

From the Roman period to the Renaissance



Le Pays **Entre Ventoux Lure & Luberon**
de Sault

Office de Tourisme de la Région de Sault **

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Sault

✓ Notre Dame de la Tour Church (12th century)

The original portico, part of this edifice, is listed as a « Monument Historique » since 1990.

It is a composite monument erected during the romanesque period, with a 3 bays nave covered by a pointed barrel vault. All along the long sides of the nave, the arch is supported both by high columns decorated with leaf capitals and by huge relieving arches. A part of the oblong choir is dated from the roman period and you can see four representations of human heads.

The building is carefully built and it is brightened by an oculus (on the facade) and two camber windows. The church has undergone modifications since the 14th century.

Only open to the public 45 minutes before the service

✓ The Agout family castle (13th century)

The castle began to be built during the 13th century. From the 15th to the 17th century, 5 towers were standing and two gates allowed to access it. It was an important meeting place for troubadours. There was also one of the most famous libraries in France at this period. The whole castle was destroyed and its content burnt on the public place during the French Revolution, and the towers were crashed. Nowadays, it's from the castle square that we can imagine, with an appropriate plan, the magnificence of the residence of the counts of Sault

✓ Sainte Rose church in Verdolier (17th century)

This old chapel was built in 1673 for the hamlet inhabitants. Transformed in 1712, it became a parish, and got the title of church in 1844. The nave is rectangular, the apse semi-circular, and the paintings on it represent the night sky. The façade holds a camber door, which keystone is carved. Over it, there is an oculus, a broken pediment and a metallic cross.

Closed to the public

Saint Jean de Sault

✓ Tower of Durfort (12th century)

Situated at an altitude of 1027 meters, a wall is the last remnant of this defense tower. Once you got up there you can enjoy the wonderful landscape of the Nesque canyon.

✓ Saint Jean Baptiste Chapel (18th century)

Consecrated to Saint Roch, it was built to protect the inhabitants from the plague. It is a circular building with a double sloped roof. The façade holds an arched door and an oculus. On top of it stands a thin metal cross on a stone base.

Closed to the public

Monieux

✓ Saint Pierre Church (12th century)

Often modified and extended along the centuries, it was originally a single row nave. The choir and the dome are remarkably built.

Open all year

✓ Saint Michel de la Nesque chapel (12th century)

Semi-troglodyte, only walkers can see it. In a natural shelter already occupied during the prehistoric period there is a rectangular nave and a semi circular apse.

This place has long been a pilgrimage place, despite the difficulty to access it. *Open all year*

✓ Saint Roch chapel (18th century)

Erected in 1632 to thank Saint Roch after the plague epidemic, it was rebuilt in 1832, following a circular plan, during a cholera epidemic. The roof is conical, the tiles are round. Inside, there is a plaster cornice with trompe l'œil.

From this chapel, the view on Monieux is very nice.

Open all year

✓ Watchtower (12th century)

This building dominates Monieux and its area. Its walls are 2 meters (6.6 feet) thick.

Saint Trinit

Classified among the historical monuments inventory since 1915, the church of Saint Trinit is a masterpiece of religious architecture of Haute Provence.

It was built during the second quarter of the 12th century by Benedictines from the Saint André abbey of Villeneuve-lez-Avignon.

At the beginning, the church was a short two rows nave, covered by a barrel vault.

From the outside, the quality of manufacture and balance between volumes are remarkable. Most of the inside ornamentation is concentrated in the choir row.

Open from Easter to October. The rest of the year, contact Ms. UGHETTO: 04.90.75.01.88

✓ Saint Roch Chapel (17th century)

Built in 1630 (like most of chapels dedicated to Saint Roch), to ward off the plague. It is rectangular, there is a canopy with an arched door, over which is an oculus. The bell dates from 1864.

Closed to the public



Saint Christol

✓ Notre Dame and Saint Christophe church (12th century)

Classified at "Monument Historique" inventory in 1909. It has a three rows nave, a semi circular apse with a semi dome vault. The sanctuary is richly decorated with lots of animals and plants.

It is unique in Provence because of its harmony, even in the minutest details : symmetry, balance between animal and vegetal. With its carved bestiary, the church is one of the most important monuments of Romanesque art in Haute Provence.

A double consecration protects the village church : Our Lady, the universal mother, and Saint Christophe, specialized in travelers. It has been developed thanks to Benedictines of the abbey of Saint André of Villeneuve-lez-Avignon.

Open all year

Aurel



✓ Sainte Aurèle Church (13th century)

The southern nave matches the former cadastral chapel. The inside is very bright, there are two white naves and four rows. Next to it stood the Notre-Dame des Suffrages chapel, which last remnant is the facade and what is now a nice terrace, dominating the village.

Ask Madame JOUVE Pierrette for opening: + 33 (0)4.90.64.11.20

✓ **Notre Dame des Anges Chapel, also known as Ventouret chapel (17th century)**

It is in the middle of the Ventouret, that the chapel, dedicated to saint Roch, was built in 1682 by the inhabitants. Indeed, their parish was in Aurel, too far away, and the country roads were impassable during winter. In 1710, baptisms, marriages and burials could be celebrated. The population left the hamlet during the rural flight of the 19th century. The chapel was rebuilt in 2000 thanks to some inhabitants of Aurel.

Open during the European Heritage Day

✓ **Holy spirit chapel in les Crottes (17th century)**

Built in 1667, the apse wall paintings represent the sky and vases with blooming branches. The wooden altar piece is the only one of this type in the surroundings of Sault.

Open during the European Heritage Day

Lagarde d'Apt

✓ **Notre Dame de Lameron Chapel (12th century)**

Situated at an altitude of 1100 meters, you can enjoy a nice view over the Alps, the plateau of Albion and the Mont Ventoux.

The choir is original, the apse semi circular. It is a pilgrimage place for the inhabitants of Saint Christol, who, in 1728, vowed to perpetually go on a pilgrimage there on the first of June, in order to attract her protection for the harvest, especially to protect them from hailstorms.

Closed to the public

Revest du Bion

✓ **Church Notre Dame de l'Ortiguère (end of 11th century or beginning of 12th century)**

Built by Monks from the Abbey of Cluny, only some remnants of the original construction are visible : elements embedded in younger elements, semi dome vaults, inscriptions, ornamental capitals. It was destroyed at the end of the 14th century and rebuilt during the 17th, when it got its current name, Notre Dame de l'Ortiguère.

Ask at the grocery for opening

Aulan

✓ **Castle of Aulan (medieval origins)**

In the national monuments inventory since 1950, its dungeon is quadrangular. It belongs to the family Suarez d'Aulan since the 17th century, there are historical souvenirs of the marquis of Aulan (1836-1915) who was Napoleon III's horseman. The castle has been modified in the 19th century.

Open every day in July and August, off-season on appointment to + 33 (0)4.75.28.80.00

✓ **Saint Pierre church (12th century)**

Sharply modified between the 17th and 19th centuries, the apse is still Romanesque. There is a very nice gilded wood altar, dating back to 1740.

Reilhanette

✓ **Saint Michel church (13th century)**

This is a typically Romanesque building : simple and massive, with balanced volumes. The quadrangular apse is covered by a pointed vault, remnants of a three archivolt portal in the southern facade and of a rich 17th century ornamentation. Altars are from Jacques Bernus' school.

Opening: ask the city hall to + 33 (0)4.75.28.82.05

Brantes

✓ Saint Sidoine Church (17th century)

Almost fortified, it was built in 1684 where the former Saint Elzéar church (14th century) stood. The outside style is quite sober, but the inside is remarkably rich. 18th century lights, banners, naïve religious paintings, rococo style candelabra, walnut tree stalls, and a wax Virgin.

Open all year



✓ Saint Jean Baptiste chapel (13th century)

Located in the graveyard, it has a two rows nave with a barrel vault, ended by a hemispherical apse, covered by a semi dome vault. Restored during the 18th century, it underwent numerous modifications, as three carved dates show it.

Open all year

✓ Chapel of white penitents (18th century)

Built in the middle of the village in 1715, its facade holds an oculus and a rose. During summer, there are exhibitions inside.

Open all year

Ferrassières

✓ Saint Julien-de-Brioude church

Romanesque architecture, three rows nave with groin vaults. Its inner decoration is nice. Stained glasses represent Joan of Arc and an ode to local cultures: lavender sickles, wheat sheaves symbolizing fertility.

Closed to the public

Montbrun-les-Bains

✓ Church Notre Dame de Tous les Saints (12th century)

This beautiful church is nicely restored. It is a part of the former fortification. Its porch is covered by a rectangular capital with a triangular top, in which stands a statue of the Virgin. There is a sumptuous decoration inside (dating back to the 18th century) and a gilded altar piece credited to Bernus.

Opening: ask at the Tourist Office

✓ Tower of the Château-Reybaud (13th century)

Between Aurel and Montbrun-les-Bains, this watchtower was used to watch the traffic between Provence and Dauphiné. This two level rectangular dungeon is difficult to reach.

Simiane la Rotonde

✓ The Rotunda (12th century)

It is actually the two-level dungeon of the castle. The first one was probably a storage room, the second one is amazingly beautiful, as for the architecture as for the ornamentation. Capitals are carved. There are also representations of human and animal faces.

Open from March to November



Others periods

Lioux

✓ Javon Castel (16th century)

Built by Pierre de Baroncelli in 1513, on the land pope Leo X gave him, his family kept it until the beginning of the 20th century. There is a dwelling, a chapel and farm buildings. The family Vayson de Pradennes bought in and restored it during the first half of the last century.

Closed to the public

Monieux

✓ Lausemolan farm (12th century)

You can see there all the characteristics of Provençal farms. It is restored. You have to take the botanical path (from Saint Hubert) to visit it.

Open to the public

Montbrun-les-Bains

✓ The castle

Renaissance style. Destroyed during the Revolution. The remnants are the entrance door (dating from 1564), some windows with mullion and transom, pieces of walls dominating the village.

Closed to public

✓ The Clock Tower belfry (14th century)

It is one of the four fortified gates built to protect the city. The upper platform has crenels and a single hand clock.

Savoillans

✓ Saint Agricol farm (16th century)

It is named after the glorious bishop of Avignon Saint Agricol (7th century). Benefactor and patron of the arts, he was invoked in periods of drought. He became much famous for the number of his miracles.

There was a fountain in the cobblestoned yard... until its restoration, in the 80's.

Starting point of the botanic path, 2km, about 2 hours.

Open in summer

✓ Saint Agricol church (19th century)

Devoted to Saint Agricol, protector of Savoillans. His specialty is the protection of harvest and destruction of harmful animals.

There is a steeple, and the facade holds a rosette. The porch is inspired by Romanesque architecture. The door is decorated with crossed keys, a cross and a chalice.

The interior, restored in 1990, is composed of a three rows nave with long archways and an apse with three semi dome vaults. The furniture and decoration are particularly rich.

Open to the public



This brochure is a quick overview of the religious and architectural heritage of the region. It is not intended to be a substitute to works dedicated to, that are for sale at the tourist office.

Map of the country of Sault

