

Daoulas

Balade patrimoniale // Heritage Walk // Bale er glad

Daoulas, 1867 habitants*, est une petite ville traversée par deux cours d'eau principaux, la Mignonne - qui à l'origine s'appelait le Daoulas-le-Lezuzan et, moins connu, le Lohan. Elle se niche en fond de rade de Brest, entre Léon et Cornouaille, en pays Kernevoodez (nom de la coiffe portée autrefois à Daoulas et qui signifie "à la mode de Cornouaille").

Le nom de la cité apparaît déjà dans les textes médiévaux sous la forme Daoulasium. En 510 le seigneur du Faou, violent et païen, organise une expédition punitive contre des moines en réunion à proximité de son fief. De sa propre main, il tue les abbés Tadec et Judulus. Seule moinejaoua de Landévennec échappe au massacre. Accompagné de son oncle Paul Aurélien, évêque de Léon, il se rend au Faou, obligeant le seigneur à fonder un monastère sur les lieux de son crime. Selon une étymologie populaire, le nom de la cité viendrait de cette histoire tragique, dérivé de daou signifiant "deux" et laz signifiant "meurtre" en breton. Mais l'analyse toponymique nous apprend que le nom de Daoulas est issu de la localisation d'une motte féodale au confluent des deux rivières : en breton daou signifiant en effet "deux" et (g)las pour "ru, ruisseau".

Le charme de Daoulas a inspiré poètes, peintres et écrivains tels Pol de Courcy, Emile Souvestre, Eugène Boudin, Gustave Flaubert, Félix Benoist entre autres.

Daoulas is crossed by two main rivers: the Mignonne - known originally as the Daoulas - and the Lezuzan; and the lesser-known Lohan. This small town (1867 residents*) is tucked away at the lower end of the Bay of Brest and sits between the Léon and Cornouaille regions in the pays Kernevoodez (which gave its name to the square-shaped cap formerly worn by the women of Daoulas and also means "in the fashion of Cornouaille").

The town appears in Mediaeval records under the name Daoulasium. In 510 the violent and pagan Lord of Faou led a punitive strike against monks who were holding a meeting near his fiefdom, killing the priests Tadec and Judulus with his own hands. The only monk to survive the massacre was Jaoua de Landévennec who went to Faou with his uncle Paul Aurélien, Bishop of Léon, and compelled the Lord to found a monastery on the site of his crime. According to folk etymology, this tragic story is behind the town's name, stemming from the Breton words daou meaning "two" and laz, meaning "meurtre" (murder). However, toponymy tells us that the name Daoulas refers to the site of a motte and bailey castle at the confluence of two rivers. In Breton daou means two and (g)las means stream.

Daoulas has captivated and inspired many poets, painters and writers including Pol de Courcy, Emile Souvestre, Eugène Boudin, Gustave Flaubert and Félix Benoist.

Daoulas, gant he 1867 a annezidi, zo ur gêrig treuzet gant div wazh-dour bennañ, ar Mignon - a oa he anv an Daoulas gwechall - al Lezuzan hag, anavezet nebeutoc'h, al Loc'h'an. Tamolodet eo e goueled morfenn Brest, etre Leon ha Kerme, er vro Kernevoodez (anv ar c'hoef karrez a veze gwiket gwechall e Daoulas).

Anv ar geoded a zeu war wel dija en testennoù eus ar Grennamzer gant ar stumm Daoulasium. E 510 aotrou ar Faou, feuls ha pagan an tamm anezhañ, en doa graet un ergerzhadenn gastizañ a-enep menech bodet tost de zalc'h. Gant e zorn dezhañ e-unan en doa lazhet an aotrouien Tadec ha Judulus. Neus nemet ar manach Jaoua eus Landévennec en doa gallet tec'hel rak al lazhadeg. Asambles gant e eont Paol Aurélian, eskob Leon, ez eas d'ar Faou ha rediñ an aotrou da fontañ ur manati e lech e dorfed. Hervez un etimologiezh poblek e teufe anv kêr eus an istor skrijus-se, diwar daou ha laz. Met pa studier an anvioù-lech e tesker e teu anv Daoulas eus al lech ma oa ur voundenn-gastell e kember an div stêr, diwar daou ha (g)laz "richer, gwazh-dour".

Charm Daoulas en deus awenet barzhed, livourien ha skrivagnerien evel Pol de Courcy, Emile Souvestre, Eugène Boudin, Gustave Flaubert, Félix Benoist e-touez re all.

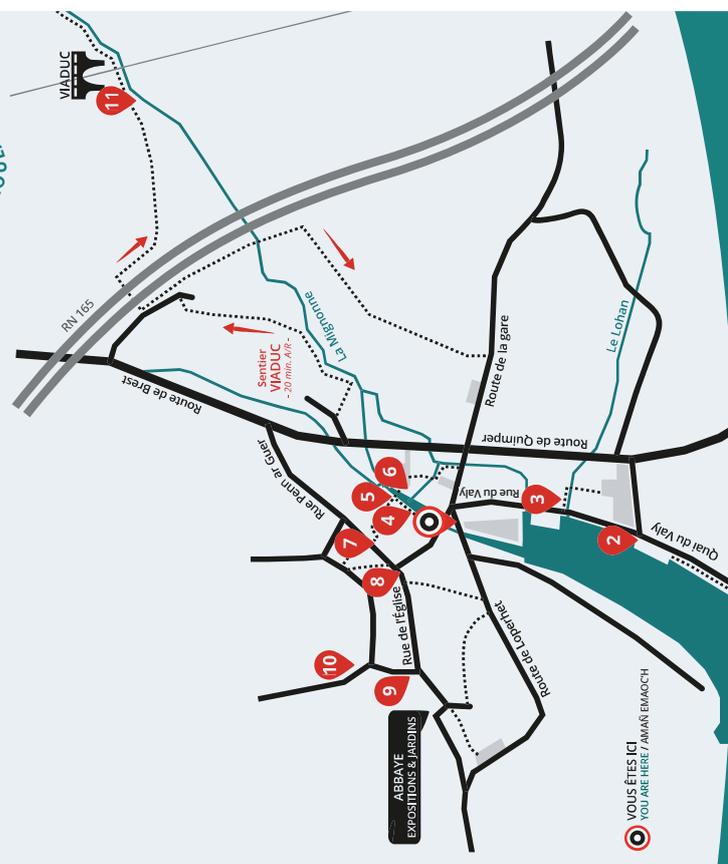
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* Recensement Censuses - Nivaraodeg 2019-2021



Nous vous invitons à découvrir Daoulas et à vous laisser charmer tout au long de votre promenade par sa grande richesse patrimoniale et ses paysages variés. Nous vous souhaitons une agréable promenade dans notre ville et de jolies découvertes !

Follow this trail to discover our town's rich heritage and varied landscapes. The more you walk and explore, the more you will fall for its charms.

Pedriñ a reomp achanoch d'ober anaoudegezh gant Daoulas ha da vezañ dudiet hed-he-hed ho pourmenadenn gant he glad puilh hag he ardremeziou llesseurt. Soutiñ a reomp deoc'h ur bourmenadenn bljus en hor c'hêr, ha traoù brav da welet !



Port, quai et activités

Le port se développe essentiellement entre le XIII^e et XV^e siècles. Au Moyen-Âge, Daoulas est très prospère. Les seigneurs locaux tiennent des registres précis des marchandises qui vont et viennent en bateau, notamment du vin de la région bordelaise et du sel de Saintonge ou de Guérande, pour ravitailler les moines de l'abbaye. À cette même époque, la kersantite, roche découverte à Kersanton (Loperhet) est utilisée pour la construction d'édifices religieux et de maisons mais également pour la fabrication des boulets de canon. En 1474, 1 800 pierres à canon sont exportées à Nantes. Aux XVII^e et XVIII^e siècles, des caboteurs livrent beurre, vin, eau-de-vie, fer et charbon. Mais le trafic portuaire commence à décliner à partir du milieu du XVIII^e faute d'infrastructures et de routes praticables. Dans les années 1950, c'est le maërl (amas de débris d'algues calcaires et de coquilles, mélangé à du sable servant à amender les sols) qui est déchargé au port.

La ville est par ailleurs connue pour sa fabrication de toile de lin, essentiellement utilisée pour les usages du quotidien. Au XVIII^e siècle, une vingtaine de métiers à tisser est dénombrée dans la commune et ses alentours.

La ville se développe de manière considérable de 1850 à 1930, notamment après l'inauguration de la route impériale qui modifie l'axe Landerneau-Daoulas et l'installation de plusieurs industries le long de la rivière. La ville continue de s'étendre au gré des implantations de zones pavillonnaires ou d'activités commerciales et multiple, dès 1980, sa superficie par 5.

Le port ne bénéficie pas d'infrastructure avant l'estacade (dont on devine encore les vestiges dans la vase à marée basse) et la construction du quai en août 1860. Le commerce de la porcelaine et la livraison de granit pour la construction du viaduc ferroviaire au-dessus de la Mignonne, entre 1860 et 1866, relancent pendant un temps le trafic maritime.

De nombreuses espèces d'oiseaux hivernent et nichent dans l'estuaire : aigrettes, hérons, courlis, mouettes, cormorans...

The port, quay, breakwater, and local industries

The port was developed primarily between the 13th and 15th centuries. Daoulas was very prosperous in the Middle Ages and local lords kept detailed registers of goods arriving and leaving by boat to supply monks at the abbey, including wine from Bordeaux and salt from Saintonge and Guérande. During this same era, kersantite, a rock discovered in the village of Kersanton (Loperhet), was used to build houses and religious buildings, and to make cannonballs. In 1474, 1800 cannonballs were exported to Nantes. In the 17th and 18th centuries, coasters delivered butter, wine, eau-de-vie, iron and coal. However, from the mid-1800s onwards, port traffic began to decline due to the lack of infrastructure and negotiable routes. In the 1950s, maërl (an accumulation of coralline algae and shells, mixed with sand and used to enrich soils) was unloaded at the port.

The town is also known for producing linen which was mainly used for everyday purposes. In the 18th century, there were around 20 looms in Daoulas and the surrounding area.

The town expanded considerably between 1850 and 1930, particularly after the route impériale opened, altering the Landerneau to Daoulas road, and after various industries set up along the river. It continued to grow as businesses and residential areas developed, increasing its surface area fivefold after 1980.

Before the breakwater (remains of which can still be seen in the mud at low tide) and construction of the quay in August 1860, the port had no infrastructure. The porcelain trade and construction of the railway viaduct above the Mignonne, between 1860 and 1866, gave maritime traffic a boost for a short while.

Many bird species winter and nest in the estuary, including egrets, herons, curlews, gulls, and cormorants.

Porzh, kae, peulgaer hag obererezhioù

Diorroet e oa bet ar porzh etre an Xlvet hag ar Xlvet kantved dreist-holl. Er Grennamzer e oa pinvidik-mor Daoulaz. Aotrouien ar vro a zalche marthoù resis evit monedone ar varchadourezh war vor, da skouer gwin eus korn-bro Bourdel pe holen eus Saintonge pe Gwenann, abalamour da vitalhañ menech an abati. Er memes mare e implijed ar chersantit – ur roc'h dizoloet e Kersanton (Loperched) – da sevel batisoù rellijl ha tiez, hag ivez da fardañ boledoù kanol. E 1474 e oa bet exporzhiet 1 800 a vein-kanol da Naoned. Er Xlvet hag en Xlvet kantved, bigi-aochañ a zegase amann, gwin, odivi, houarn ha glaou. Met adalek kreiz an Xlvet kantved e oa krog trafik ar porzh da zisteraat, defot a zanframmoù hag a hentou a c'halled mont aes drezo. Er bloavezhioù 1950 e oa ar maerl (tammoù bezhin razek ha kregin, mesket gant traezh, a servije da demziñ an douar) a ziskarged er porzh.

A-hend-all e oa brudet kêr abalamour d'ar fardañ lien lin, implijet dreist-holl er vuhez pemdez. En Xlvet kantved e c'halled kontañ un ugent bennak a sternioù gwiaer er gumun ha tro-war-dro.

Eus 1850 da 1930 e oa diorroet kêr a-zevri, gant digoradur hent an impalaer a cheñche an ahel Landerne - Daoulas ha diazeadur meur a industriezh a-hed ar stêr-peurgetket. Kenderc'hel a ra kêr d'en em astenn a-youl an diazeadurioù takadoù pavilhonoù pe obererezhioù kenwerzh. E 1980 e oa lieskementet he gorread dre 5 dija.

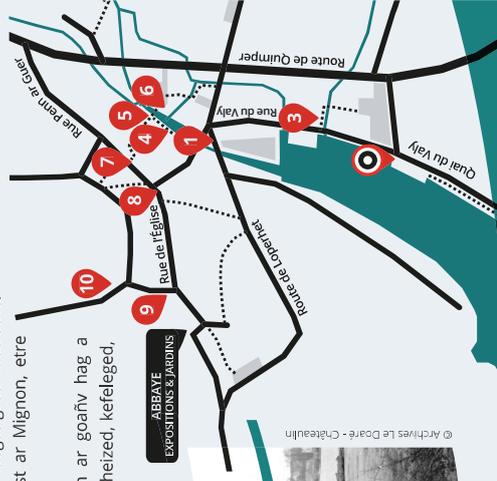
Ne oa ket a zanfram er porzh a-raok ar peulgaer (a zamweler ar relegoù anezhañ c'hoazh el lec'hid pa vez izel ar mor) ha savidigezh ar chae e miz Eost 1860. Evit ur mare e oa bet adlanset an trafik war vor gant kenwerzh ar porselen hag an degas greunnt da sevel ar pont-meur evit an hent-houarn dreist ar Mignon, etre 1860 ha 1866.

E-leizh a spesadoù laboused a dremen ar goañv hag a neizh e genoù ar stêr : herlegoned, kercheized, kefeleged, gouelaniged, morvrini...

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ABBAYE EXPOSITIONS & JARDINS

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La fabrique de porcelaine

En 1800, un gisement de kaolin est découvert à l'Hôpital-Camfrout. Mais ce n'est qu'en 1855 qu'une fabrique de porcelaines est créée. Communément appelée faïencerie par les Daoulasiens, il s'agit bien d'une manufacture de porcelaine. Victor Marchais, ingénieur de la région de Limoges, en prend la direction en 1864. À son décès en 1891, la fabrique cesse de fonctionner.

La qualité de la porcelaine que l'on y produit, blanche ou légèrement teintée (brun clair à foncé), sans décor, est d'une qualité telle qu'elle peut rivaliser avec celle de Limoges ou de Bayeux. Victor Marchais en fait même exposer quelques pièces à l'exposition universelle de Paris, en 1878. Elle est quasi exclusivement vendue à Daoulas sur le champ de foire, lors des marchés.

À son apogée, l'usine compte une cinquantaine d'ouvriers, de Daoulas et des bourgs environnants, dont un tiers de femmes et un enfant de 8 ans.



Peinture de Pierre Kerlin

The porcelain factory

In 1800, a kaolin deposit was discovered in the Hôpital-Camfrout district. However, it wasn't until 1855 that a porcelain factory was created. Although it was generally known locally as the «pottery» (faïencerie), it did indeed produce porcelain. Victor Marchais, an engineer from the Limoges region took over management of the factory in 1864. The site closed when he died in 1891.

The porcelain produced here was plain white or delicately tinted (light to dark brown), and rivals Limoges and Bayeux porcelain in quality. Victor Marchais even showcased some pieces at the 1878 Universal Exhibition in Paris. It was sold almost exclusively in Daoulas, at markets on the fairground.

At its peak, the factory employed around 50 people from Daoulas and the surrounding villages. One third of the workers were women and there was also an eight-year-old child.

Al labouradeg porselen

E 1800 e oa bet dizoloet ur gwelead kaolin en Ospital. Met e 1855 hepken e oa bet krouet ul labouradeg porselen. Anvet e veze peurvuiañ feilhañserezh gant tud Daoulaz, met bez' e oa ul labouradeg porselen evit gwir. Victor Marchais, un jinnour eus korn-bro Limoges, a gemeras ar penn anezhi e 1864. Pa varvas e 1891 e paouezas al labouradeg da vont en-dro.

Ken bras eo kalite ar porselen a broded eno, gwenn pe livet un tammig (eus gell da cheil-du), diginkl, ken e c'hall kevezañ gant hini Limoges pe Bayeux. Victor Marchais en doa diskouezet un nebeud pezhioù e diskouezadeg hollvedel Pariz zoken, e 1878. Gwerzhet e veze e Daoulaz hepken pe dost, war ar marc'hallac'h, pa veze marc'had.

Pa oa en he bogo oa un hanter-kant bennaka vicherourien el labouradeg, tud eus Daoulaz hag eus ar bourc'hioù tro-war-dro, en o zouez un drederenn a verc'hed hag ur buge! 8 vloaz.

FAÏENCERIE OU PORCELAINERIE ?

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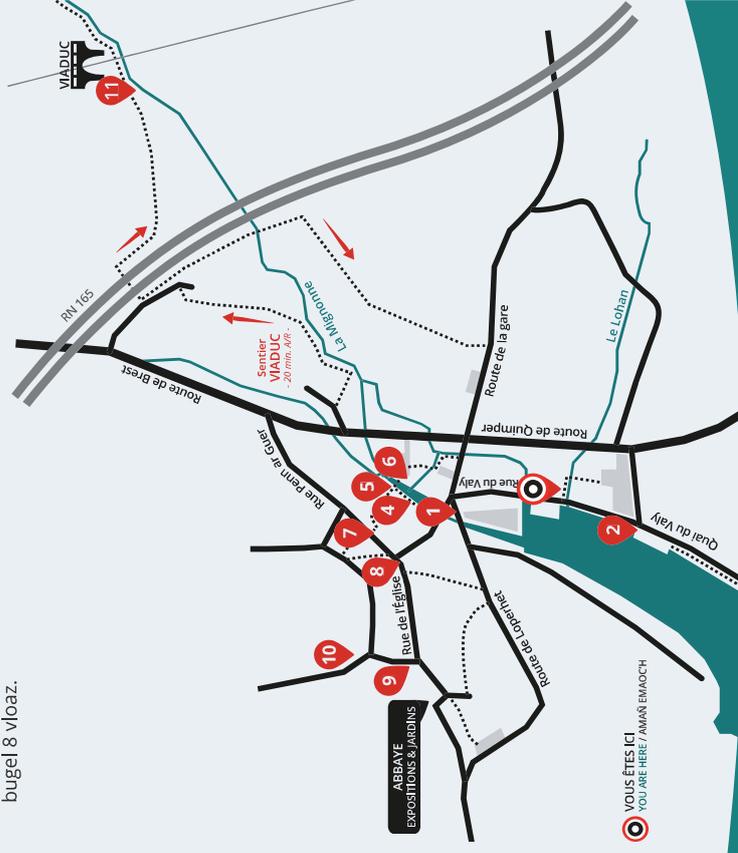
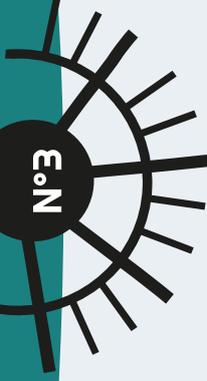
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Moulin du Pont

Datant de la seconde moitié du XII^e siècle, le moulin est antérieur à l'abbaye qui date de la fin du XII^e siècle (construite sur les ruines d'un ancien monastère du VI^e siècle). Les premiers utilisateurs de cet ultime vestige de l'implantation féodale à Daoulas, sont les moines qui y battent le chanvre, le lin puis le blé. Le passage des hommes, des animaux, des marchandises sur le pont-moulin donne lieu à perception de droits par les moines.

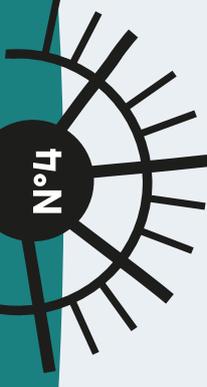
La base du moulin est consolidée au XV^e siècle par la pierre de Kersanton. Il ne dispose que d'un étage mais est plus large. En 1880, le meunier décide d'ajouter un second étage et installe un système mécanique afin d'améliorer la production.

Un troisième étage, ajouté en 1936, abrite la machinerie. En 1962, un quatrième étage est construit pour accueillir une soufflerie électrique. L'installation de pompes pneumatiques permet l'aspiration du grain. Le moulin a, par ailleurs, une particularité : c'est un moulin à pirouette, la roue tournant à l'horizontale, sous l'édifice.

L'activité du moulin s'arrête totalement au début des années 70 et le bâtiment est laissé à l'abandon. En 1998, la ville de Daoulas rachète le moulin pour le restaurer et en faire un écomusée.



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The mill on the bridge

The mill was built in the second half of the 12th century, before the abbey, which dates from the end of the 12th century (and sits on the ruins of the former 6th century monastery).

The first users of this last vestige of feudal rule in Daoulas were monks who came here to thresh hemp, flax and then wheat and who were able to charge a toll on people, animals and goods crossing the bridge.

In the 15th century, the base of the mill was strengthened with rock from Kersanton. At this time, the building was all on one level, but this was extensive. In 1880, the miller added a second floor and installed a mechanical system to improve productivity.

A third floor was added as a machine room in 1936. In 1962, a fourth floor was built to house an electric blower. Pneumatic pumps were installed to convey grain. The mill is distinctive in that its wheel turns in a horizontal position below the building.

All activity at the mill stopped in the early 1970s and the building was abandoned. In 1998, the town of Daoulas bought the mill and restored it as an eco-museum.

Milin ar Pont

Eus an eil hanterenn eus an ^{XII}^{vet} kantved eo ar vilin, setu ez eo koshoc'h eget an abati a zo eus fin an ^{XII}^{vet} kantved (savet war relegoù ur manati kozh eus ar ^{VI}^{vet} kantved).

Implijerien gentañ an aspadenn diwezhañ-mañ eus ar feodelezh e Daoulaz eo ar venec'h a zorne eno ar c'hanab, al lin ha goude-se an ed. Pa dremene tud, loened pe marc'hadourezh dre ar pont-milin e veze paeet kustum d'ar venec'h.

Solutaet e oa bet diazez ar vilin er ^{XV}^{vet} kantved gant maen Kersanton. Ne oa nemet un estaj dezhi met ledanoc'h e oa. E 1880 e oa bet divizet gant ar miliner lakaat un eil estaj ouzhpenn ha staliañ eno ur sistem mekanikel abalamour da wellaat ar produñ.

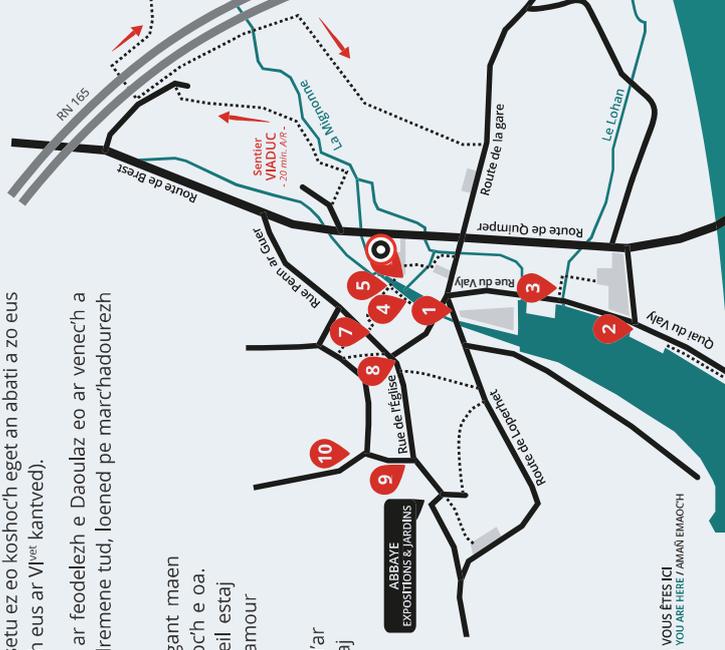
Un trede estaj, ouzhpennet e 1936, a ro bod d'ar mekanikerezh. E 1962 e oa bet savet ur pevare estaj evit lakaat ur c'hwezherez tredan. Gant ar pompoù pneumatek e c'halled sunañ ar greun. A-hend-all ez eus un dibarder gant ar vilin : ur vilin-gruffell eo, ha treiñ a ra ar rod a-blaen, dindan ar savadur.

Paouezet e oad bet penn-da-benn gant oberenrezh ar vilin e penn kentañ ar bloavezhioù 70 ha chomet e oa ar savadur en disir. E 1998 e oa bet adprenet ar vilin gant kêr Zaoulaz evit renevezñ anezhi hag ober un ekomirdi anezhi.

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Ancienne cheminée

C'est le 20 avril 1914 que le sous-préfet de Brest autorise l'implantation à Daoulas, au lieu-dit «l'étang», d'une usine de blanchiment de coton pour les poudreries, sollicitée par un industriel de Brest.

L'usine devient une conserverie en 1924. La cheminée en briques rouges mesure à l'origine plus de 30 mètres de haut. Elle surplombe l'usine de M. Madec, pêcheur de coquilles Saint-Jacques, originaire de Logonna-Daoulas qui installe son entreprise à cet endroit. Son commerce de coquillages ayant périclité, il se reconvertis dans la conserverie de légumes.

Dans les parages, existe également une usine de séchage de chicorée créée en 1907. Une scierie mécanique est implantée en 1910 à proximité du lavoir qui n'existe plus aujourd'hui.

Cette placette (du Dr Castel) débouche sur la route de Brest, ancienne route nationale aménagée pour le passage de Napoléon III et sa femme l'impératrice Eugénie en 1858. De nombreuses constructions, notamment de belles demeures à encorbellement, sont rasées pour permettre le passage de l'imposant cortège impérial parti de Brest pour rejoindre Quimper.

La cheminée, dont ne subsiste que la base, est détruite en 1986 car elle menace de s'effondrer.

The old chimney

On 20 April 1914, on the request of a local industrialist, the sous-préfet for Brest authorised construction of a bleaching factory for gun cotton in Daoulas, in the area known as the étang (pond).

In 1924, the site was converted to a cannery by a Mr Madec - a scallop fisher from Logonna-Daoulas who moved into vegetable canning when his shellfish business collapsed. The factory's imposing redbrick chimney originally stood 30 metres high.

Nearby, there was also a chicory drying factory, which was set up in 1907, and a sawmill which was built in 1910 near the now-defunct wash house.

This little town square (Dr Castel) opens onto the route de Brest, the former national road which was built for the passage of Napoleon III and his wife, the Empress Eugénie in 1858. So that the grand Imperial procession could travel from Brest to Quimper, many buildings, including beautiful, corbelled residences, were demolished.

Most of the chimney was knocked down in 1986 because it was at risk of collapsing. Today, only its base remains.

Siminal gorzh

D'an 20 a viz Ebrrel 1914, ispreded Brest en doa aotreet sevele Daoulaz, el lech anvet « al lenn », ul labouradeg da wennaat ar c'hoton evit ar poultrerezhioù, diwar goullenn un industriour eus Brest.

Dont a reas an uzin da vezañ ul labouradeg boued-mir e 1924. Er penn kentañ he doa ar siminal brikennoù ruz ouzhpenn 30 metr a uhelder. Edo a-us labouradeg an aotrou Madeg, anezhañ ur pesketaer kregin-sant-jakez eus Logonna-Daoulaz a stalias e embregerezh el lech-se. Aet e oa e genwerzh kregin da fall, setu en doa adtroet anezhañ el legumaj e boestoù-mir.

Er memes korn e oa ivez ul labouradeg sechañ sikorea krouet e 1907. E 1910 e oa bet staliet un heskennerezh vekanikel tost d'al lenn-walc'hin n'eus ket anezhi ken en deiz hiziv.

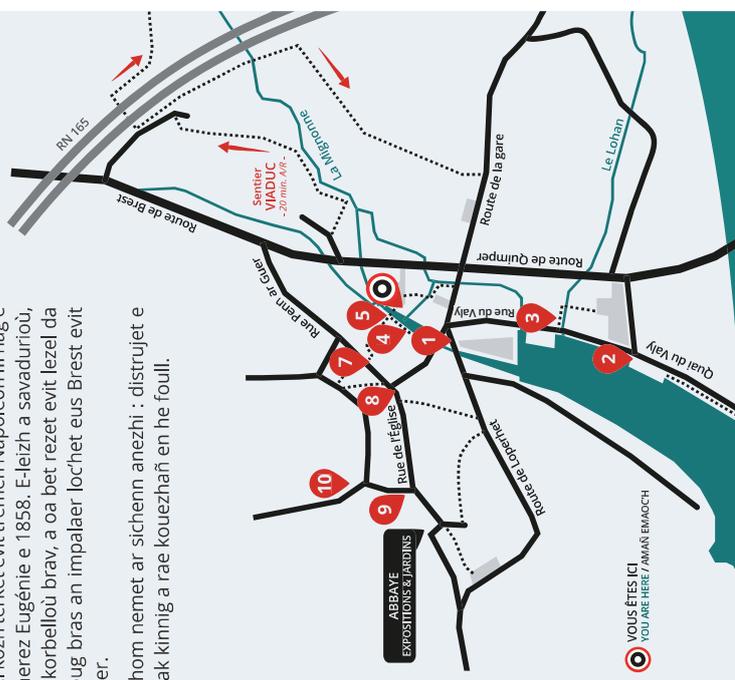
Ar blasennig-se (hini an Dr Castel) a zibouk war hent Brest, un hent broadel kozh terket evit tremen Napoleon III hag e wreg an impalaerez Eugénie e 1858. E-leizh a savadurioù, en o mesk tiez korbelloù brav, a oa bet rezet evit lezel da dremen ambroug bras an impalaer loc'het eus Brest evit mont da Gemper.

Ar siminal ne chom nemet ar sicc'henn anezhi : distrujet e oa bet e 1986 rak kinnig a rae kouezhañ en he foull.

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Champ de foire

et rue de la Grande Cohue

Nous sommes ici dans le centre historique de Daoulas, qui s'est développé vers la rue Pen ar Guer ("bout du village" en breton), autrefois dénommée la rue Guerneur, puis de la Grande Cohue. En latin médiéval, le terme cohua signifie "halle" tout comme en breton le mot kochu ; le sens d'assemblée tumultueuse vient plus tard, au XVII^e siècle.

Ces rues structurent véritablement l'organisation de la ville. Les accusés sont par ailleurs jugés ici, en place publique.

La place du champ de foire Marc'hallac'h possède des halles qui sont détruites au XV^e siècle lors d'un incendie. Ce marché est très fréquenté par les habitants de Daoulas mais aussi des communes environnantes, les denrées arrivant par le port. Il accueille jusque dans les années 1980 une foire aux juments poulinières. L'ancienne balance servant à peser le bétail subsiste à l'est de la place, dominée par un calvaire de 1590.

Réaménagé en 1878, le champ de foire est abandonné au profit de la place Saint-Yves qui accueille de nos jours, tous les dimanches matins, un marché renommé perpétuant ainsi la tradition marchande de la ville.

Fairground and Grande Cohue street

You are in the historic centre of Daoulas, which grew around the rue Pen ar Guer or "edge of the village". In the past, the street was known as rue Guerneur and then rue de la Grande Cohue. In mediaeval Latin, the word cohua means "market hall", just like the Breton word kochu. It wasn't until the 18th century that cohue came to mean a rowdy gathering.

Civic life in the town was structured around this area. Defendants also faced trial here, in public.

Until the 15th century, when they were destroyed in a fire, market halls stood on the fairground or Marc'hallac'h. As foodstuffs arrived in Daoulas via the port, this market was once very popular with both residents from the town and from neighbouring villages. A horse fair for broodmares was held here until the 1980s. To the east of the ground, a wayside cross from 1590 towers over the old scales on which animals were once weighed.

In 1878, the fairground was redeveloped and abandoned in favour of the place Saint-Yves where a well-known market is now held every Sunday morning, continuing the town's trading tradition.

Marc'hallac'h haq Straed ar C'hoc'hu bras

Amañ emaoamp e kreiz-kêr istorel Daoulaz a oa diorroet war-zu straed Penn ar Gêr, anvet gwechall straed ar Gerveur, ha goude-se straed ar C'hoc'hu bras. E latin ar Grennamzer e talveze ar ger cohua kement ha "kochu" e brezhoneg ; diwezhatoc'h, er XVII^{vet} kantved, e oa deuet ar ster gwaskadeg dezhañ e galleg.

Gant ar straedoù-se ez eo frammet evit gwir aozadur kêr. A-hend-all e veze barnet an damallidi amañ, a-wel d'an holl.

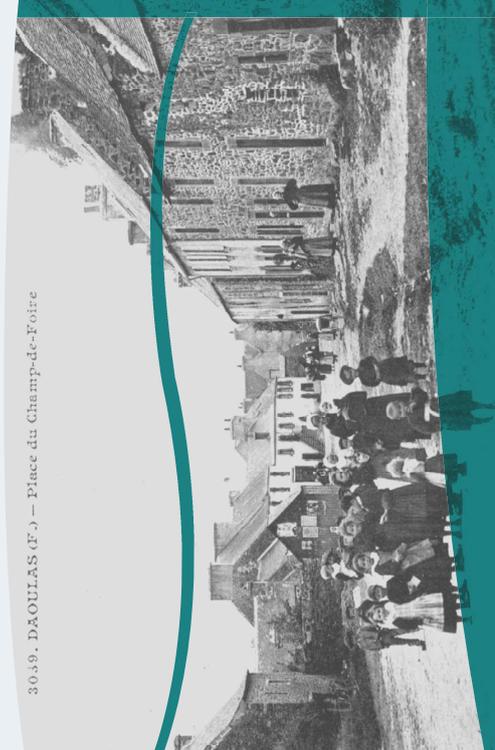
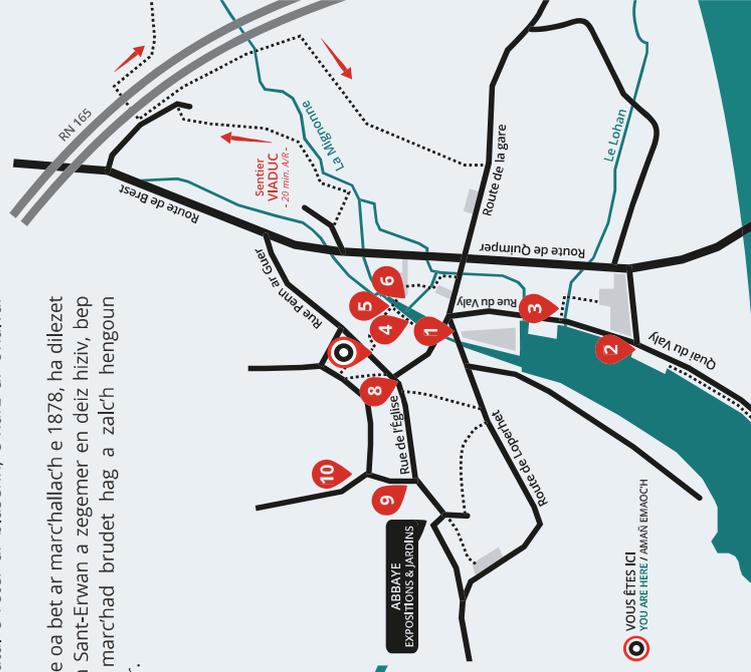
War ar Marc'hallac'h e oa ur c'hoc'hu hag a oa bet distrujet gant an tan-gwall er XV^{vet} kantved. Darempredet stank e oa ar marc'had-se gant annezidi Daoulaz hag ivez re ar c'humunioù tro-war-dro ; erruout a rae ar bevafañs dre ar porzh. Betek ar bloavezhioù 1980 e tegemere ivez foar ar chezekenned-eal. Bez' ez eus c'hoazh eus ar valañs da bouezañ ar chatal e reter ar blasenn, e-harz ur c'halvar eus 1590.

Adkempennet e oa bet ar marc'hallac'h e 1878, ha dilezet evit ar blasenn Sant-Erwan a zegemer en deiz hiziv, bep Sul vintin, ur marc'had brudet hag a zalc'h hengoun kenwerzhel kêr.

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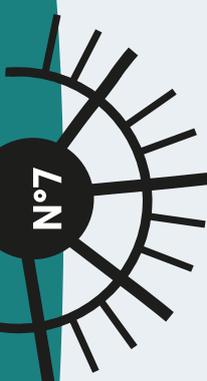
Kendalc'hit da lenn war al lec'h-henn-mañ.



30.19 - DAULAS (F.) - Place du Champ-de-Foire



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Daoulas

Balade patrimoniale // Heritage Walk // Bale er glad

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Chapelle Sainte-Anne

La chapelle Sainte-Anne, hospice créé par l'ordre de Saint-Jean de Jérusalem jusqu'en 1429, est remaniée en 1667. Un dortoir, à l'arrière, jouxte la chapelle pour accueillir les pèlerins en route pour Saint-Jacques de Compostelle, Rocamadour ou effectuant le Tro Breizh. Après la Révolution, la chapelle sert de local pour accueillir les réunions du corps politique afin de délibérer des affaires de la paroisse. Les pierres de son transept, démoli au XIX^e siècle, servent à la construction du presbytère. Son porche est en pierre de Kersanton, le reste de l'édifice en pierre de Logonna. Le clocher abrite trois cloches dont l'une est fondue en 1658. La chapelle est classée monument historique en 1862.

Sur le porche, des colonnes corinthiennes entourent Sainte Anne et la Vierge Marie. En bas à droite, on retrouve Joseph (l'époux de Marie) et à gauche Joachim (l'époux d'Anne).

A proximité, le calvaire du XV^e siècle illustre les scènes de la Crucifixion à l'ouest, et de la Nativité à l'est.

St-Anne's chapel

The Chapelle Sainte-Anne was modified in 1667 having served as a hospice founded by the Knights Hospitaller of St John of Jerusalem until 1429. A dormitory joined the Chapel at the back and provided accommodation to pilgrims on the road to Compostela and Rocamadour or who were following the Tro Breizh. After the French Revolution, the chapel provided a venue for the authorities to consider and discuss parish matters. Stones from its transept, which was demolished in the 19th century, were used to build the presbytery. The porch was built from Kersanton rock and the rest of the building from Logonna stone. There were three bells in the steeple including one which was cast in 1658. The chapel was registered as an historic monument in 1862.

At the top of the porch, Saint Anne and the Virgin Mary stand between Corinthian columns. At the base, Joseph (husband of Mary) stands on the right and Joachim (husband of Anne) on the left.

Nearby, the 15th century cross depicts the crucifixion on its west-pointing arm and the Nativity on its east-pointing arm.

Chapel Santez Anna

Chapel Santez-Anna, un ospis krouet gant urzh Sant-Yann Jeruzalem e 1429, a oa bet adkempennet e 1667. Un hunva, a-dreñv, zo sko ouzha ar chapel evit degemer ar birc'hirined en hent evit Sant-Jakez-Kompostella, Rocamadour pe oc'h ober Tro Breizh. Goude an Dispac'h bras e oa bet implijet ar chapel da sal evit degemer emvoudoù ar bolitikoerien abalamour da vreaata aferioù ar barrez. Mein ar groazenn anezhi, distrujet en XIX^{vet} kantved, o doa servijet da sevel ar presbital. He forched zo e maen Kersanton, hag ar peurrest eus ar savadur zo e maen Logonna. En tour ez eus tri c'hloc'h hag a zo bet teuzet unan anezho e 1658. Emañ ar chapel e roll ar monumantoù istorel abaoe 1862.

War ar porched ez eus kolonnennoù korintek en-dro da Santez-Anna ha d'ar Werchez. En traoñ, a-zehoù e kaver Jozef (pried ar Werchez) hag a-gleiz Joachin (pried Anna). Nepell ac'hano, ar c'halar eus ar XV^{vet} kantved a ziskouez taolennoù eus ar C'hroazstagañ er c'hornôg, hag eus ar C'hinvelezh er reter.

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Chapelle Saint-Roch

Nichée dans son petit coin de verdure, surplombant la cité, cette jolie chapelle s'élève sur un site très ancien, comme en témoigne une croix romane monolithique en granit érigée à proximité. Les archives les plus anciennes attestent une présence gallo-romaine et, peut-être, un fanum (temple). Le site est christianisé par la construction de cette chapelle dédiée à Saint-Roch, invoqué pour arrêter la peste. Une épidémie ravage en effet la région en 1597. Son architecture modeste actuelle date du XVIII^e siècle.

Saint Roch's chapel

Tucked away in a green spot overlooking the town, this attractive chapel stands on an ancient site, as evidenced by the granite, monolithic, Romanesque cross standing nearby. The oldest archives confirm a Gallo Roman presence here, and maybe a fanum or temple. The site was given over to Christianity when this chapel was built and dedicated to Saint Roch, who was invoked against the plague (an epidemic ravaged the region in 1597). Its current modest architecture dates from the 18th century.

Chapel Sant-Rok

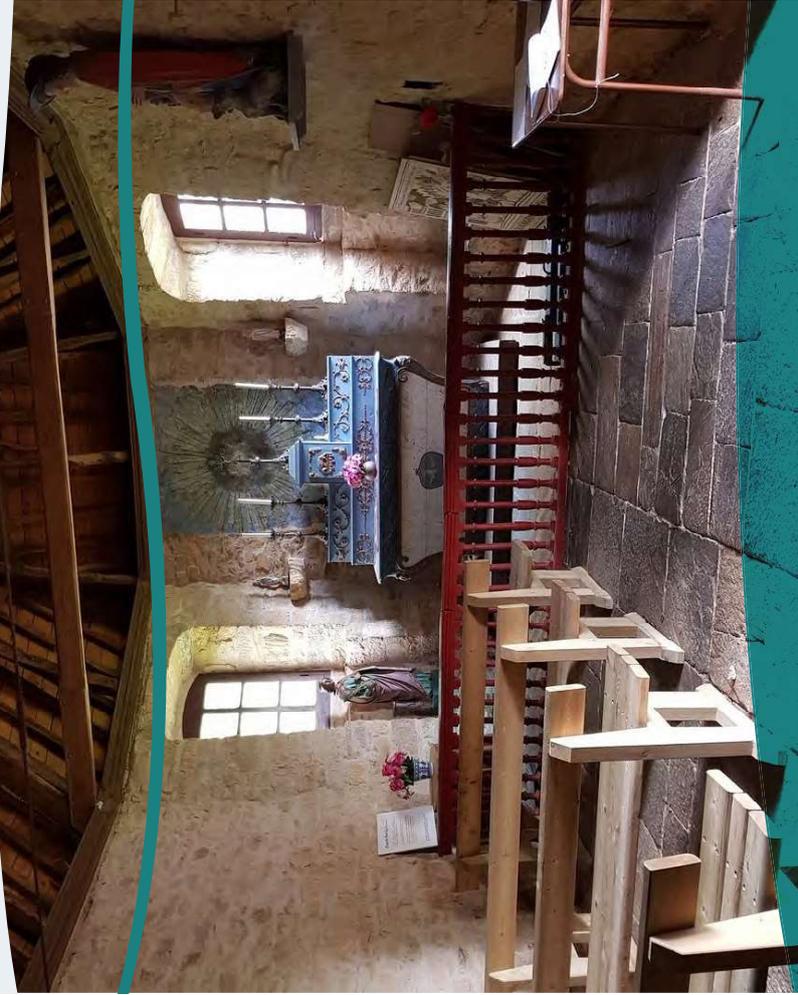
Ar chapel goant-mañ, tamolodet en ur c'hornig glasvez a-us kêr, zo savet en ul lec'hienn kozh-kozh, evel m'en test ur groaz roman unvaenek e greunit savet e-kichen. An dielloù koshañ a dest e oa bet tud galian-ha-roman eno, ha marteze ur fanum (templ). Kristenaet e oa bet al lec'h pa oa bet savet ar chapel-mañ dediet da Sant-Rok, a veze pedet evit herzel ar voseñn rak drastet e oa bet ar vro gant un epidemiezh e 1597. He arkitektouriezh diginkl a vremañ zo eus an XVIII^{vet} kantved.



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Nous vous invitons à découvrir Daoulas et à vous laisser charmer tout au long de votre promenade par sa grande richesse patrimoniale et ses paysages variés.

Follow this trail to discover our town's rich heritage and varied landscapes.

Pedin a reomp ar hanoc'h d'ober anaoudegezh gant Daoulaz ha da vezañ dudiet hed-ha-hed ho pourmenadenn gant he glad puilh hag he ardremerziou llesseurt.

Le Viaduc

Le viaduc de Daoulas, construit au-dessus de la rivière de Daoulas (aujourd'hui dénommée la Mignonne) entre 1860 et 1866, est en granit de l'aber Ildut. Les blocs de pierre sont acheminés par gabares jusqu'à l'estacade puis au quai de Daoulas, construit à cette occasion. Ce viaduc, mis en service en 1871, long de 357 mètres et haut de 38 mètres, est construit par M. Leturc.

La population de Daoulas augmente considérablement à l'époque de son édification. Sa construction laborieuse est endeuillée par plusieurs accidents mortels : l'un d'entre eux, survenu le 19 mars 1867, implique un jeune garçon de 14 ans, employé comme aiguilleur sur le chantier, qui est victime d'un wagon lui passant sur le corps alors que l'ensemble du train, un convoi de chantier chargé de matériaux de construction, bascule dans le vide.

The viaduct

The Daoulas viaduct was built above the river Daoulas (known today as the Mignonne) between 1860 and 1866. It is made with granite from l'Aber-Ildut. The stone blocks were transported to the breakwater by gabare (barge) and then on to the quay constructed specifically for this purpose. The viaduct was built by a Mr Leturc. It is 357 metres long and 38 metres high and was opened in 1871.

The population of Daoulas increased considerably during its construction. This was an arduous project, overshadowed by a number of fatal accidents. In one such incident, on 19 March 1867, a 14-year-old boy working at the site as a pointsman was crushed by a truck when an entire train loaded with construction materials toppled over the edge.

Ar pont-meur

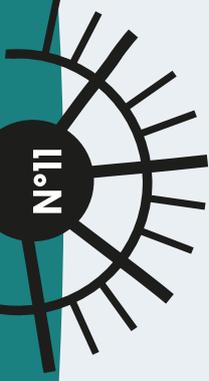
Pont-meur Daoulaz, savet a-us stêr Daoulaz (anvet ar Mignon en deiz hiziv) etre 1860 ha 1866, zo e greunited eus aber Ildud. Dezouget e veze ar blochoù maen gant kobiri betek ar peulgae, ha goude-se betek-kae Daoulaz a oa bet savet a-ratozh evit an dra-se. Ar pont-meur-mañ, digoret e 1871, gant 357 metr a hirder ha 38 metr a uhelder, a oa bet lakaet sevel gant an aotrou Leturc.

Kreskiñ a reas poblañs Daoulaz un tamm mat pa oa bet savet. Labourus e oa bet ar savidigezh, ha lakaet er c'hañv gant meur a zarvoud marvus : unan anezho, degouezhet d'an 19 a viz Meurzh 1867, a oa ur paotr-yaouank 14 vloaz, implijet da hentour er chanter, hag a oa bet lazhet gant ur vagon tremenet war e gorf, hag an tren a-bezh, karget gant danvez sevel evit ar chanter, da wintañ er goullo.

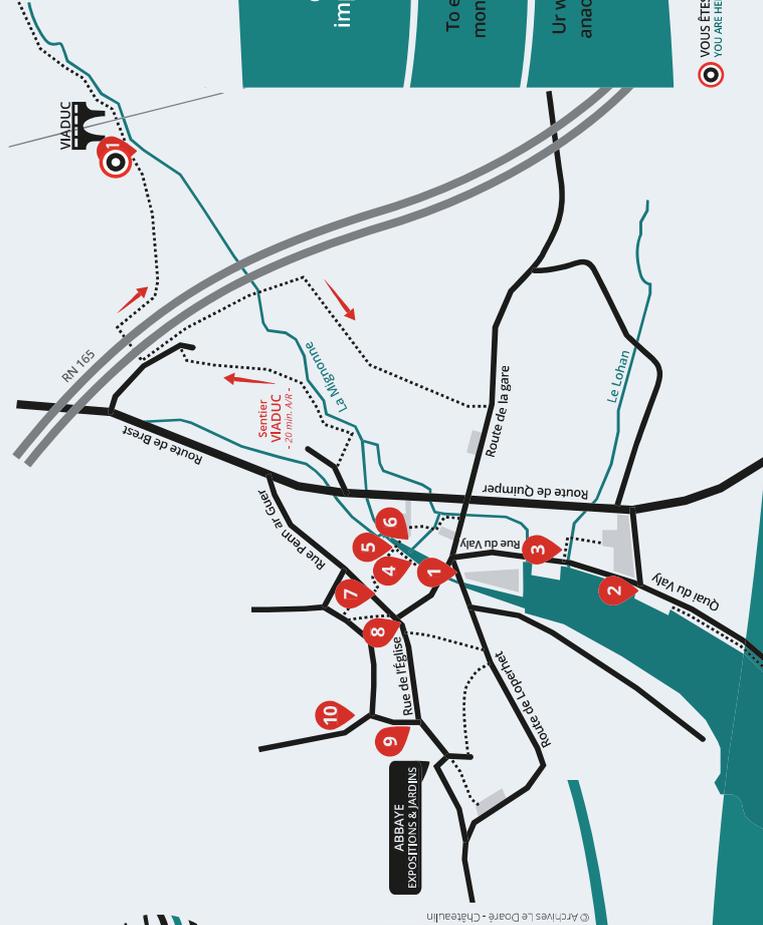
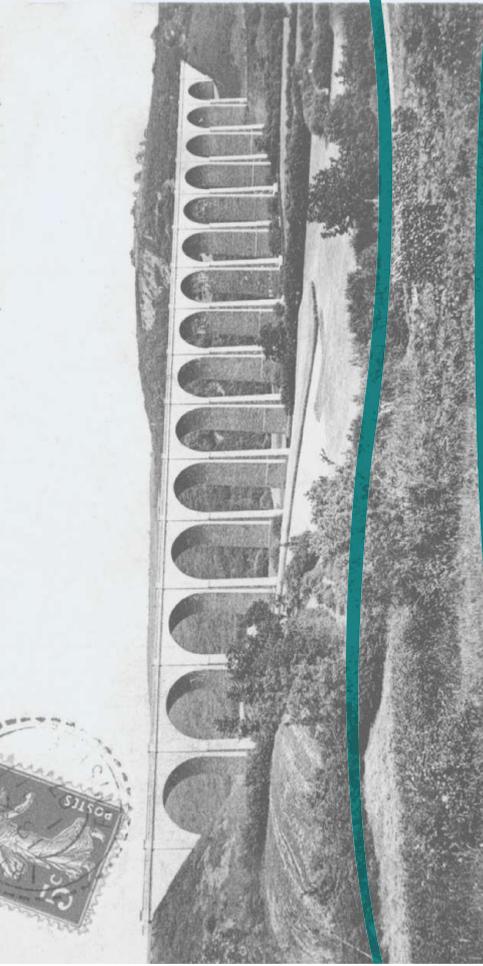
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Daoulas (F.). - Le Viaduc, longueur 406 m., hauteur 37 m. (Col. E. H. - Cliché Le Doaré)



Un sentier vous invite à découvrir ce monument imposant qui ne manque pas d'élégance.

To explore this imposing and elegant monument, follow the dedicated path.

Ur wendenn a bed ac'hanoc'h d'ober anaoudegezh gant ar mell monument-se a zo mistr a-walc'h.