is the so-called, 13th century 'door monuments historiques'.

Over the centuries the chapter, a role assigned at its foundation as a means to maintain the balance between local powers. Lower down the path, to the right, is the Chanoineerie. The canter’s house, rebuilt after 1800. On the Square, turn left. It was at the Tribunal, a building from the 16th century, that matters of local justice were dealt with.

Starting point: the church of St-Aubin*. Originally it comprised four canons and ten chaplains who celebrated mass for the souls of the dead, which opened onto a porch joined to the tower. The chaplainry, a chapel reserved for the canons and ten chaplains who enjoyed a privileged position. Originally it comprised four canons and ten chaplains who celebrated mass for the souls of the dead, which opened onto a porch joined to the tower. The chaplainry, a chapel reserved for the canons and ten chaplains who enjoyed a privileged position.

The transept’s upper parts are from the middle of the 12th century while the nave, in the local Gothic style, dates from the beginning of the 13th century. In the choir, whose ceiling was reworked in the 15th century, are forty stalls whose ceiling was reworked in the 15th century. And it was a chaplain’s house: it dates from the 15th century which became a presbytery in 1823. Cross the garden, is the Faconnerie which became a presbytery in 1823. Cross the garden, is the Faconnerie and turn right again into the Rue de la Fauconniere. You will find this building from the 16th century, that is being rebuilt in the 15th century and has a number of 16th century additions. At the crossroads with the Allée de la Motte Neufdale, turn left. The chaplain who lived in the Aumônerie was responsible for welcoming pilgrims and distributing alms. Continue up the path as far as the medieval motte and bâcle until around the year 1000 it would have had a wooden defensive structure, long since disappeared. Returning down the path the south face of the 15th century castle is visible with its tower, its medieval lancets, its gothic restorations and its ancient ditches, now dry, to the side of the path. The lord was the head of the chapter, a role assigned at its foundation as a means to maintain the balance between local powers. Lower down the path, to the right, is the Chanoineerie. The canter’s house, rebuilt after 1800. On the Square, turn left. It was at the Tribunal, a building from the 16th century, that matters of local justice were dealt with.

It too was restored in modern times. The walkway would have been a crowded place when the grain sales were held. Further down the road, in contrast with the medieval and renaissance homes of the clergy, is an elegant 19th century bourgeois house built at the end of the 19th century, many of them stand as they were or transformed, often in the 19th century, many of them stand along the route of the trail. Almost adjoining the church to the south, a canon’s residence has preserved some medieval features with a mullioned window and accolade on the lintel visible to the rear. The first stony in turf is a later addition. Opposite, to the other side of the garden, is the Faconnerie which became a presbytery in 1823. Cross the garden, is the Faconnerie and turn right again into the Rue de la Fauconnerie. You will find this building from the 16th century, that is being rebuilt in the 15th century and has a number of 16th century additions. At the crossroads with the Allée de la Motte Neufdale, turn left. The chaplain who lived in the Aumônerie was responsible for welcoming pilgrims and distributing alms. Continue up the path as far as the medieval motte and bâcle until around the year 1000 it would have had a wooden defensive structure, long since disappeared. Returning down the path the south face of the 15th century castle is visible with its tower, its medieval lancets, its gothic restorations and its ancient ditches, now dry, to the side of the path. The lord was the head of the chapter, a role assigned at its foundation as a means to maintain the balance between local powers. Lower down the path, to the right, is the Chanoineerie. The canter’s house, rebuilt after 1800. On the Square, turn left. It was at the Tribunal, a building from the 16th century, that matters of local justice were dealt with.

Starting point: the church of St-Aubin*. Originally it comprised four canons and ten chaplains who celebrated mass for the souls of the dead, which opened onto a porch joined to the tower. The chaplainry, a chapel reserved for the canons and ten chaplains who enjoyed a privileged position. Originally it comprised four canons and ten chaplains who celebrated mass for the souls of the dead, which opened onto a porch joined to the tower. The chaplainry, a chapel reserved for the canons and ten chaplains who enjoyed a privileged position.

The transept’s upper parts are from the middle of the 12th century while the nave, in the local Gothic style, dates from the beginning of the 13th century. In the choir, whose ceiling was reworked in the 15th century, are forty stalls whose ceiling was reworked in the 15th century. And it was a chaplain’s house: it dates from the 15th century which became a presbytery in 1823. Cross the garden, is the Faconnerie which became a presbytery in 1823. Cross the garden, is the Faconnerie and turn right again into the Rue de la Fauconnerie. You will find this building from the 16th century, that is being rebuilt in the 15th century and has a number of 16th century additions. At the crossroads with the Allée de la Motte Neufdale, turn left. The chaplain who lived in the Aumônerie was responsible for welcoming pilgrims and distributing alms. Continue up the path as far as the medieval motte and bâcle until around the year 1000 it would have had a wooden defensive structure, long since disappeared. Returning down the path the south face of the 15th century castle is visible with its tower, its medieval lancets, its gothic restorations and its ancient ditches, now dry, to the side of the path. The lord was the head of the chapter, a role assigned at its
The history of the village begins with the Roman conquest. Lanuvius, a villa, belonging at one time to a certain Blauza, was given to the abbey at Saint Maur around 540. A church was built on the summit of the slopes and in the 8th century became the property of the Saint-Jean-Baptiste chapter in Angers. Towards the year 1000 the village took shape a little lower around the château. Foulques Nierris, Count of Anjou, a violent, determined yet profoundly religious man, ordered a new church to be built and invested it with a chapter that formed the focal point of the village for nearly eight centuries. Chapellanies, canonical houses, just as much as the church and château, all bear witness to this long period. In the 16th century the chapter's properties came into the hands of the Epistolerie and the Ecurie sans garantie. By 1793 few clergy remained. The Revolution invested it with a chapter that formed the backbone of its duties. By 1793 few clergy remained. The Revolution had already grown less important due to the reduction in the number of the often modest properties attributed to the chapter. The Revolution from the Ancien Regime with the magistrature, which they belong.

In Blaison-Gohier, the Louvetière, of 16th and 17th century origin, can be seen and, around the adjacent miniature square, some distinctive local motifs. The Perchardiere, a small manor, with its lucerne bearing the date 1649. Returning to the road Thibaud de Blaison, the Louvetière, of 16th and 17th century origin, can be seen and around the adjacent miniature square, some distinctive local motifs. In Blaison-Gohier, the Louvetière, of 16th and 17th century origin, can be seen and, around the adjacent miniature square, some distinctive local motifs. The Perchardiere, a small manor, with its lucerne bearing the date 1649.

Returning to the road Thibaud de Blaison, the Louvetière, of 16th and 17th century origin, can be seen and, around the adjacent miniature square, some distinctive local motifs. The Perchardiere, a small manor, with its lucerne bearing the date 1649. Returning to the road Thibaud de Blaison, the Louvetière, of 16th and 17th century origin, can be seen and around the adjacent miniature square, some distinctive local motifs. The Perchardiere, a small manor, with its lucerne bearing the date 1649.

Continuing down the route de la Dolerie and turn into the Rue de la Montcault where you will find the Dolerie, a thick-walled chaplain’s residence, with still-surviving medieval features. Follow the rue de la Dolerie once more as far as the Perchardiere where a giant sequoia towers over the entry. This bourgeois house comprises a number of differently-sized rooms from different periods. Turning into the twisting Allée aux Prêtres, where it issues onto the Square you will see the chapellenie de Sainte-Croix and, opposite the Presbytère from the Ancien Regime with its 18th century rearwings. The Revolution abolished the chapter. During the 18th century it had already grown less important due to the complacency of its members and the burden of its duties. By 1793 few clergy remained. The priest chose exile while the canons and chaplains were imprisoned in Angers. Briefly liberated by a party of Vendéans, they were recaptured and either executed or abandoned in prison-ships. Arriving at the church once more you pass by the Ecurie sans garantie, a staging post where horses could be stabled. Forage however was not provided, responsibility remaining with the host's owners.

The “Petites Cités de Caractère” distinction is awarded to the little towns and villages in our region that have a remarkable architectural and natural heritage, and meet the essential criteria when it comes to welcoming their visitors. As a guarantee for quality, this label stiples the communes belonging to the network to keep on improving the emphasis placed on their attractions through restoration, promotion and activities. The Petites Cités de Caractère of the Pays de la Loire present a wide range of historical authenticity and are a reflection of the geographical territory to which they belong.

Blaison-Gohier offers numerous opportunities to discover its charm.