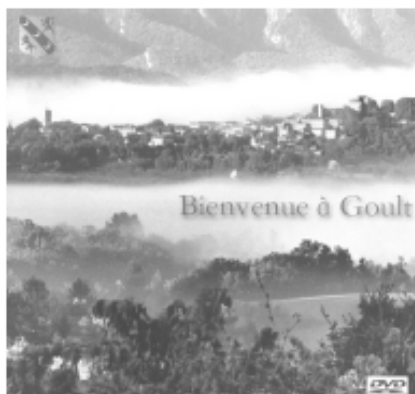


A voluntary contribution will help us maintain our local heritage.

In the Maison de Village you will find an interactive DVD (in French) which will enable you to discover Goult in an entirely different way.

10€

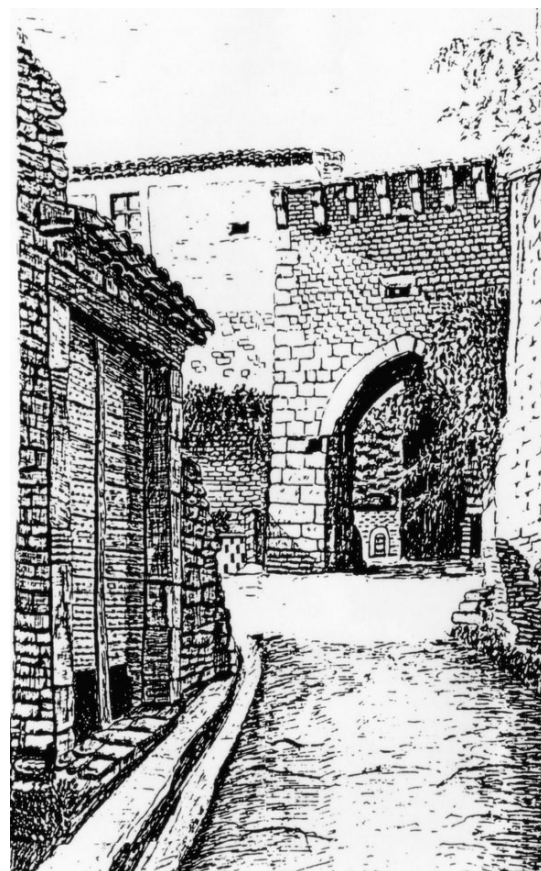


The organization
"Patrimoine de Goult"
and the municipal council invite you to



VISIT OUR VILLAGE

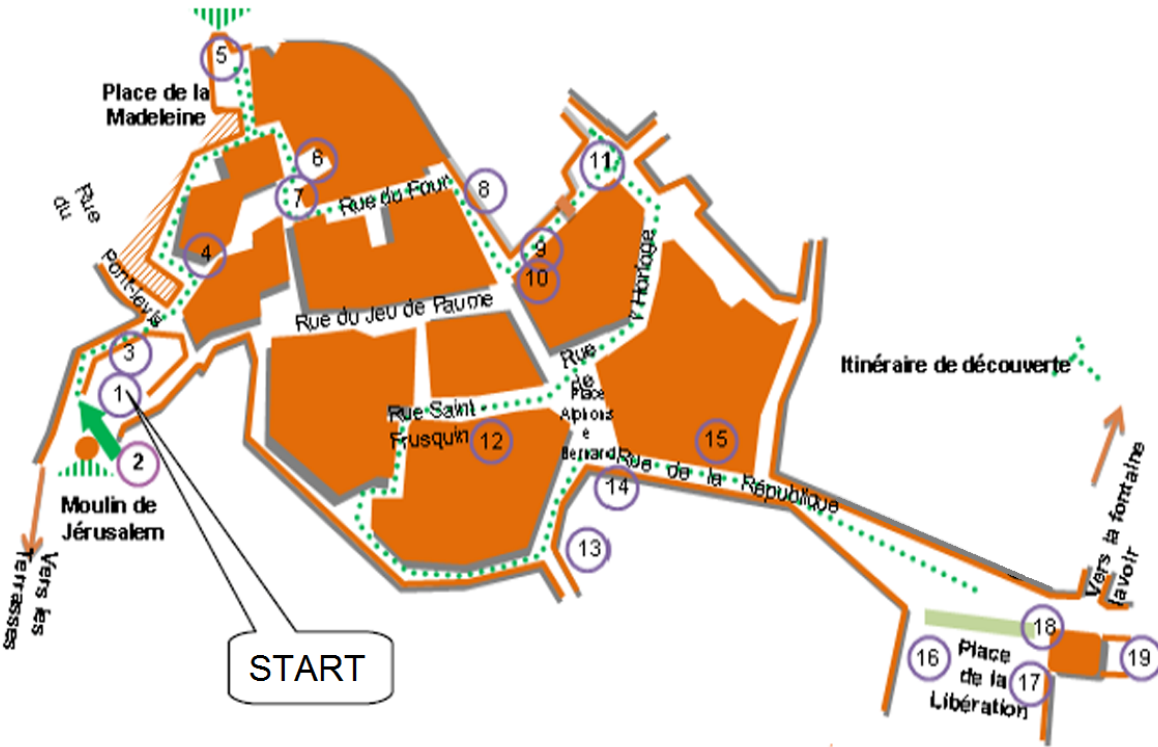
and discover its rich cultural heritage through its remarkable buildings.



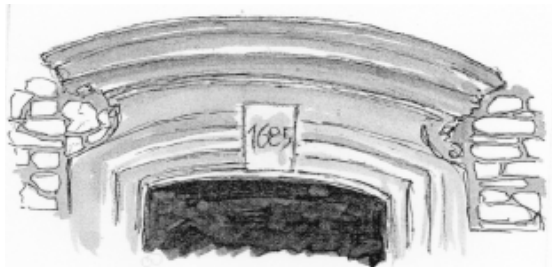
The information panels indicated on the map below will help you to get the most out of your visit to the village. We wish you an enjoyable and informative walk.

On your walk you will discover the following sites of interest:

- 1) Welcome to Goult
- 2) Moulin de Jérusalem
- 3) Ramparts
- 4) Posterle (gate)
- 5) Place de la Magdeleine and panorama
- 6) Pressoir (oil press)
- 7) Place de la Vallée
- 8) Rue du Four
- 9) Le château (the castle)
- 10) Porte de l'ourme
- 11) The Tree of Freedom (chestnut tree)
- 12) to 15) : Village streets
- 16) Place de la Libération
- 17) & 18) : Eglise Saint-Sébastien and Chapelle des Hommes
- 19) Place Saint-Pierre and "les petites"



Your visit to the old village starts in front of the windmill, at the end of the "Rue du Jeu de Peume".



Follow the suggested route on the map opposite for an enjoyable visit round our village. To begin, go straight to the Aire des Astronomes (take the Rue de la République then the Rue du Jeu de Paume) and start your visit at **Number 1**, the Moulin de Jérusalem (the windmill), at the top of the village. Numbered panels along the walk summarize points of interest (history, events, buildings, architecture, etc.) The village was first called AGAUD (of Germanic origin), which became AGÒUT in Provençal and finally GOULT.

The Agoult family took the name in the 11th century, and ruled over the region round Apt and Sault throughout the middle ages and up to the 16th century in Goult. In the 16th century the Donis family, originally from Rome, became lords of Goult. The current coat of arms incorporates both the Agoult wolf and the Donis lion.

The commune of Goult covers 2377 hectares (about 9 square miles) with a population of 1138 at the last census. The sparse population has given rise to several hamlets scattered across the area: les Vaines, les Bartagnons, la Verrière (formerly a glassworks) and les Combans to the north on the right bank of the Calavon. The delightful hamlet of Lumières is situated at the junction of the Limergue and Calavon valleys and has evolved since the 16th century as a result of pilgrimages, the 16th century priory and, more recently, the railway.

Crossing over the D900 to the left bank of the Calavon, you will find the Roman road the Via Domitia, which linked Spain to Italy, extending along the river towards the Pont Julien (1st century BC). The hamlet La Bégude is a reminder of the former Roman rest stops along this road.

We recommend that you start your visit of the old village from the windmill which you will find at the top of the Rue du Jeu de Paume.

Number 2

It's possible that the name Jérusalem was used in memory of the Goultois lords who went on the Crusades. The first recorded windmills in Provence, supplementing the watermills, date from 1180. In Goult these were situated on the Calavon and the Limergue rivers. The first mention of the Jérusalem windmill was in 1750 although it must date from the end of the 17th century. Flour was milled here right up to the start of the 20th century. In 1950, the site was purchased by the I.G.N. (Institut Géographique National) and the École National des Sciences Géographiques had an astronomical teaching centre here until 1996. The commune then bought the site and in 1999 the windmill was restored.

Number 3

You are now in front of the rampart of the first medieval castrum with its arrowslits and herringbone stone wall.

On the right, the so-called drawbridge (which never existed) was in fact the 'Puy' or podium where council meetings were held every 1st January. On your left, the 'Trè Casteu' road: outside the castle and going round the ramparts.

Passing through the gate you go into what was the fortress, where the Babylon Castle (another reminder of the Crusades) or upper castle, was destroyed around 1400.

Number 4

The remains of part of the rampart walkway are visible above the gate which was flanked by the Queyrade tower (square) and two other round towers.

Opposite the gate, the Porte du Vallat was the exit for the fortress.

Go to round to the left for n° 5 (panorama).

Number 5

Place de la Magdeleine, where the Chapel of Sainte-Magdeleine de la Paix used to be. Beside you, in the 12th century ramparts, note the arrowslit and a fragment of herringbone masonry, common in the Middle Ages. There was once also a threshing floor here.

Extending out from the wall, the base of a former watchtower offers an exceptional panorama towards Mont Ventoux (1912m/ 6,200ft), the Monts de Vaucluse and the plains of Goult and Gordes.

Number 6

From the little park the other side of the arched gate, there is a view of the Gardi hill. On the left, the niche carved into the rock was formerly an olive oil press.

Number 7

The Rue du Four owes its name to the former 'four banal' (oven) (banalité: the lords' right to dues for use-for-payment) which belonged to the manorial lord until about 1615.

Place de la Vallée: houses built against the former ramparts, note window openings from the Renaissance era. An old crest evoking the blacksmith's trade has been reused in the widow frame up to the right.

Number 8

Rising from the rock strata, the facade of the lower castle belonging to the Agout family was built between the 12th and 15th centuries.

On your right, you have just gone past a 17th century house, the home of the Ferry family, glassmakers of Italian origin. Behind you, a beautiful house with mullioned windows, an over-hanging cornice of flat stones and a privy.

Number 9

The Donis family enlarged the castle in the 17th century. Note the two watchtowers on the corners.

The inside staircase is one of the most remarkable in Provence; in its cellars (now restored) the castle also had an icehouse. An interior courtyard opens onto the street via a wrought iron gate.

Number 10

La porte de l'Ourme was the principal entrance to the village; the interior facade is roman, the exterior is gothic.

Through the gate: Rue du Jeu de Paume, on the right the facades correspond to the former ramparts. The first building housed the first town hall (1602). To get to panel n° 11, go down under the archway formed by the castle.

Number 11

This chestnut tree was 'l'arbre de la liberté' (the Tree of Freedom).

Below you, the Chemin de Trabary and, in front of you, a house with traditional rendering (built in 1639). The clock tower, to the right, belonged to the lord who spent most of his time in Avignon. As a result, he neglected to set the clock to the right time, which upset the villagers. In 1822, the clock was moved to the church bell tower.

Number 12

Take the Rue de l'Horloge and then continue along the Rue Saint Frusquin. On your right there is a beautiful door (1685 is not the date of its construction but almost certainly an added element) and a former oil mill, mentioned in 1546, which has undergone several transformations.

Number 13

Houses with coloured rendering and traditional shutters (with vertical lathes on the outside, permitting rain to run off easily, and horizontal boards inside). The terraced gardens have a view of the Luberon.

Number 14

The 'pink house' is an example of traditional architecture: rendered with coloured lime rendering. The structure of the building (quoins, frames and flooring) is emphasised on the outside by white bands. On the left, a former post office.

Going down the Rue de la République, on the right, a pharmacy shop front has recently been returned to its original setting. The former hospice, subsequently the boys' school, still has a star on the lintel above the door. This decorative element showed that the house was under the protection of the town hall.

Number 15

On your left: the beautiful woodwork of a tailor/haberdashery and Renaissance workshop.

Further down to your right, the Rue du Cheval Blanc where passes were distributed for entering and leaving the village in the event of an epidemic. Behind you, a former cafe which became a grocery in 1875.

Note the blacksmith's sign on the facade above the window on the corner of the street.

Number 16

In the centre of the Place de la Libération, the War Memorial (erected in 1922) bears the Agout lion on one of its sides. On the east side of the square, next to the church (1), the former presbytery (2) and the former priory (3), the house on the corner was the Cafe du Compas (4) (possibly an allusion to the Freemasons)

On the west side, at the pink facade, you can see the former co-operative bakery (5), created by the tradesmen and craftsmen of the village.

Next to it, in the recess at the entrance to the garden: two pillars identical to those on the Place du Marronnier, where there used to be a pottery (6) created in 1740 by Jean-Baptiste de Donis. One house further up (7), property of the Donis family, has retained its beautiful carriage entrance.

Number 17

The Saint-Sébastien church is more or less contemporary with the 12th century upper castle. A roman building composed of a single nave and three transepts with a barrel vault and a semi-circular apse vaulted in the form of a quarter of a sphere. The gable wall on the west side is outlined by an ancient cornice and crowned with a bovine head; there is also a window decorated with ornamental capitals.

The porch dates from 1755. The vicarage or presbytery is separated from the church by a vaulted passage almost indistinguishable from the priory buildings that depended on the Abbaye de Saint Victor in Marseille; in 1337, Raines de Sabran was the Agoult prior. This group of buildings formed Le Clastre from the Provençal 'clastro'.

Number 18

The Chapelle des Ormes, which became the Chapelle des Hommes, or Saint Joseph, is situated on the north gable of the church and dates from the 14th century. The door has 6 small columns and a moulded vaulting supported by two lower parts with tops. The street opposite takes you to the washhouse. A bucket wheel brought the water up to a watering trough and a second washhouse.

Access to the cemetery with its clipped yew trees is just before the bakery.

Number 19

Place Saint Pierre is where the cemetery used to be. The former blacksmith's house is on the southwest corner of the square and rings for tying up horses can still be seen on the wall of the old forge.

The priory is adjacent to the church and depended on the Chapter of the Abbaye Saint-Victor in Marseille. The monks were only permitted to walk to the perimeter of the 'Parterre', today the Avenue de Verdun, which was indicated by two stone markers (baptised in oral tradition 'the little ones'). Only one of those shown on the cadastral map of 1829 still exists today. It is just behind this information panel.

Thanks for visiting us. Come back soon!

