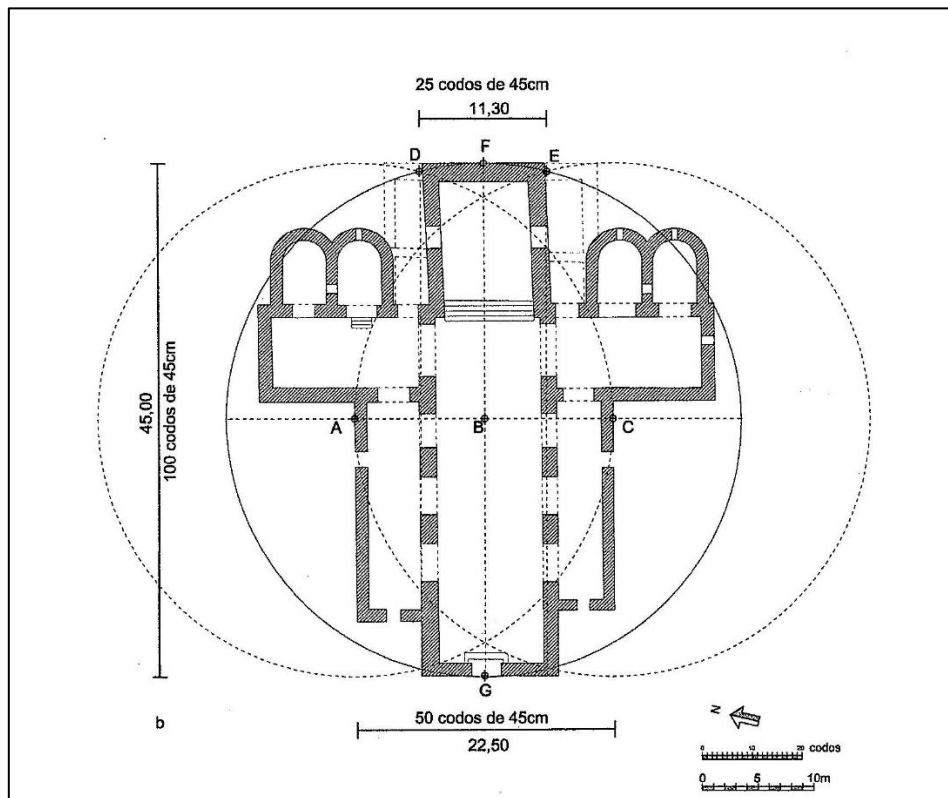
(Photo: Author)

Figure 53: Saint-Michel de Cuxa. Dimensions.



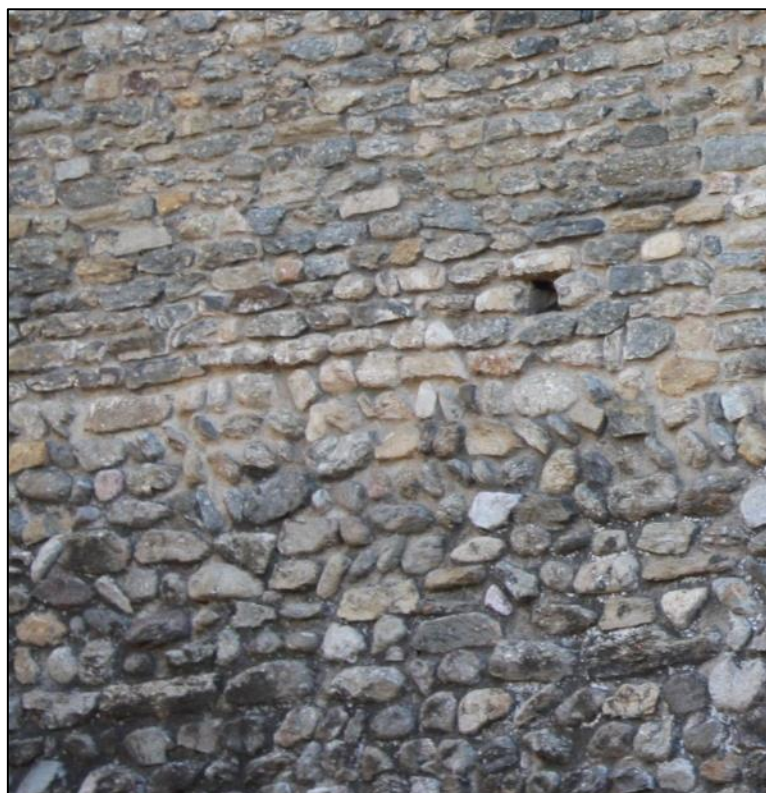
(Source: Valls Mora, 2017)

Figure 54: Saint-Michel de Cuxa. Proposed setting-out.



(Source: Valls Mora, 2017)

Figure 55: Saint-Michel de Cuxa.
North elevation, fabric: 11th century *petit appareil* above 10th century rubble walling.



(Photo: Author)



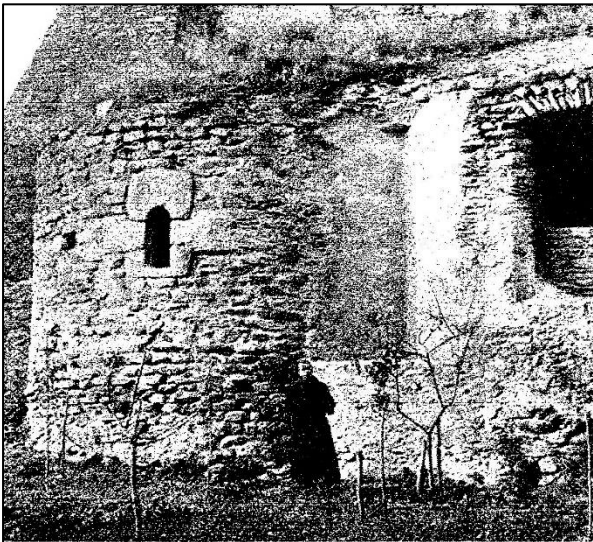
**Figure 56: Saint-Michel de Cuxa.
West elevations**

(Photo: Author)



**Figure 57: Saint-Michel de Cuxa.
Chevet, from south.**

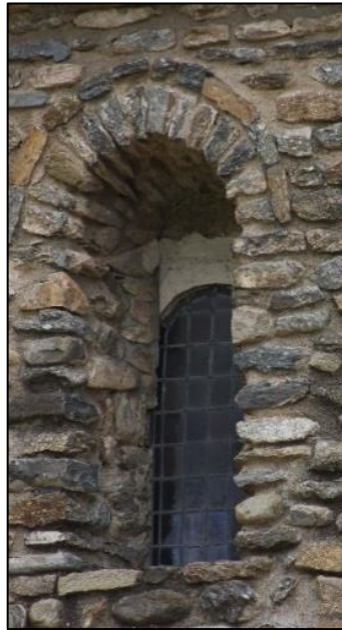
(Photo: Author)



**Figure 58: Saint-Michel de Cuxa.
Southern lateral apse, 11th century modifications to
chevet.**

(Source: Puig i Cadafalch/Gaillard, 1935)

Figure 59: Saint-Michel de Cuxa. North aisle window detail.



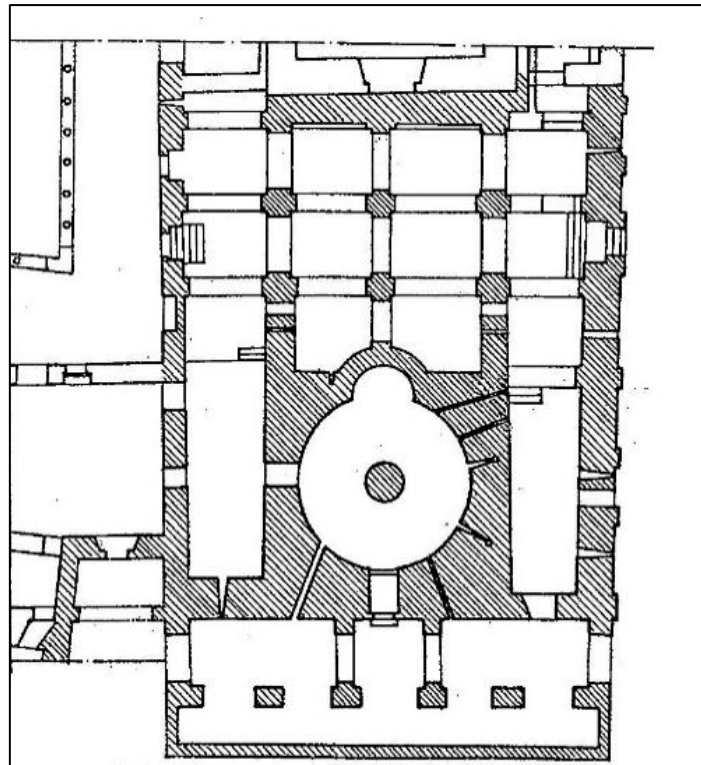
(Photo: Author)

Figure 60: Saint-Michel de Cuxa. North aisle detail.



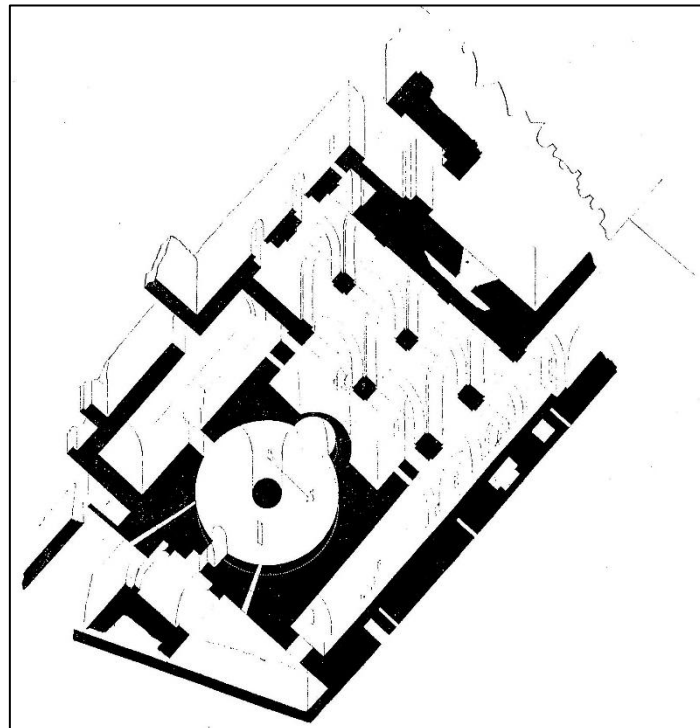
(Photo: Author)

Figure 61: Saint-Michel de Cuxa. Western extension (*crypte du Pessebre*), 11th century.



(Source: Puig i Cadafalch, 1917)

Figure 62: Saint-Michel de Cuxa. Western extension (isometric projection).



(Source: Puig i Cadafalch, 1917)

Figure 63: Saint-Michel de Cuxa. *Crypte du Pessebre*.



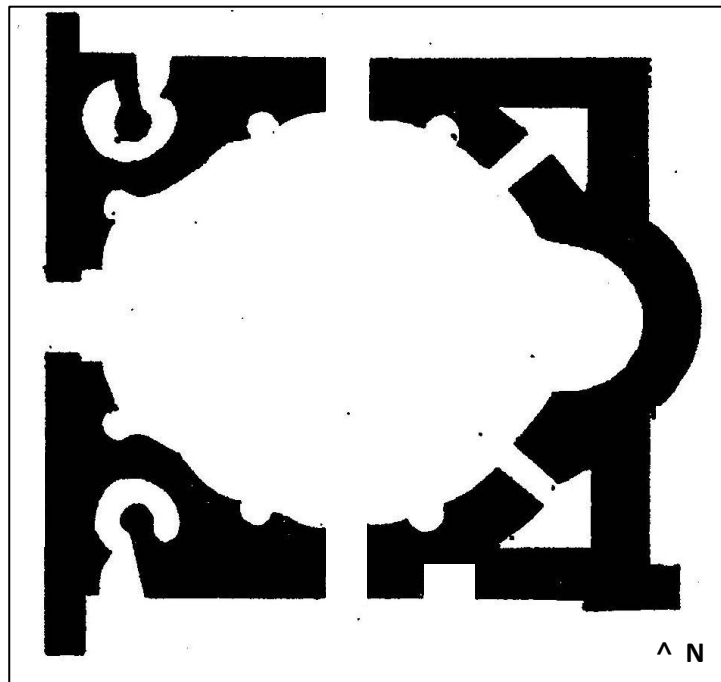
(Photo: Author)

Figure 64: Saint-Michel de Cuxa. Western extension, transverse passage (looking north).



(Photo: Author)

Figure 65: Saint-Michel de Cuxa. Trinity chapel, ground plan.



(Source: Uhde-Sthal, 1977 [amended])

Figure 66: Saint-Michel de Cuxa. Trinity chapel remains (from south-east).



(Photo: Author)

Figure 67: Saint-Michel de Cuxa. South transept tower.



(Photo: Author)

Figure 68: Saint-Michel de Cuxa. South transept tower (detail)



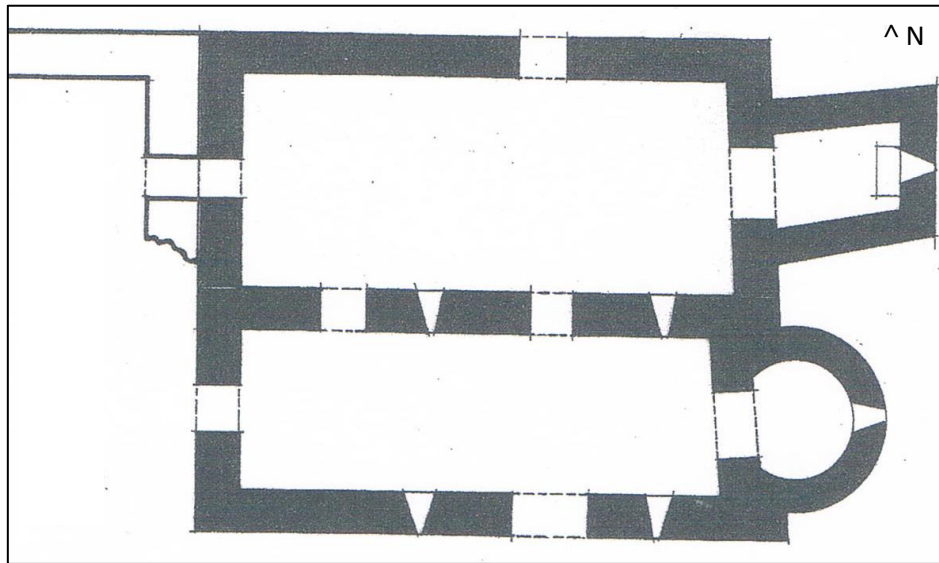
(Photo: Author)

Figure 69: Saint-Michel de Cuxa. South transept tower (detail)



(Photo: Author)

Figure 70: Saint-Michel de Sournia. Ground plan



(Source: Mallet, 2003 [SDAP66: Maillol])

0 5

Figure 71: Saint-Michel de Sournia. View from south-west.



(Photo: Author)

Figure 72: Saint-Michel de Sournia. South doorway.



(Photo: Author)

Figure 73: Saint-Michel de Sournia. South nave interior (from west).



(Photo: Author)

Figure 74: Saint-Michel de Sournia. South apse.



(Photo: Author)

**Figure 75: Saint-Michel de Sournia.
North vessel & apse interior.**



(Photo: Author)

**Figure 76: Saint-Michel de Cuxa.
North nave, south doorway.**



(Photo: Author)



Figure 77: Saint-Michel de Sournia.
North nave, south window.

(Photo: Author)

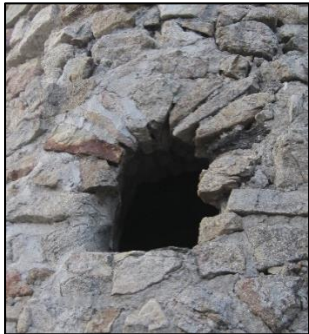


Figure 78: Saint-Michel de Sournia.
South apse window.

(Photo: Author)



Figure 79: Saint-Michel de Sournia.
South nave window.

(Photo: Author)



Figure 80: Saint-Michel de Sournia.
North apse window.

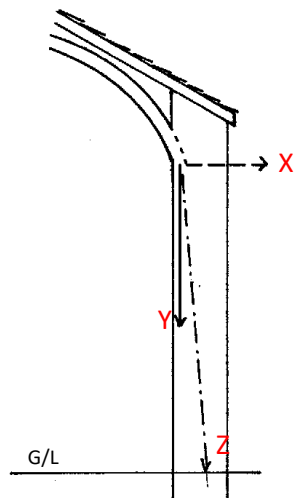
(Photo: Author)

Figure 81: Saint-Michel de Sournia. North apse.

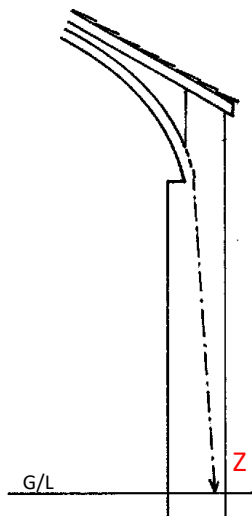


(Photo: Author)

Figure 82: Conventional and offset vaults



- X lateral thrust
- Y vertical thrust
- Z resultant thrust contained within wall thickness



Resultant thrust **Z** directed close to the external face of the wall. As the height of the structure increases this component is carried beyond the perimeter, and renders the arch unstable. At St. Michel de Sournia the lateral walls of the building vary between 90 cm (S & E), 85 cm (apse) and 80 cm (N & W)

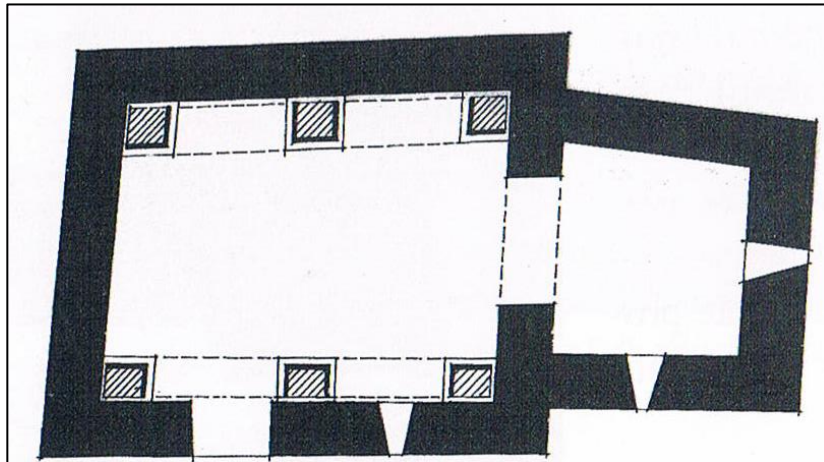
(Source: Fitchen, 1961; Mark, 1993,adapted)

Figure 83: Saint-Michel de Sournia, north apse, fabric.



(Photo: Author)

Figure 84: Sainte-Félicité de Sournia. Ground plan.



(Source: Mallet, 2003 [SDAP66: Maillol])

Figure 85: Sainte-Félicité de Sournia. South elevation.



(Photo: Author)

Figure 86: Sainte-Félicité de Sournia. North elevation.



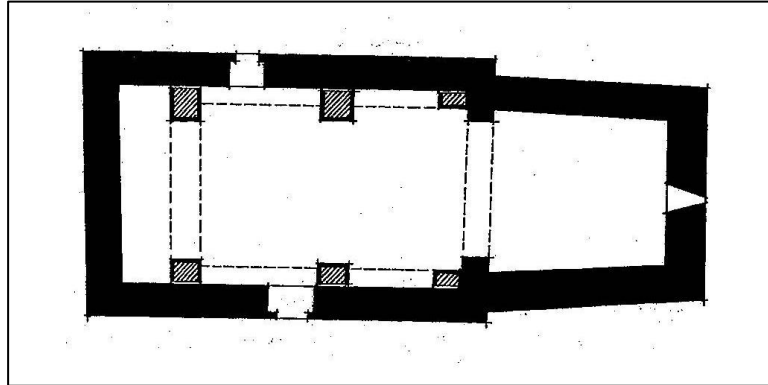
(Photo: Author)

Figure 87: Sainte-Félicité de Sournia. Nave & triumphal arch.



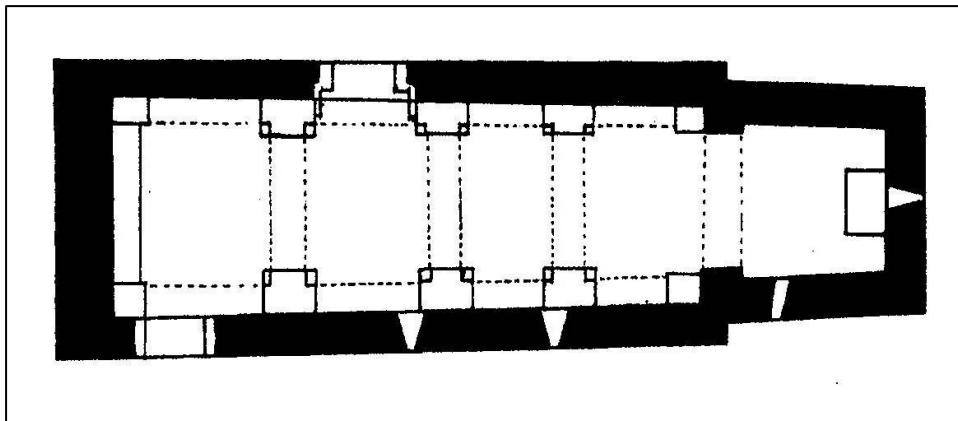
(Photo: Author)

Figure 88: Saint-Cyprien de Cuchous (*Vallespir*). Ground plan.



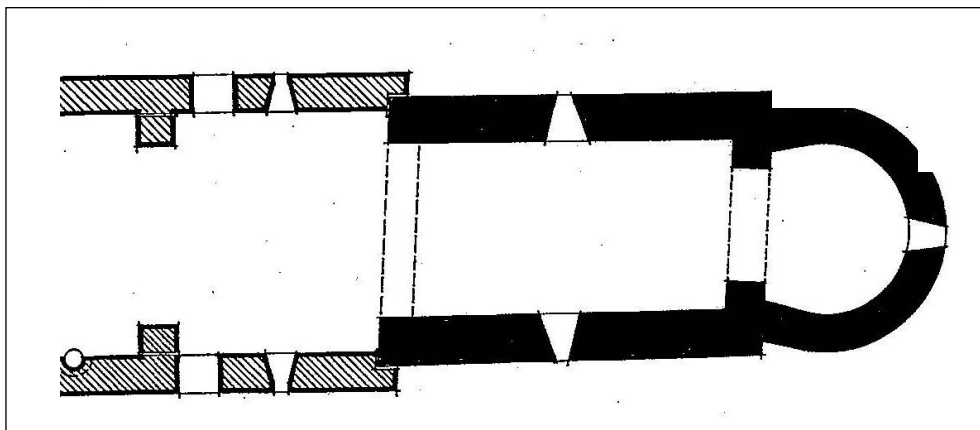
(Source: Mallet, 2003 [SDAP66: Maillol])

Figure 89: Saint-Cugat de Caixas (*Vallespir*). Ground plan.



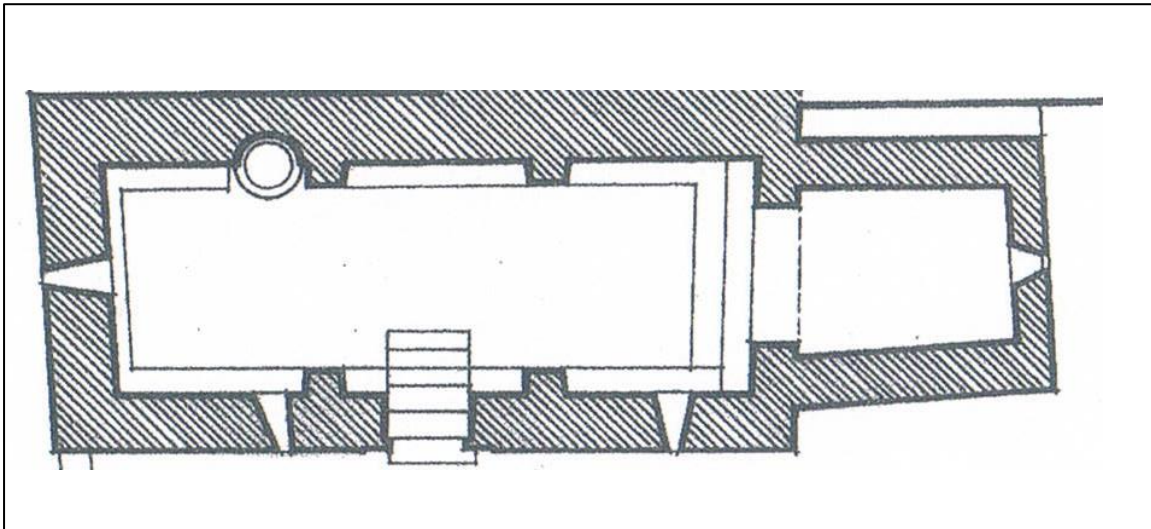
(Source: Ponsich, 1995)

Figure 90: Saint-Ferréol de la Pava (*Rosselló*). Ground plan.



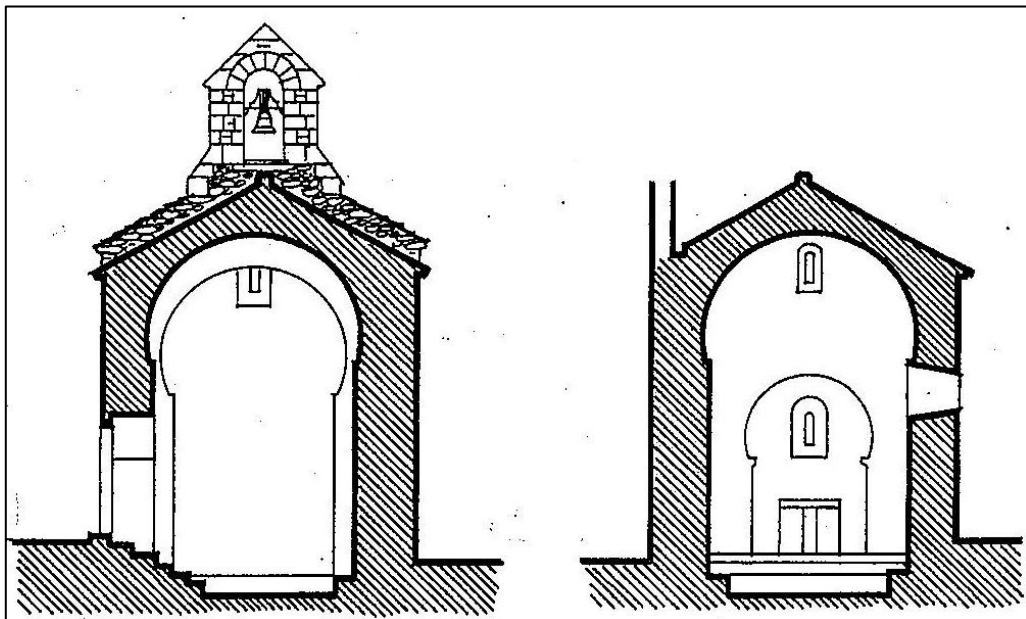
(Source: Mallet, 2003 [SDAP66: Maillol])

Figure 91: Saint-Martin de Fenollar. Ground plan.



(Source: Mallet, 2003 [SDAP66: Maillol])

Figure 92: Saint-Martin de Fenollar. Sections.



(Source: Mallet, 2003 [SDAP66: Maillol])

Figure 93: Saint-Martin de Fenollar. General view from east.



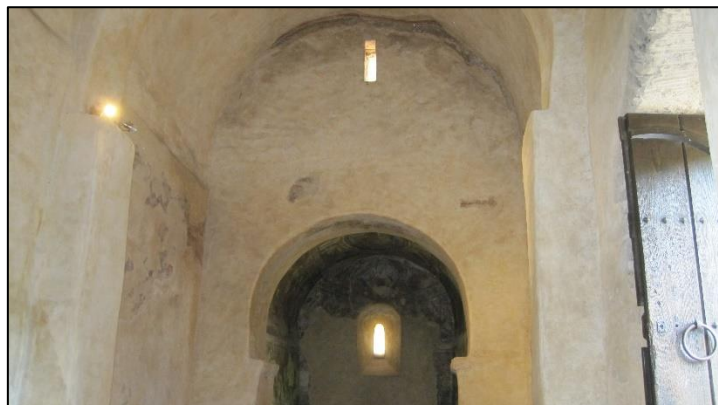
(Photo: Author)

Figure 94: Saint-Martin de Fenollar. Interior from east.



(Photo: Author)

Figure 95: Saint-Martin de Fenollar. Interior from west.



(Photo: Author)

Figure 96: Sainte-Marie de la Cluse Haute. Western façade.



(Photo: Author)

Figure 97: Sainte-Marie de la Cluse Haute. Eastern elevation.



(Photo: Author)

Figure 98: Sainte-Marie de la Cluse Haute. Nave arcades and principal apse.



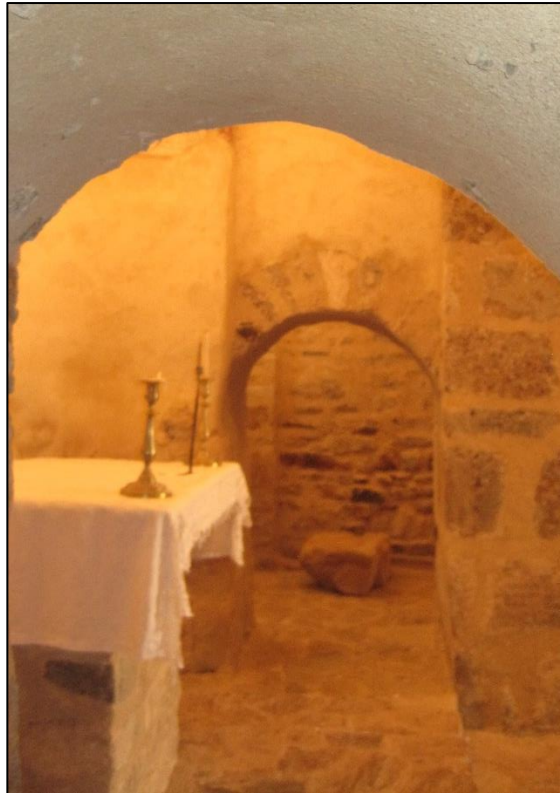
(Photo: Author)

Figure 99: Sainte-Marie de la Cluse Haute. North nave arcade, western bays (detail).



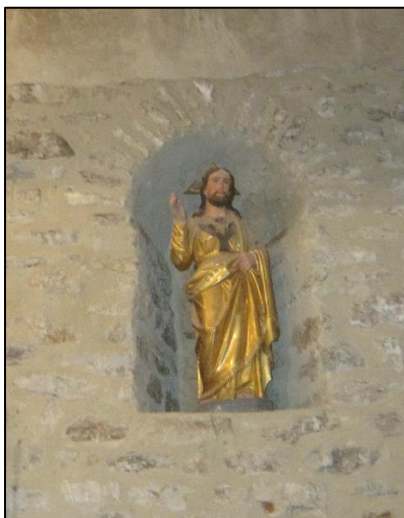
(Photo: Author)

Figure 100: Sainte-Marie de la Cluse Haute. Access passage to lateral apse.



(Photo: Author)

Figure 101: Sainte-Marie de la Cluse Haute. South collateral window opening (interior detail)



(Photo: Author)

Figure 102: Sainte-Marie de la Cluse Haute. Twinned window opening, western façade.



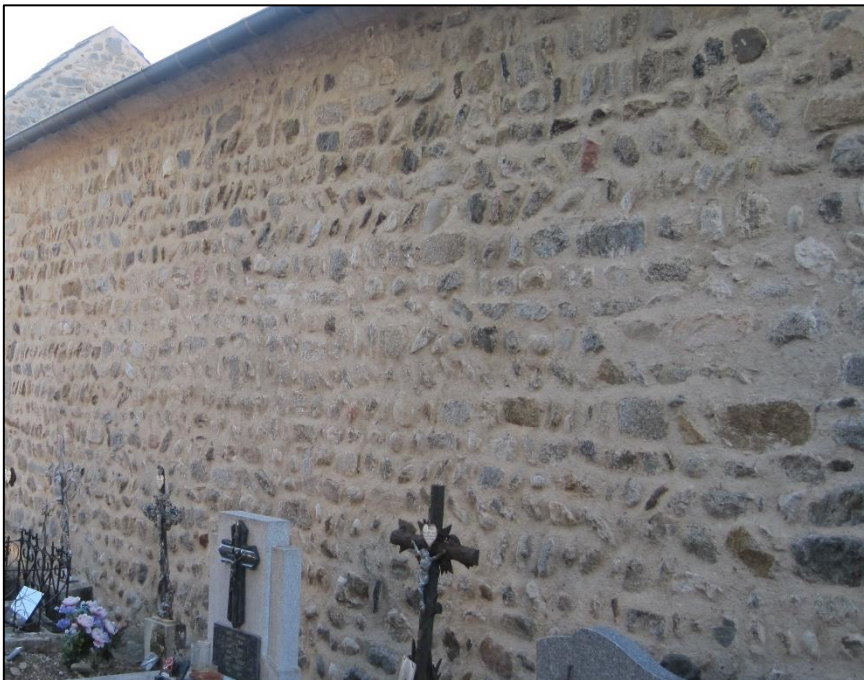
(Photo: Author)

Figure 103: Saint-Michel de Cuxa. Cloister, west wall: isolated inclusion of *opus spicatum*.



(Photo: Author)

Figure 104: Saint-Vincent d'Eus. North wall, 10th century fabric.



(Photo: Author)

Figure 105: Vinça: 13th century town walls and north-west gateway.



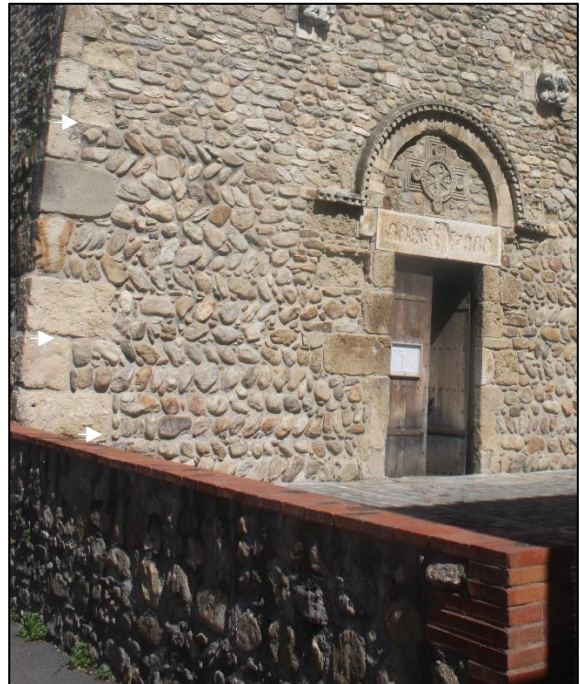
(Photo: Author)

Figure 106: Saint-André de Sorède.
South transept arm detail.



(Photo: Author)

Figure 107: Saint-André de Sorède.
Nave, north-west angle detail.



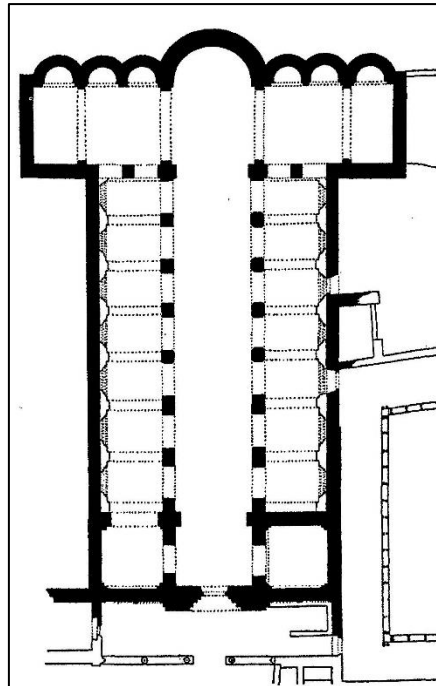
(Photo: Author)

Figure 108: Sainte-Marie d'Arles sur Tech, north wall



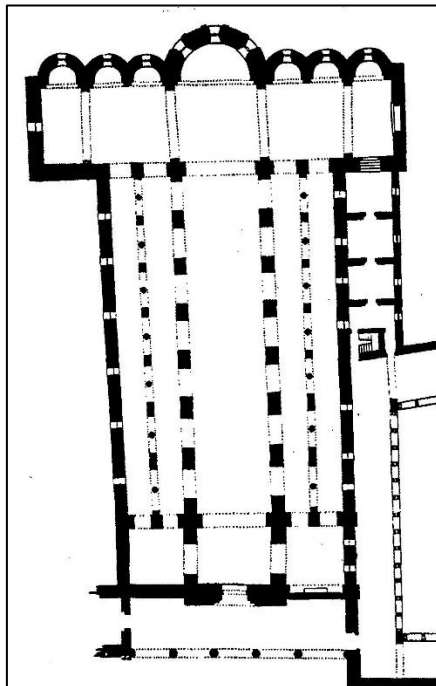
(Photo: Author)

Figure 109: Santa Maria de Ripoll. Proposed ground plan by Josep Puig i Cadafalch.



[Source: Puig i Cadafalch, 1917]

Figure 110: Santa Maria de Ripoll. Reconstructed ground plan by Elies Rogent



[Source: Ibañez, 1996]

Figure 111: Santa Maria de Ripoll. Eastern elevation.



[Photo: Author]

Figure 112: Santa Maria de Ripoll. Western elevation.



[Photo: Author]

Figure 113: Santa Maria de Ripoll. Arcade, north aisles

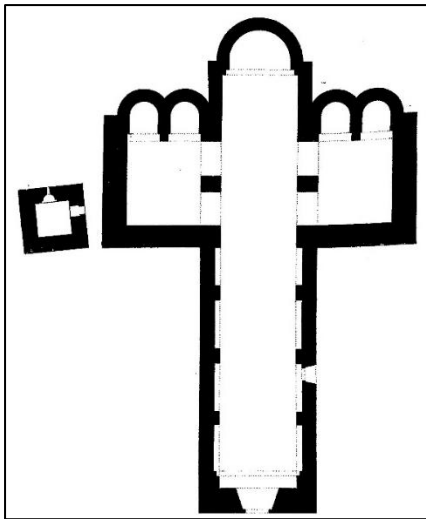


[Photo: Author]

Figure 114: Santa Maria de Ripoll. Southern nave arcade.

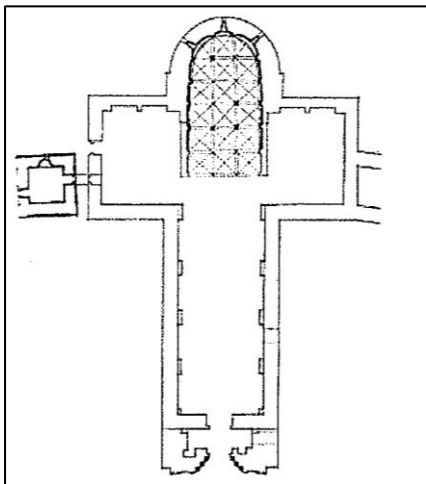


[Photo: Author]



**Figure 115: Sant Pere de Vic.
Ground plan proposed by Puig i Cadafalch.**

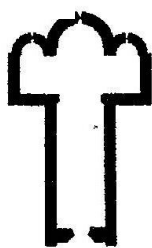
[Source: Puig i Cadafalch, 1917]



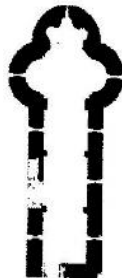
**Figure 116: Sant Pere de Vic.
Alternative ground plan.**

[Source: Sureda/Freixas, 2005]

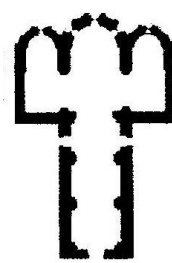
Figure 117: Catalan variations on the 'nau única'.



Santa Eulèria de Berga



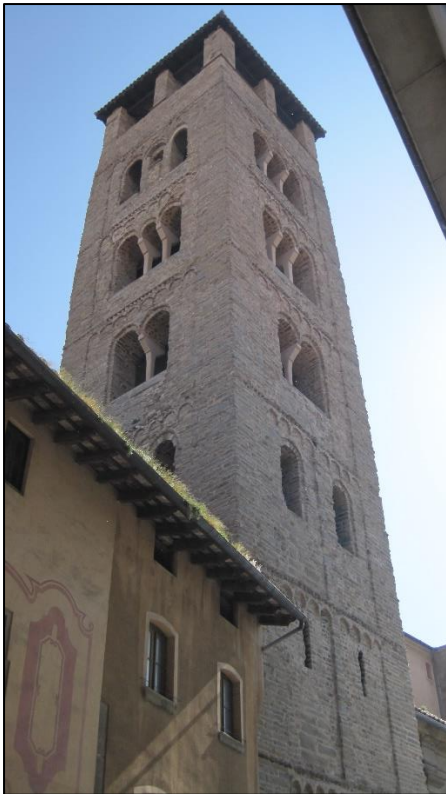
Sant Pere de Ponts



Sant Ponç de Corbera

[Source: Sureda/Freixas, 2005. Not to scale]

**Figure 118: Sant Pere de Vic.
11th century tower.**



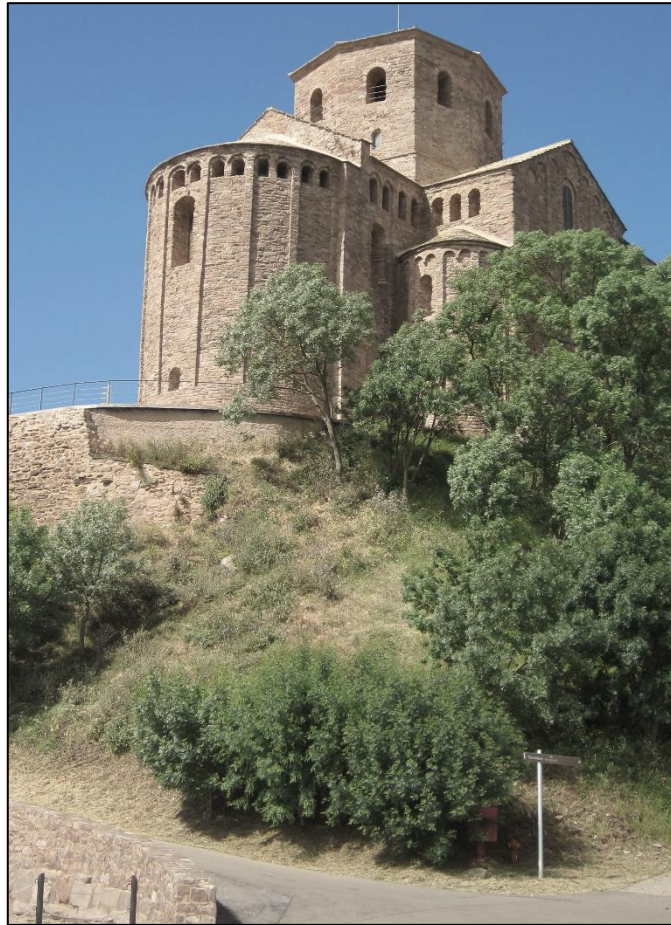
(Photo: Author)

**Figure 119: Sant Pere de Vic.
Tower detail.**



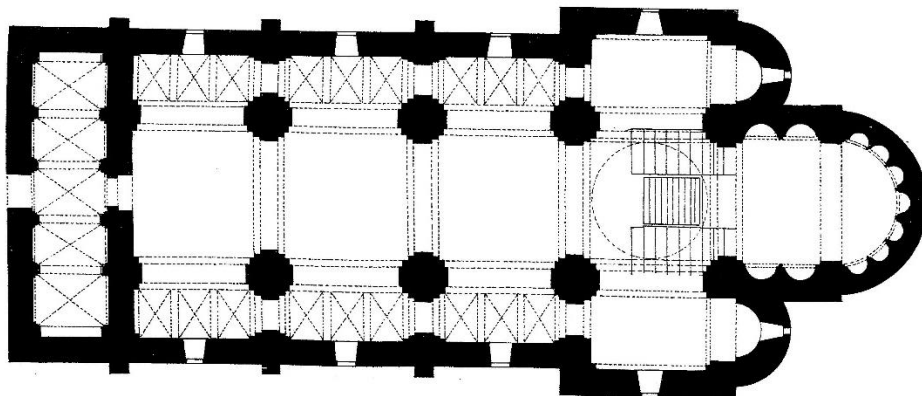
(Photo: Author)

Figure 120: Sant Vicenç de Cardona. Eastern elevation.



[Photo: Author]

Figure 121: Sant Vicenç de Cardona. Ground plan.



[Source: Puig i Cadafalch, 1917]

Figure 122: Sant Vicenç de Cardona. Chevet (detail).



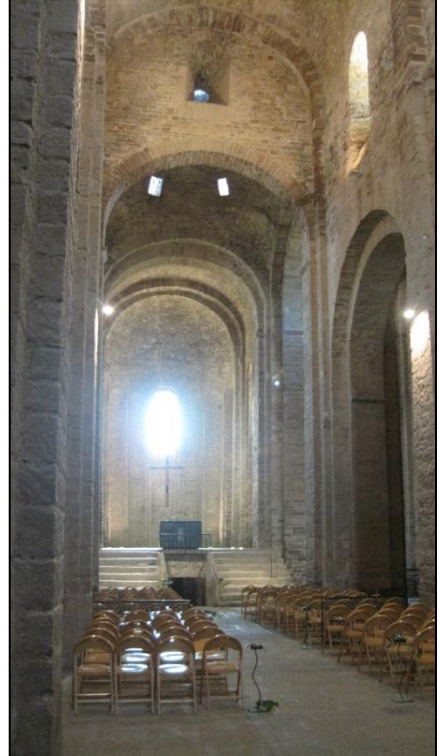
(Photo: Author)

Figure 123: Sant Vicenç de Cardona.
Main apse interior.



[Photo: Author]

Figure 124: Sant Vicenç de Cardona.
Nave interior, from east.



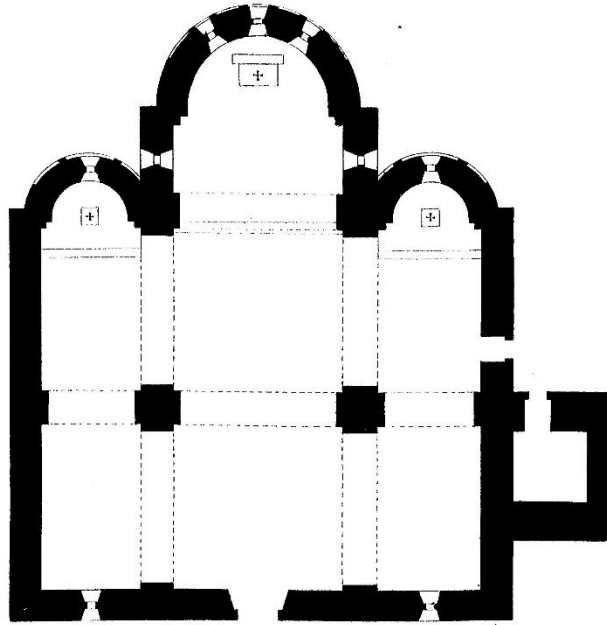
[Photo: Author]

Figure 125: Sant Vicenç de Cardona. Nave arcade and aisle vaulting.



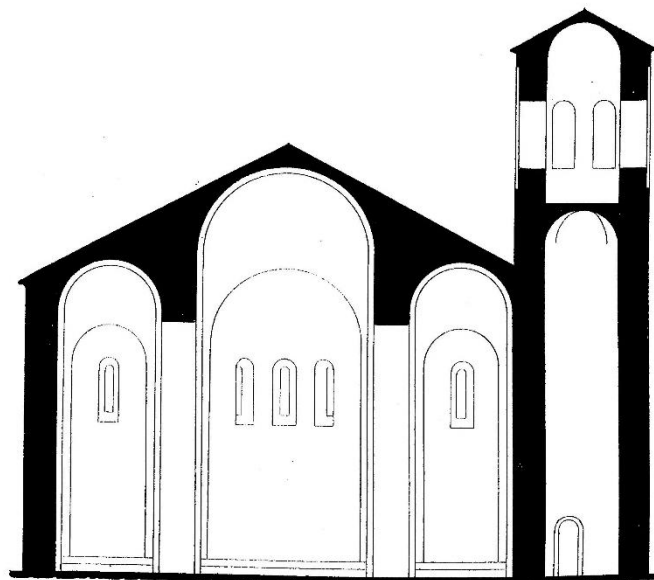
[Photo: Author]

Figure 126: Sant Pere de Casserres. Plan.



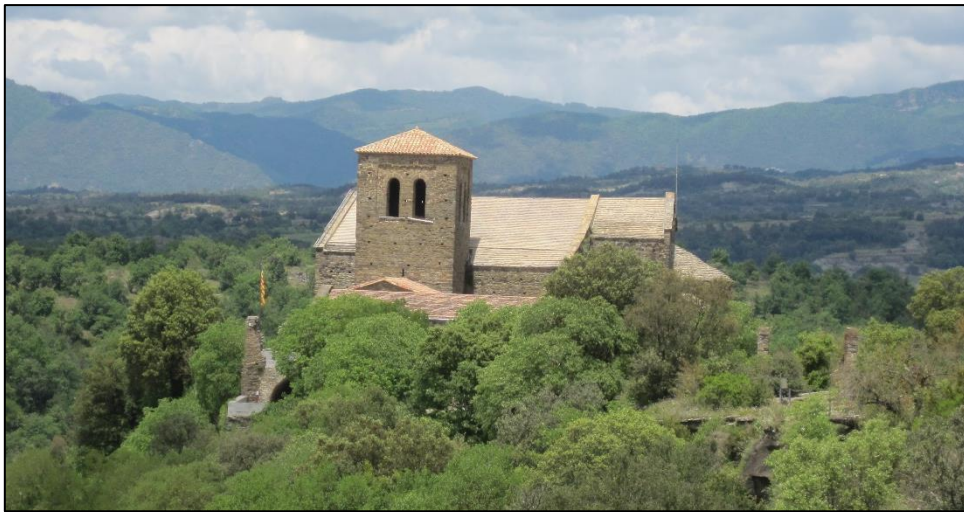
[Source: Puig i Cadafalch, 1917]

Figure 127: Sant Pere de Casserres. Section.



[Source: Puig i Cadafalch, 1917]

Figure 128: Sant Pere de Casserres. View from south.



[Photo: Author]

Figure 129: Sant Pere de Casserres. Eastern elevation.



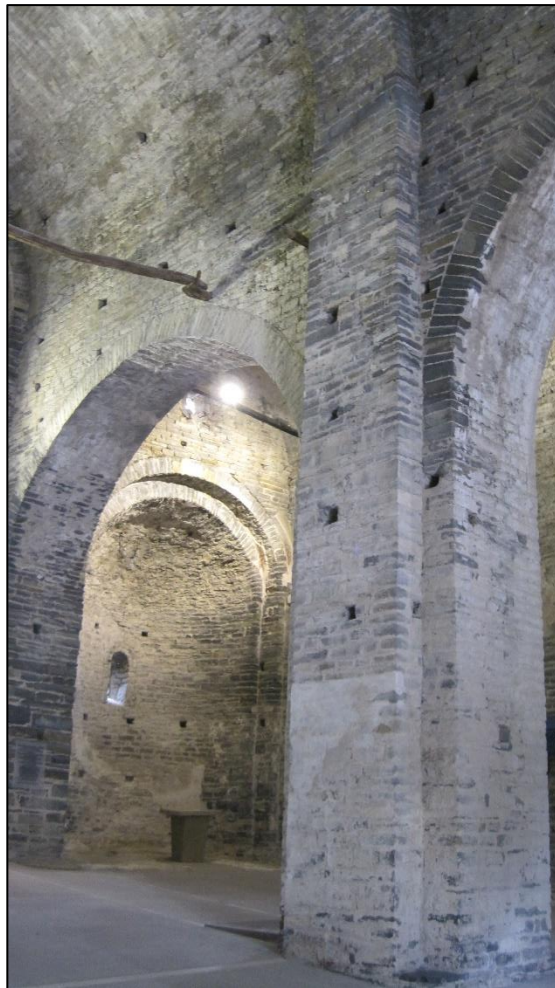
[Photo: Author]

Figure 130: Sant Pere de Casserres. Apse, exterior detail.



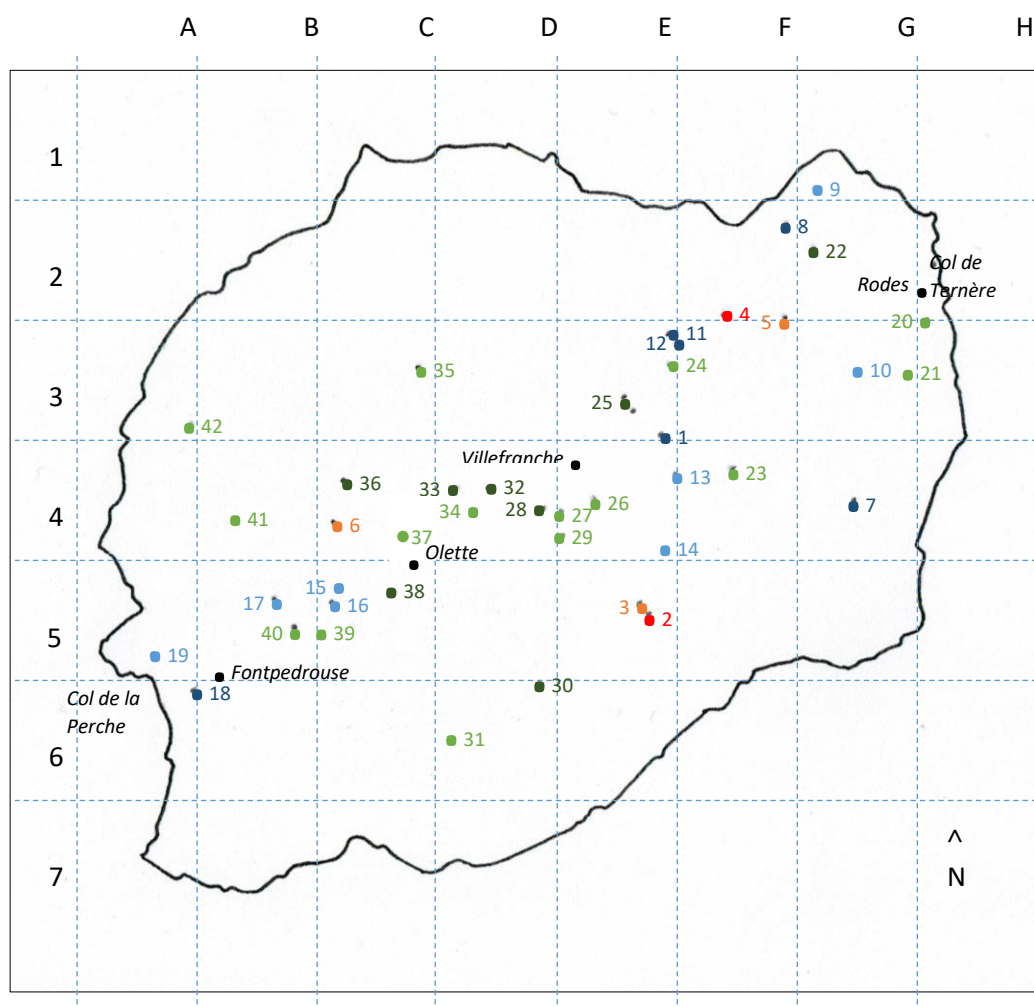
[Photo: Author]

Figure 131: Sant Pere de Casserres. Interior.



[Photo: Author]

Figure 132: Location map for First Romanesque churches.



Saint-Michel de Cuxa & dependencies

● major sites ● minor sites

E3	1	St Michel de Cuxa
G4	7	St André de Baillestavy
F2	8	Ste Eulalie d'Arbussols
G1	9	St André de Tàrrach
G3	10	St Martin de Joch
E3	11	St André de Cattlar
F3	12	Ste Marie de Riquer
E4	13	St Fructueux de Taurinya
E4	14	St Vincent de Campllong
C5	15	St Martin de Canaveilles
C5	16	St Pierre d'Exalada
B5	17	St André de Llar
A6	18	Ste Marie de Prats-Balaguer
A5	19	St Maurice de Sauto

Saint-Martin du Canigou & dependencies

● major sites ● minor sites

E5	2	St Martin du Canigou
E5	3	St Martin-le-Vieux
F2	4	St Vincent d'Eus
F2	5	Ste Eulalie de Marquixanes
C4	6	Ste Cécile de Celra.

Parish and community churches

● major sites ● minor sites

H3	20	Ste Marie de Domanova
G3	21	St Étienne de Sofrunys
G2	22	Ste Marie des Grades, Marcevolis
F4	23	St Étienne de Pomers
E3	24	St Martin de Canoha, Prades
E3	25	St Vincent de Ria
E4	26	Ste Marie de Corneilla-de-Conflent
E4	27	St Clément de la Serra, Fuilla
D4	28	Ste Eulalie de Fuilla d'Aval
E4	29	St Jean-Baptiste, Fuilla d'Amont
D6	30	St Paul de Py
D6	31	St Vincent de Mantet
D4	32	St Marcel de Flassa
D4	33	St Julien & St Basillisse de Jujols
D4	34	St Côme & St Damien de Serdinya
C3	35	St Martin de Nohèdes
C4	36	St André d'Evol
C4	37	St Michel des Plans
C5	38	St Jacques de Nyer
C5	39	St Jean d'Entre-Valls
B5	40	St Génius de Thuès
B4	41	St Étienne de Talau
A3	42	St Jean de Censa

Figure 133. Saint-Martin du Canigou. General view from south.



(Photo: Author)

Figure 134: Saint-Martin du Canigou. East elevation.



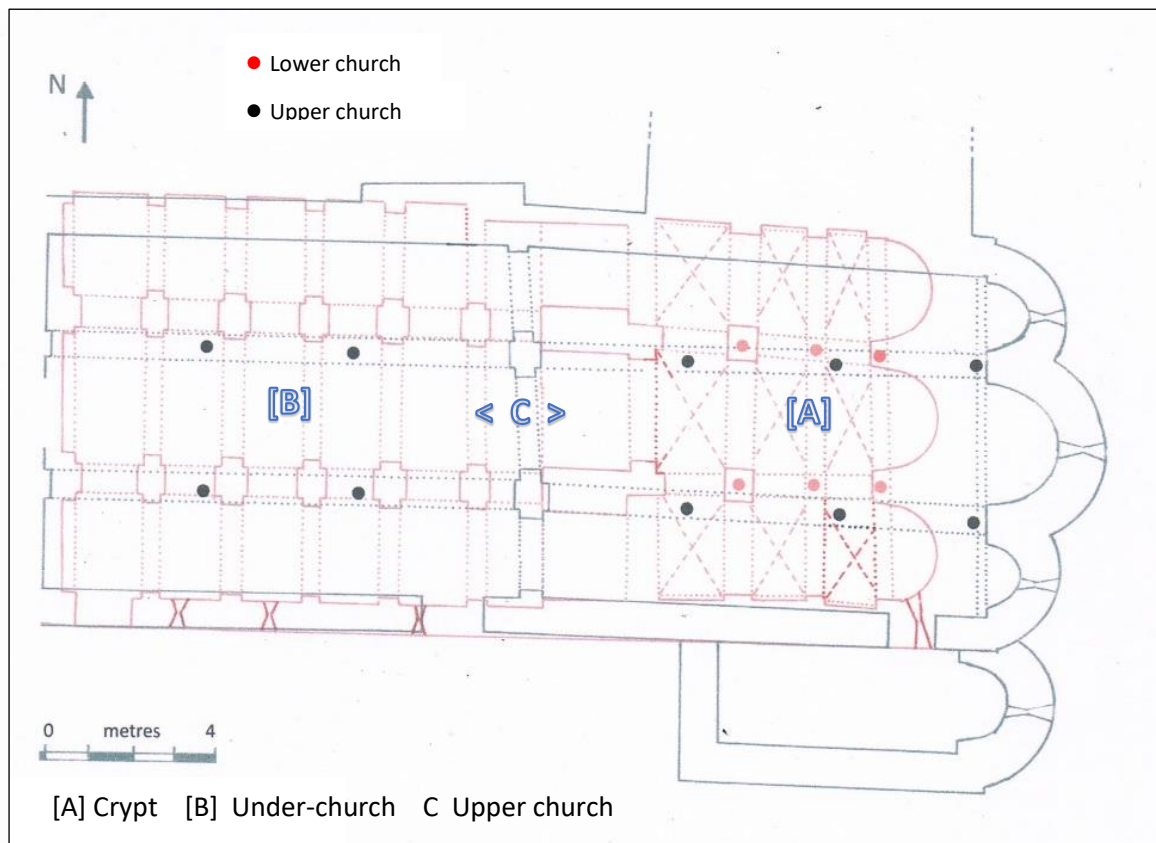
(Photo: Author)

Figure 135: Saint-Martin du Canigou. Tower.



(Photo: Author)

Figure 136: Saint-Martin du Canigou. Superimposed ground plans.



(Source: Adell/Vergnolle, SMC [40] 2009)

Figure 137: Saint-Martin du Canigou. 'Crypt', groin vault detail.



(Photo: Author)

Figure 138: Saint-Martin du Canigou. 'Crypt', eastern section, north wall detail.



(Photo: Author)

Figure 139: Saint-Martin du Canigou. 'Crypt', eastern section, column & embedded capital.



(Photo: Author)

Figure 140: Saint-Martin du Canigou. 'Crypt', column & capital detail.



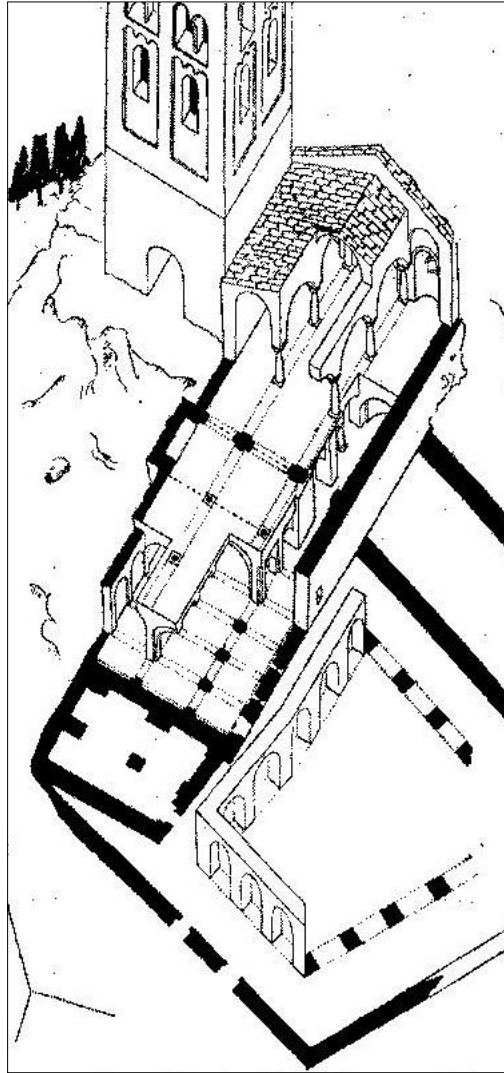
(Photo: Author)

Figure 141: Saint-Martin du Canigou. 'Crypt', encased column & capital.



(Photo: Author)

Figure 142: Saint-Martin du Canigou. Isometric projection.



(Source: Puig i Cadafalch, 1909-17)

Figure 143: Saint-Martin du Canigou. 'Under-church', central vessel looking east.



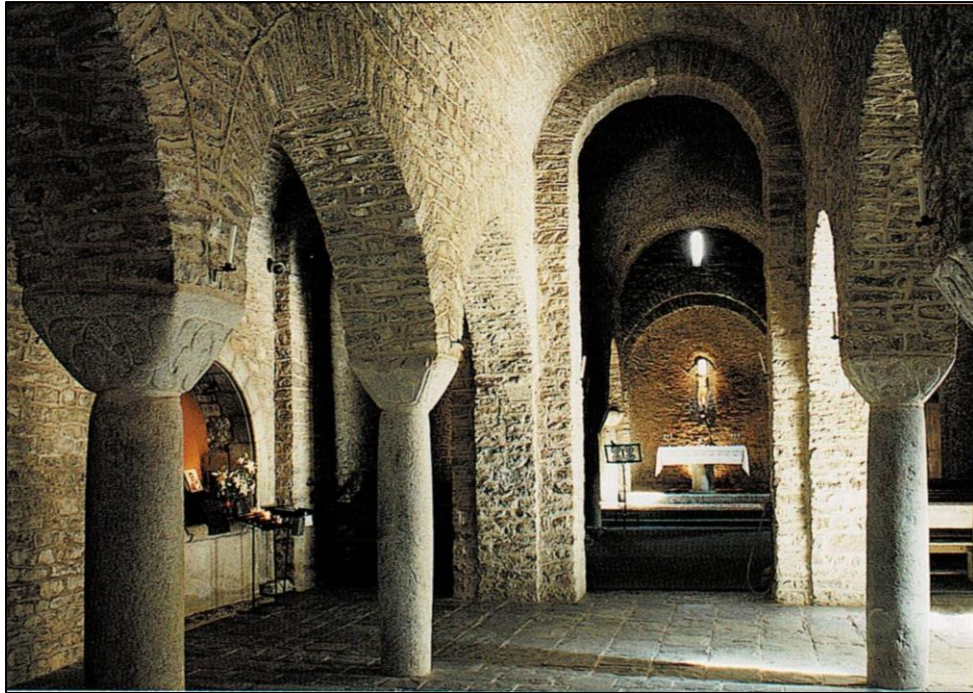
(Photo: Author)

Figure 144: Saint-Martin du Canigou. 'Under-church', northern collateral looking west.



(Photo: Author)

Figure 145: Saint-Martin du Canigou. Upper church, western section.



(Photo: D.Wright)

Figure 146: Saint-Martin du Canigou. Upper church, eastern section.



(Photo: Author)

Figure 147: Saint-Martin du Canigou. Upper church, capital.



(Photo: Author)

Figure 148: Saint-Martin du Canigou. Upper church, capital.



(Photo: Author)

Figure 149: Sant Vicenç de Cardona. Crypt, column & capital.



(Photo: Author)

Figure 150: Sainte-Marie de Corneilla-de-Conflent. General view from north-east.



(Photo: Author)

Figure 151: Sainte-Marie de Corneilla-de-Conflent. West elevation.



(Photo: Author)

Figure 152: Sainte-Marie de Corneilla-de-Conflent. South elevation.



(Photo: Author)

Figure 153: Sainte-Marie de Corneilla-de-Conflent. East elevation (12th century).



(Photo: Author)

Figure 154: Sainte-Marie de Corneilla-de-Conflent. North elevation.



(Photo: Author)

Figure 155: Sainte-Marie de Corneilla-de-Conflent. North elevation, detail.



(Photo: Author)

Figure 156: Corneilla-de-Conflent. Comital palace, tower.



(Photo: Author)

Figure 157: Sainte-Marie de Corneilla-de-Conflent. Tower, east elevation.



(Photo: Author)

Figure 158: Saint-Paul de Py. View from south.



(Photo: Author)

Figure 159: Saint-Paul de Py. View from east.



(Photo: Author)

Figure 160: Saint-Paul de Py. Nave interior, from west.



(Photo: Author)

Figure 161: Saint-Paul de Py. South aisle wall.



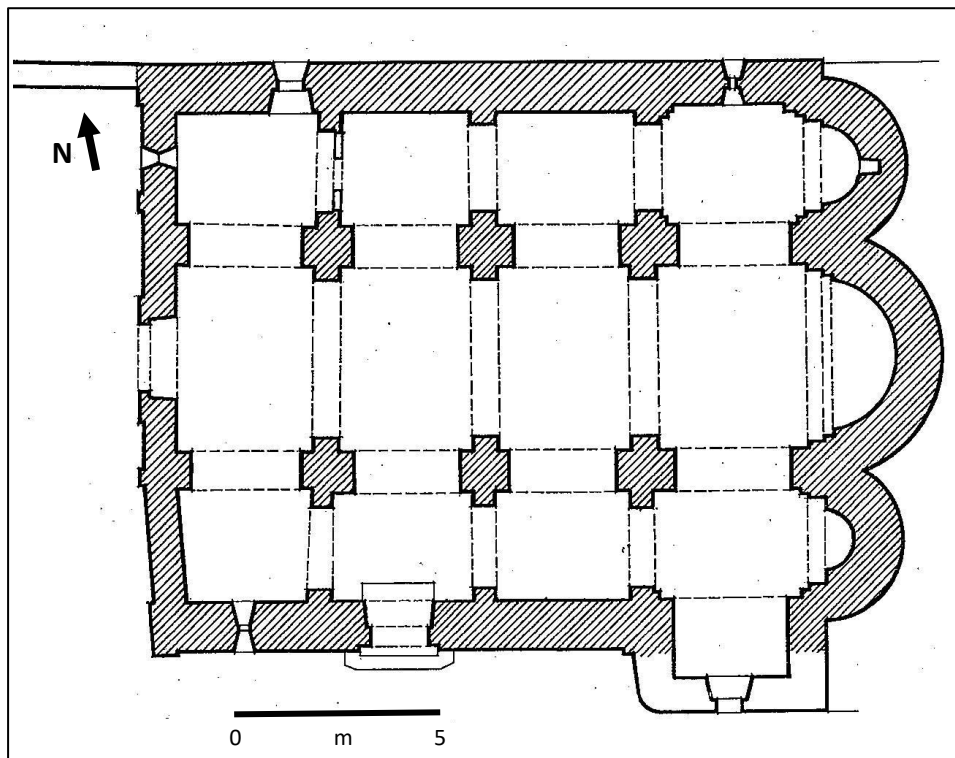
(Photo: Author)

Figure 162: Saint-Paul de Py. Lower chapel (from west).



(Photo: Author)

Figure 163: Sainte-Eulalie de Fuilla d'Aval. Plan.



(Source: Mallet, 2003: SDAP66, Maillol)

Figure 164: Sainte-Eulalie de Fuilla d'Aval. South elevation.



(Photo: Author)

Figure 165: Sainte-Eulalie de Fuilla d'Aval. Western elevation.



(Photo: Author)

Figure 166: Sainte-Eulalie de Fuilla d'Aval, chevet.



(Photo: Author)

Figure 167: Sainte-Eulalie de Fuilla d'Aval.
Nave interior, from west.



(Photo: Author)

Figure 168: Sainte-Eulalie de Fuilla d'Aval.
Nave interior, from east.



(Photo: Author)

Figure 169: Sainte-Eulalie de Fuilla d'Aval. North apse interior.



(Photo: Author)

Figure 170: Sainte-Eulalie de Fuilla d'Aval. Interior, south aisle groin vaulting, west bay (detail).



(Photo: Author)

Figure 171: Sainte-Eulalie de Fuilla d'Aval. Interior, south aisle groin vaulting, west bay (detail).



(Photo: Author)

Figure 172: Sainte-Eulalie de Fuilla d'Aval. Interior, nave window (north wall).



(Photo: Author)

Figure 173: Sainte-Eulalie de Fuilla d'Aval. South aisle, external wall detail.



(Photo: Author)

Figure 174: Saint-Jean-Baptiste, Fuilla d'Amont. Western elevation.



(Photo: Author)

Figure 175: Saint-Jean-Baptiste, Fuilla d'Amont. South wall.



(Photo: Author)

Figure 176: Saint-Clément de la Serra, Fuilla d'Amont. General view from south.



(Photo: Author)

Figure 177: Saint-Clément de la Serra, Fuilla d'Aval. Interior, from west.



(Photo: D. Wright)

Figure 178: Saint-Vincent de Mantet, south elevation.



(Photo: Author)

Figure 179: Saint-Vincent de Mantet, apse, original eaves detail.



(Photo: Author)

Figure 180: Saint-Damien-et-Saint-Côme, Serdinya (from east).



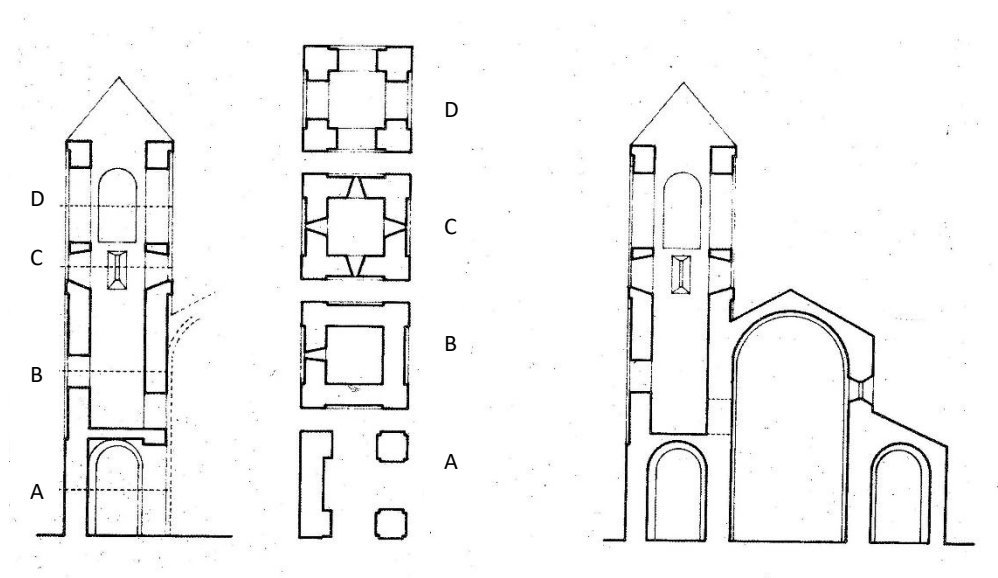
(Photo: D. Wright)

Figure 181: Saint-Vincent de Ria, bell-tower.



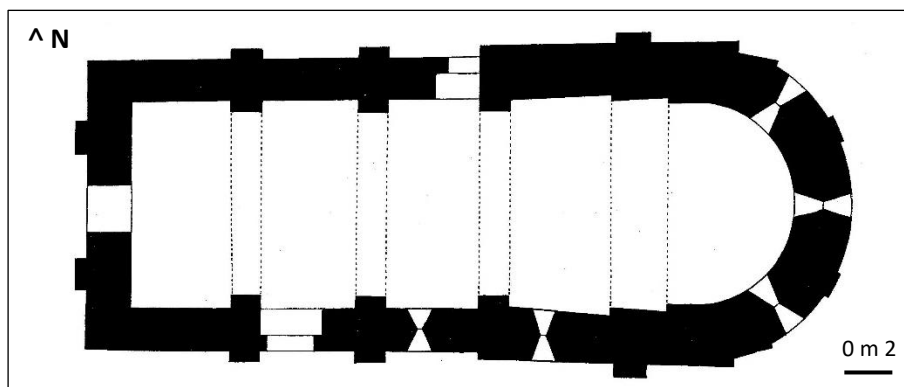
(Photo: Author)

Figure 182: Saint-Vincent de Ria, original bell-tower details and church cross-section.



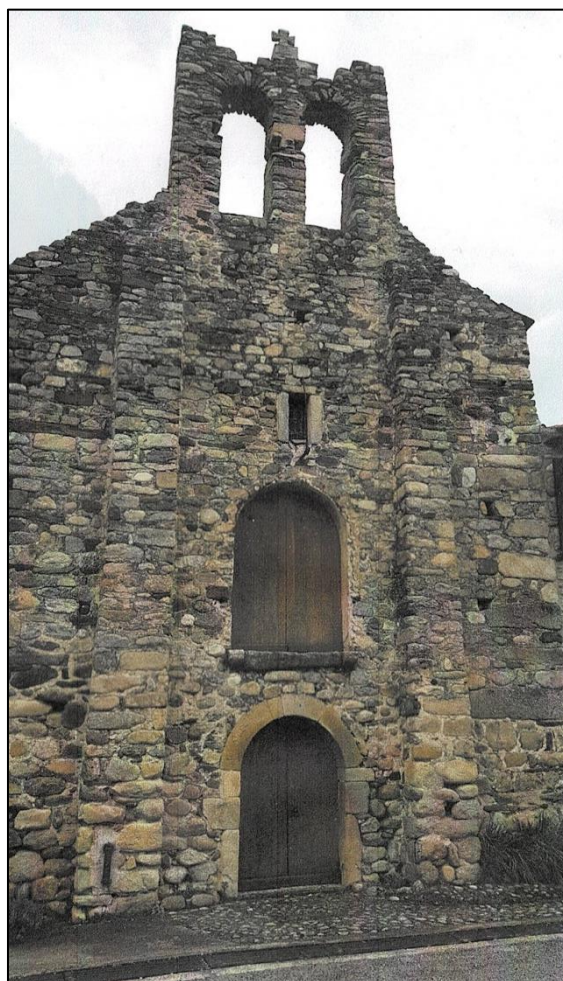
(Source: Bailbe, 1990)

Figure 183: Cattlar, Sainte-Marie de Riquer. Ground plan.



Source: CR7/Ponsich

Figure 184: Cattlar, Sainte-Marie de Riquer. West elevation.



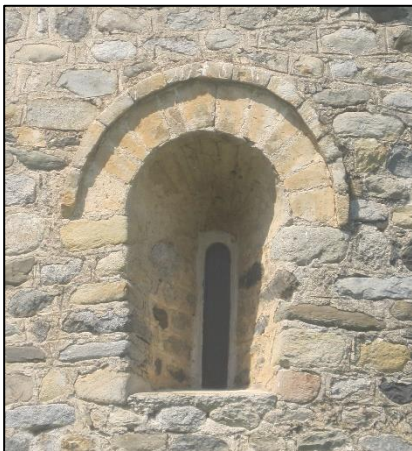
(Photo: D. Wright)

Figure 185: Cattlar, Sainte-Marie de Riquer. Apse.



(Photo: Author)

**Figure 186: Cattlar, Sainte-Marie de Riquer.
Apse, axial window detail.**



(Photo: Author)

**Figure 187: Cattlar, Sainte-Marie de Riquer.
Corbel table detail.**



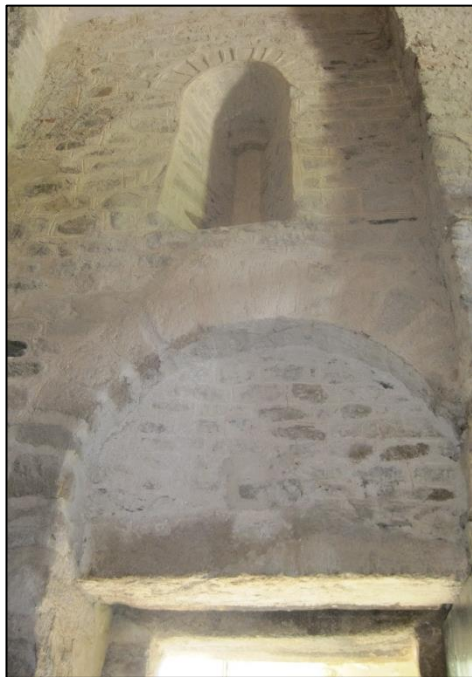
(Photo: Author)

Figure 188: Cattlar, Sainte-Marie de Riquer. Interior, from east.



(Photo: Author)

Figure 189: Cattlar, Saint-Riquer. Interior, south doorway and window detail.



(Photo: Author)

Figure 190: Cattlar, Saint-Riquer. Exterior, south doorway detail.



(Photo: Author)

Figure 191: Saint-Fructueux de Taurinya. General view, from west.



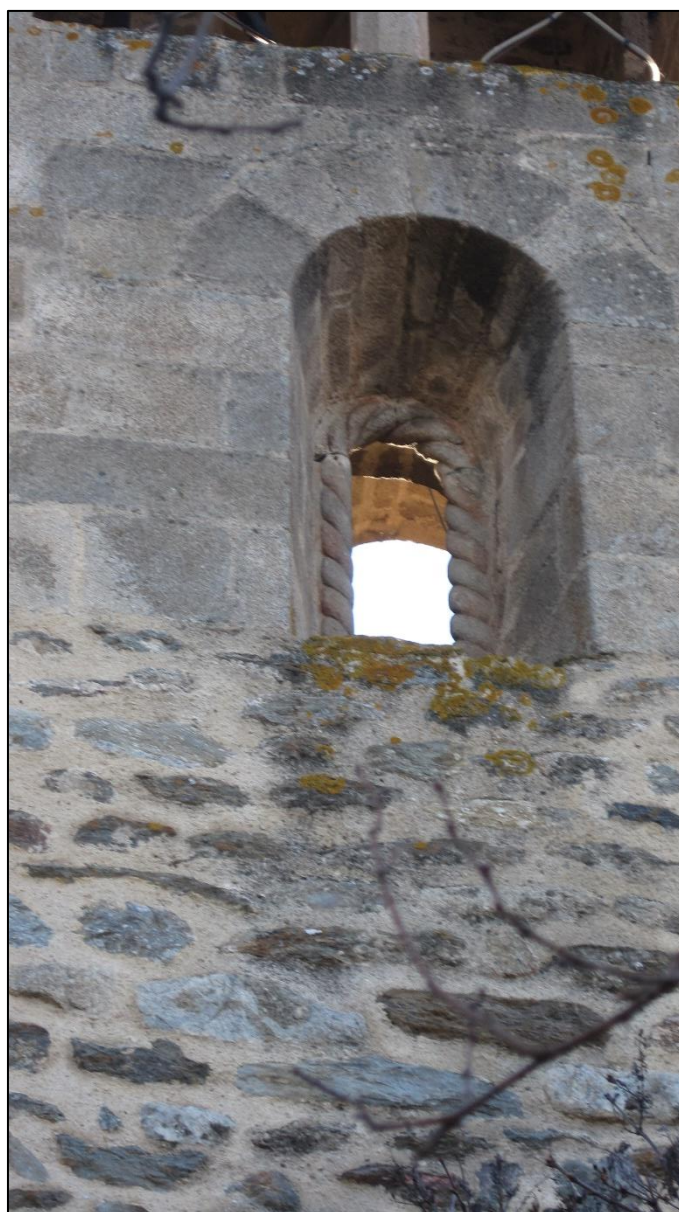
(Photo: Author)

Figure 192: Saint-Fructueux de Taurinya. North wall (detail).



(Photo: Author)

Figure 193: Saint-Fructueux de Taurinya. Tower base, from west (detail).



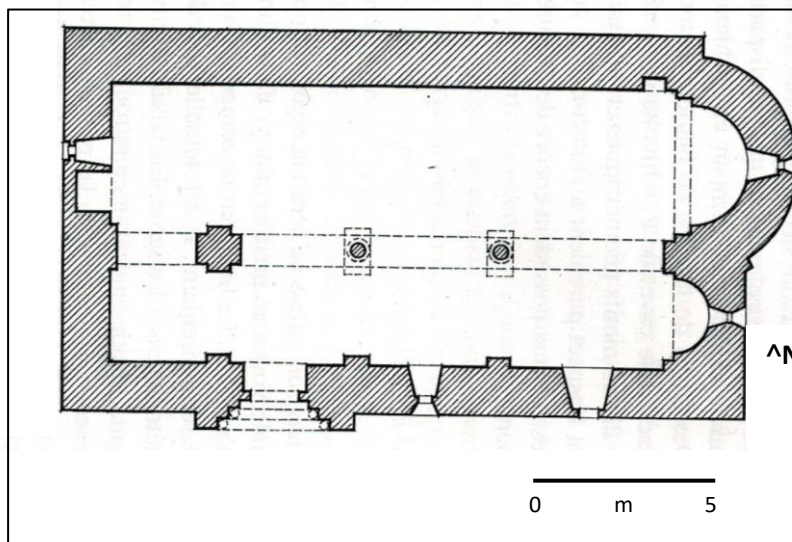
(Photo: Author)

Figure 194: Saint-Vincent d'Eus (from south-east)



(Photo: D. Wright)

Figure 195: Saint-Vincent d'Eus, ground plan



(Source: SDAP66, Maillol)

Figure 196: Saint-Vincent d'Eus, north wall fabric (from north-east).



(Photo: Author)



**Figure 197: Saint-Vincent d'Eus.
Collateral, from east.**

(Photo: Author)



**Figure 198: Saint-Vincent d'Eus.
Collateral, from west.**

(Photo: Author)

Figure 199: Saint-Vincent d'Eus. Interior, nave, north wall detail.



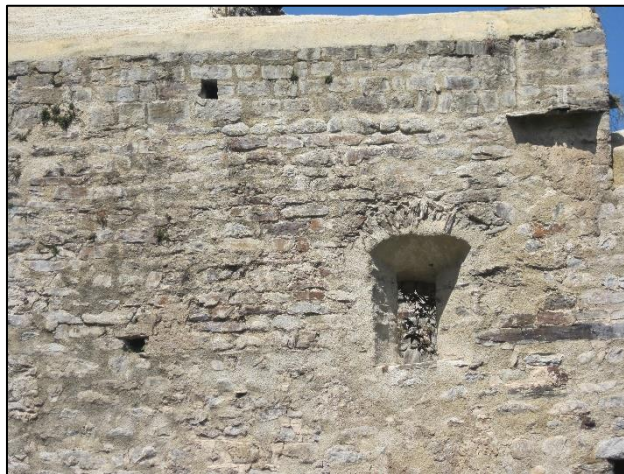
(Photo: Author)

Figure 200: Saint-André de Baillestavy. General view, from south-east.



(Photo: Author)

Figure 201: Saint-André de Baillestavy. South wall (detail).



(Photo: Author)

Figure 202: Saint-André de Baillestavy. Interior (from west).



(Photo: Author)

Figure 203: Saint-André de Baillestavy. Interior (from east).



(Photo: Author)

Figure 204: Saint-André de Baillestavy. South door.



(Photo: Author)

Figure 205: Sainte-Marie de Prats-Balaguer. General view, from south-west.



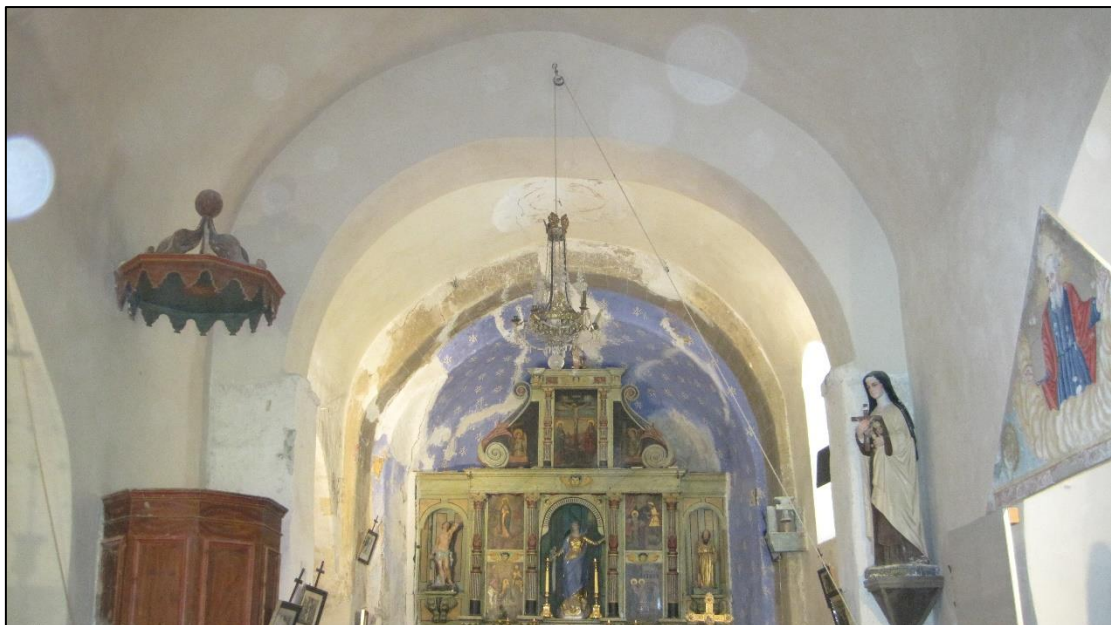
(Photo: Author)

Figure 206: Sainte-Marie de Prats-Balaguer. Apse.



(Photo: Author)

Figure 207: Sainte-Marie de Prats-Balaguer. Interior. Nave, from west.



(Photo: Author)

Figure 208: Sainte-Marie de Prats-Balaguer. Tower.



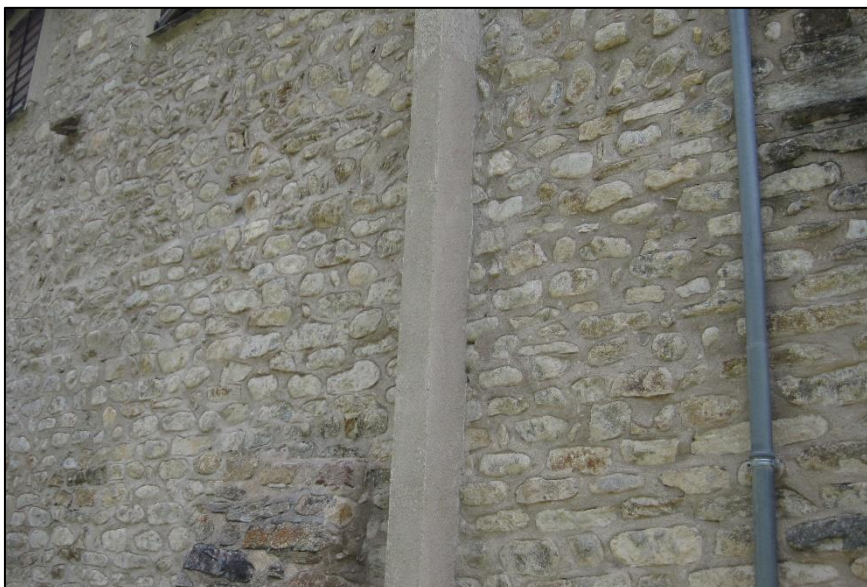
(Photo: Author)

Figure 209: Saint-Génis de Thuès-Entre-Valls. Western elevation.



(Photo: Author)

Figure 210: Saint-Génis de Thuès-Entre-Valls. North wall.



(Photo: Author)

Figure 211: Saint-Jacques de Nyer. General view from west.



(Photo: Author)

Figure 212: Saint-Jacques de Nyer. Apse.



(Photo: Author)

Figure 213: Saint-Jacques de Nyer. South elevation.



(Photo: Author)

Figure 214: Saint-Jacques de Nyer. South elevation (detail).



(Photo: Author)

Figure 215: Saint-Jacques de Nyer. Nave, western elevation (detail).



(Photo: Author)

Figure 216: Saint-Jacques de Nyer. Nave interior, from west.



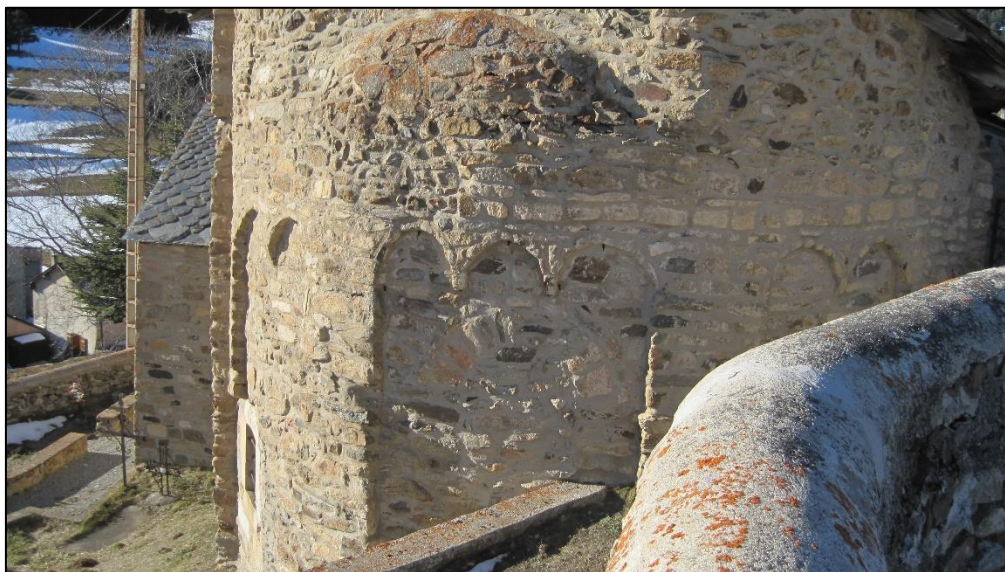
(Photo: Author)

Figure 217: Saint-Martin de Riutort (*Capcir*). General view, from east.



(Photo: Author)

Figure 218: Saint-Martin de Riutort (*Capcir*). Apse detail.



(Photo: Author)

Figure 219: Saint-André de Sorède (*Albères*). Nave wall, east elevation.



(Photo: Author)

Figure 220: Sainte-Marie d'Arles-sur-Tech (*Vallespir*). West front, detail.



(Photo: Author)

Figure 221: Sainte-Marie de Vilarmila (*Rosselló*). Apse detail.



(Photo: Author)

Figure 222: Saint-Martin de Canaveilles. General view, from south.



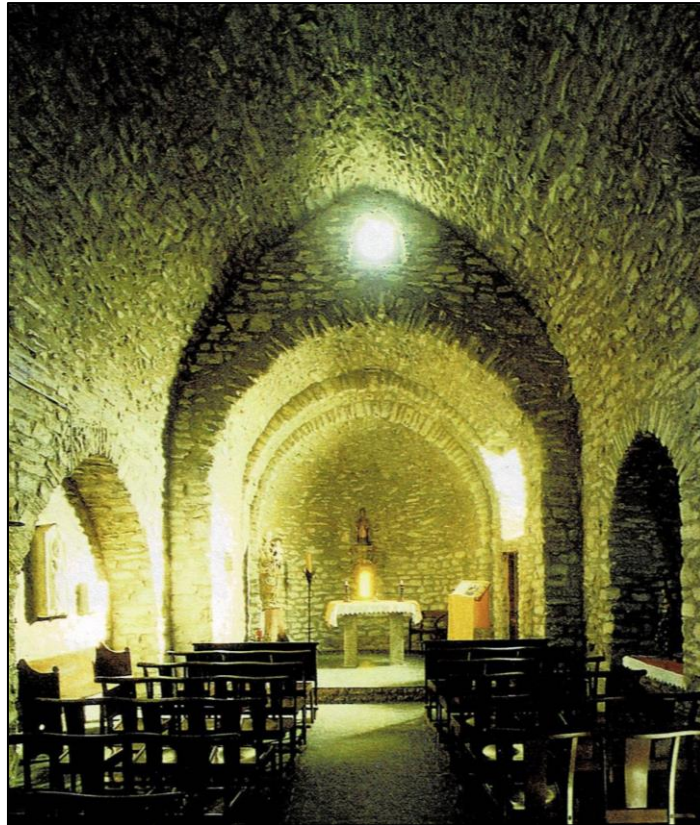
(Photo: Author)

Figure 223: Saint-Martin de Canaveilles. Nave, north exterior wall (detail).



(Photo: Author)

Figure 224: Saint-Martin de Canaveilles. Interior, from west.



(Source: CR [7]; Roura)

Figure 225: Sainte-Cécile de Celra. General view, from north.



(Photo: Author)

Figure 226: Sainte-Cécile de Celra. South elevation.



(Photo: Author)

Figure 227: Saint-André de Llar. South elevation.



(Photo: Author)

Figure 228: Saint-André de Llar. West elevation.



(Photo: Author)

Figure 229: Saint-André de Llar. Apse.



(Photo: Author)

Figure 230: Saint-André de Llar. South doorway.



(Photo: Author)

Figure 231: Saint-Michel des Plans. General view, from south.



(Photo: Author)

Note. Saint-Michel was originally the parish church for a village which has since been reduced to a single *mas*. It is now located on private property, and permission to visit was denied.

Figure 232: Saint-André d'Evol. General view, from west.



(Photo: Author)

Figure 233: Saint-André d'Evol. Apse.



(Photo: Author)

Figure 234: Saint-André d'Evol. Tower (detail).



(Photo: Author)

Figure 235: Saint-André d'Evol. Apse interior.



(Photo: Author)

Figure 236: Saint-André d'Evol. Nave, from east.



(Photo: Author)

Figure 237: Saint-Romain de Réal (*Capcir*). Apse detail.



(Photo: Author)

Figure 238: Saint-Romain de Réal (*Capcir*). Nave, south wall.



(Photo: Author)

Figure 239: Saint-Marcel de Flassa. General view, from north.



(Photo: Author)

Figure 240: Saint-Marcel de Flassa. Apse.



(Photo: Author)

Figure 241: Saint-Julien-et-Saint-Basilisse de Jujols. General view, from east.



(Photo: Author)

Figure 242: Saint-Julien-et-Saint-Basilisse. South elevation.



(Photo: Author)

Figure 243: Saint-Étienne de Campilles. Fabric, south wall.



(Photo: Author)

Figure 244: Saint-Étienne de Campilles. South doorway.



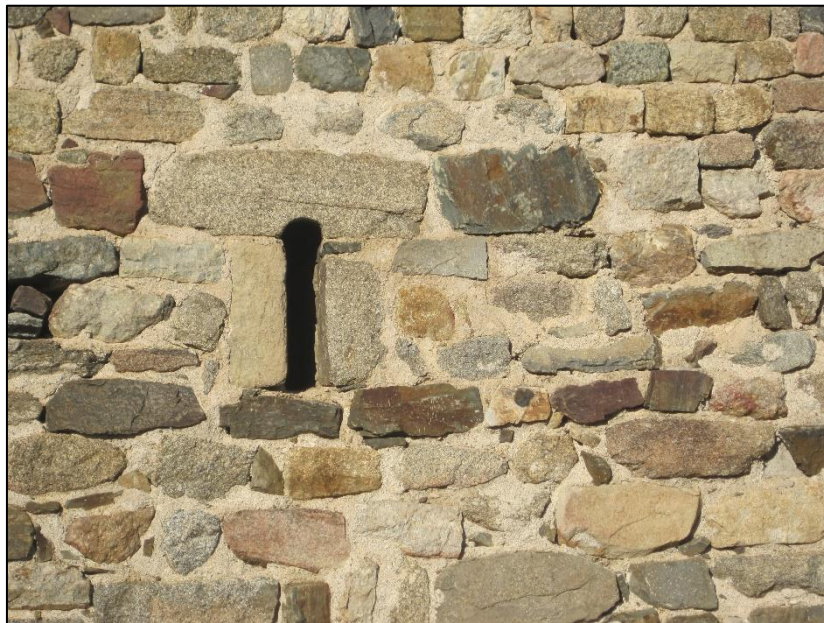
(Photo: Author)

Figure 245: Sainte-Eulalie d'Arbussols. South elevation.



(Photo: Author)

Figure 246: Sainte-Eulalie d'Arbussols. South elevation (detail).



(Photo: Author)

Figure 247: Sainte-Eulalie d'Arbussols. Apse.



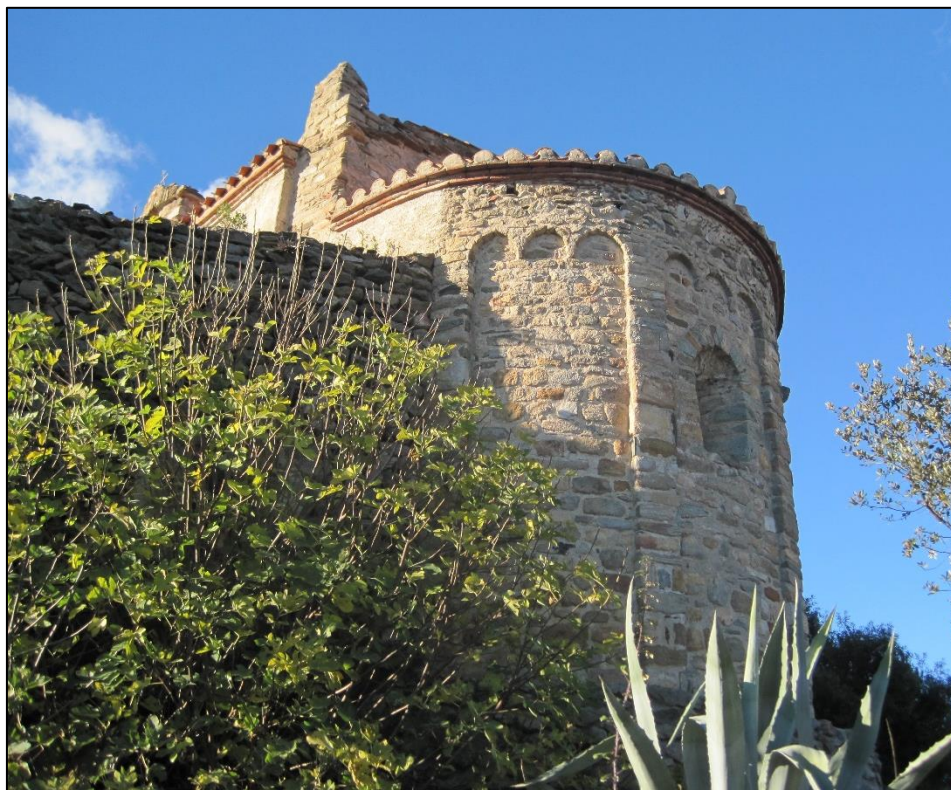
(Photo: Author)

Figure 248: Marcevol, Sainte-Marie-des-Grades. General view, from south-east.



(Photo: Author)

Figure 249: Marcevol, Sainte-Marie-des-Grades. Apse.



(Photo: Author)

Figure 250: Saint-Étienne de Sofrunys. Apse vault.



(Photo: Author)

Figure 251: Saint-Étienne de Sofrunys. Apse window (detail).



(Photo: Author)

Figure 252: Saint-Étienne de Sofrunys. Apse corbel table.



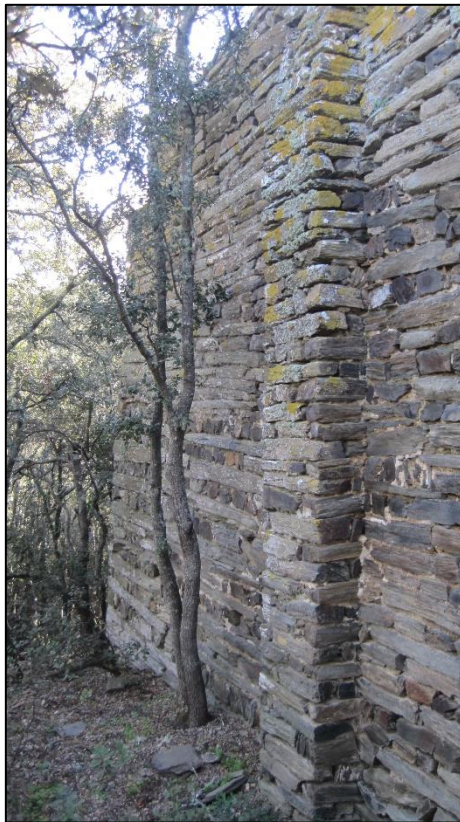
(Photo: Author)

Figure 253: Saint-Étienne de Sofrunys. North wall (interior detail).



(Photo: Author)

Figure 254: Saint-Étienne de Sofrunys. North wall (exterior detail).



(Photo: Author)

Figure 255: Saint-Étienne de Sofrunys. Masonry (detail).



(Photo: Author)

Figure 256: Saint-Saturnin de Montesquieu. West elevation.



(Photo: Author)

Figure 257: Saint-Saturnin de Montesquieu. Apse.



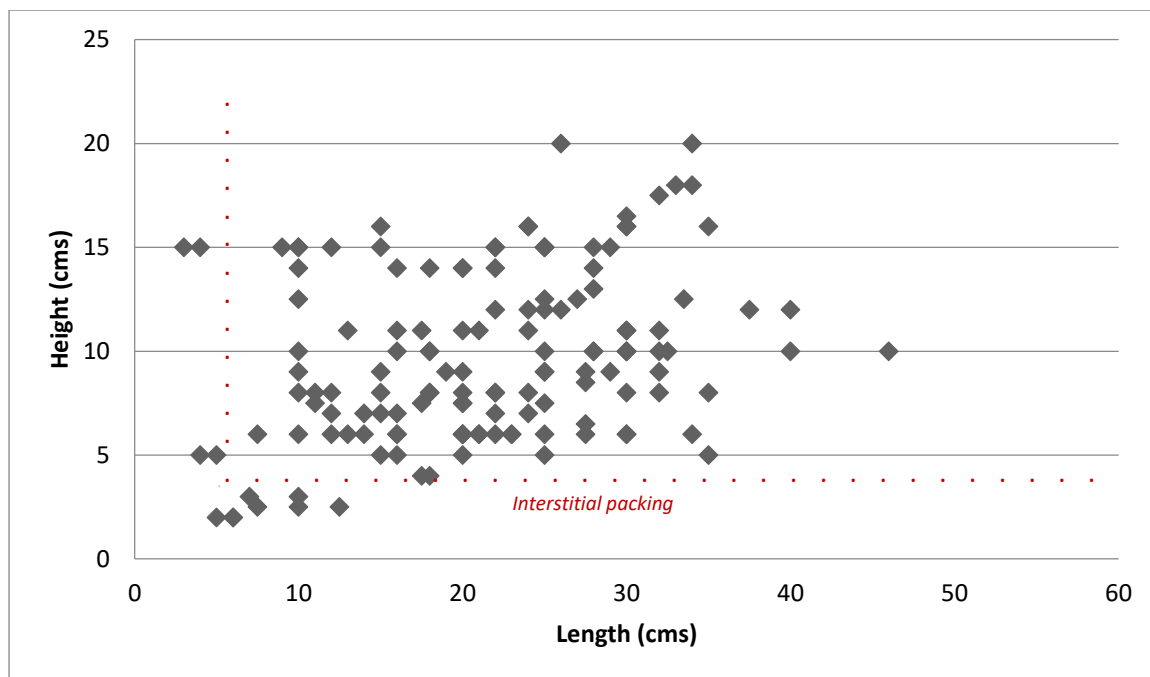
(Photo: Author)

Figure 258: Saint-Saturnin de Montesquieu. Apse detail.



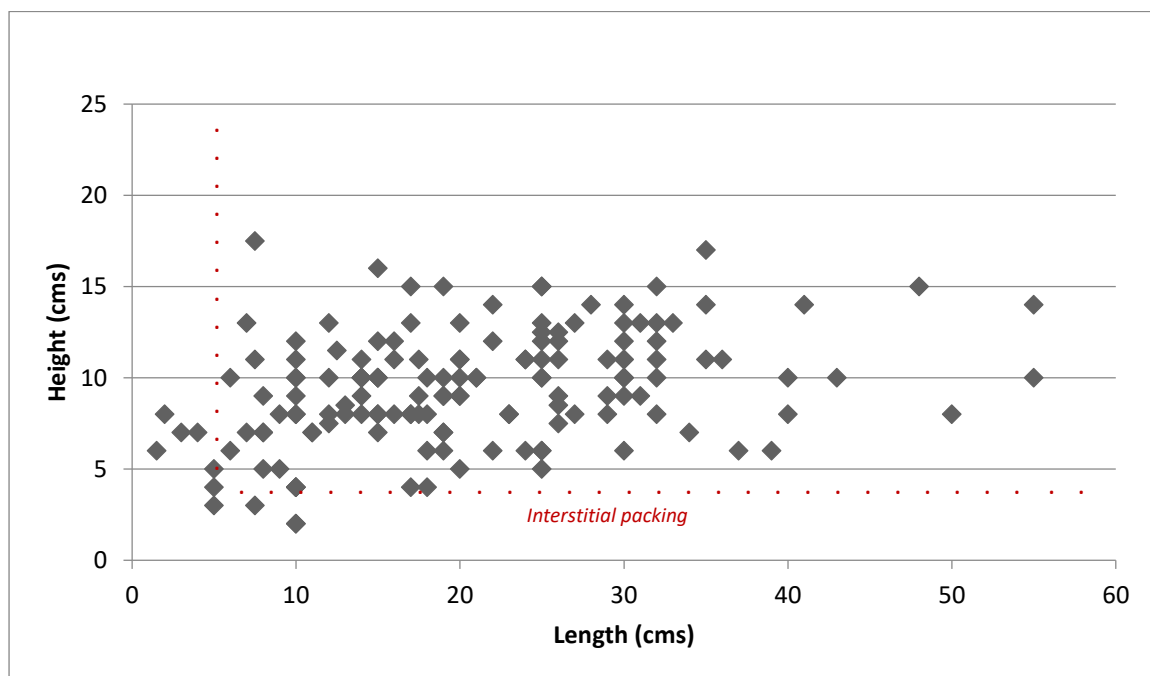
(Photo: Author)

Figure 259: Saint-Paul de Py. South wall, fabric analysis



Sample size: 3.5m².

Figure 260: Sainte-Eulalie de Fuilla. South wall, fabric analysis



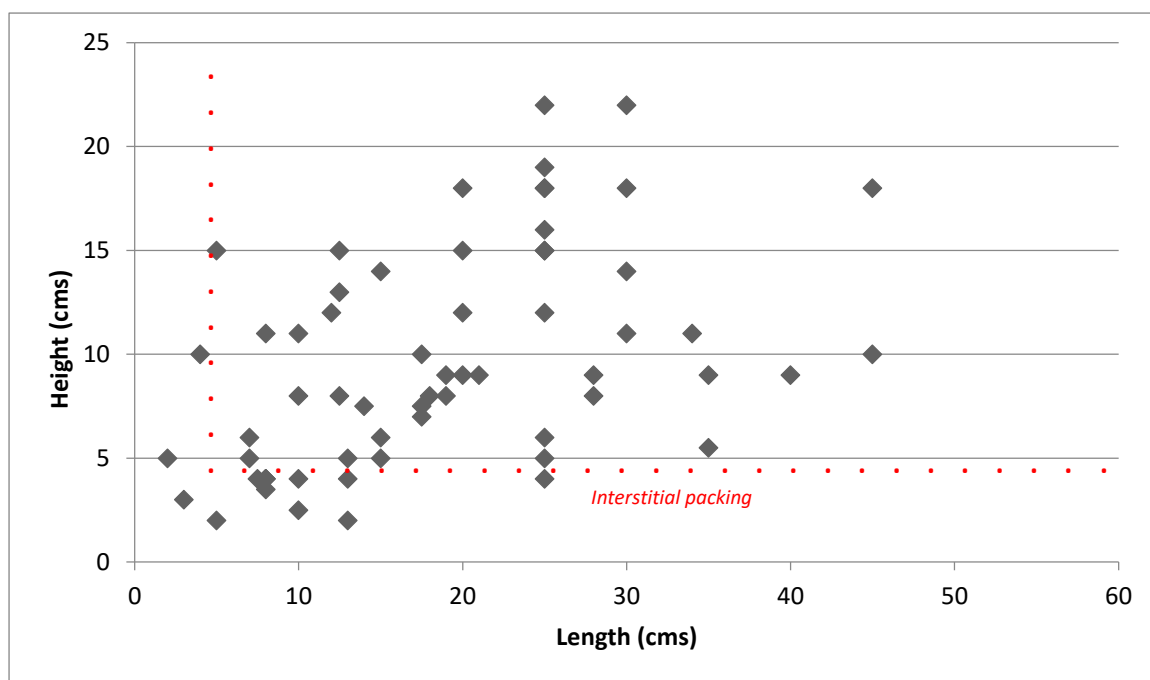
Sample size: 4.4m².

Figure 261: Sainte-Marie de Corneilla de Conflent. Tower fabric (west face).



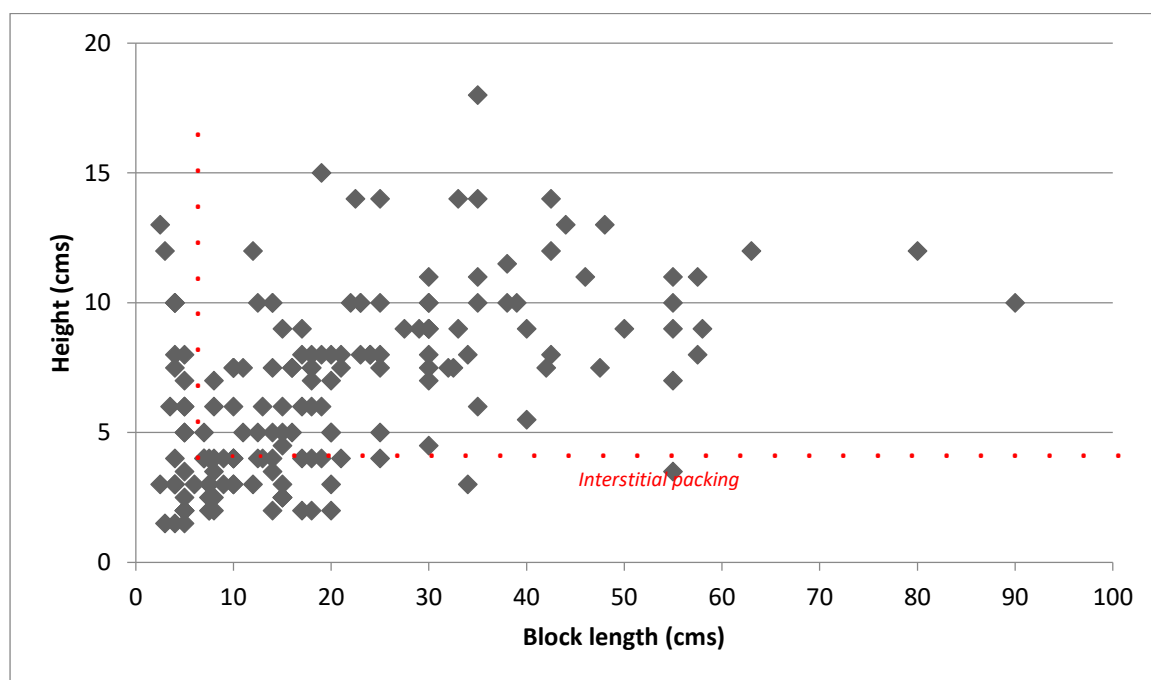
(Photo: Author)

Figure 262: Saint-Michel de Sornia. Apse, fabric analysis.



Sample size: 1.3m²

Figure 263: Saint-André d'Evol. Apse, fabric analysis



Sample size: 4.5m².

Figure 264: Saint-Paul de Py. South wall masonry (detail).



(Photo: Author)

A: travertine **B1:** unbonded blocks **B2:** engaged blocks

Figure 265: Sainte-Eulalie de Fuilla d'Avall. Principal apse masonry.



(Photo: Author)

A: eroded travertine **B:** *arco bardellonato* **C1:** block bonding **C2:** unbonded section