

## Logonna-Daoulas

**Etymology** The name Logonna comes from 'Loc-Onna', place dedicated to Saint Omma who was thought to be Saint Monna abbot of Tech Munna (Ireland). Saint Monna is now the patron saint of the village's church. Daoulas, the near by village, is located at the junction of two rivers, the 'Mignonne' and the 'Lézuzan'. Its name in Breton means: 'daou' two and 'glas' river.

**Presentation** Located in the heart of Brest's natural roadstead, the village is located on Logonna-Daoulas peninsula. It is almost half way between the main cities of Brest and Quimper. The village has two ports (Pors Beach and Moulin Mer) and many creeks and strands: the 'Bendy', the grey island, the castle, 'Porsisquin', 'anse du bourg', Roz cove, the 'Yelen' &hellip; All these places are linked by an 18km (11 miles) coastal path starting a few meters away from the domain. {mospagebreak title=History} **History** In the XIIIth century, Logonna-Daoulas (old priory part of Daoulas' abbey) was part of Irvillac's parish. The legend pretends that Saint Monna, who came from Ireland in the Vth century, landed here with a stone trough he used to cross the sea. He built a church in the highest part of the Logonna's peninsula from which he was able to see his sister's church Saint Nonne in Dirinon. Logonna's seigneurie was separated from Daoulas' around 1208 and was given to Guyomarch de Léon -4th son of Hervé de Léon, Lord of Châteauneuf. Logonna-Daoulas was the hereditary chief town of the Rosmorduc family who from the XIIIth century owned the actual village and several places in the nearby parishes. In the XVII th century, Logonna-Daoulas was mainly an agricultural, breeding and fishing centre. It became very important following the exploitation of two stone bearings. The first bearing is made of hard and fine granite, Kersantite, also known locally as Kersanton which name comes from Kersanton's hamlet in Loperhet where the first bearing was found. The other bearing is a yellow ochre feldspath. Its colour is due to the iron oxide within the bearing. It is known as 'Logonna's stone'. The stone is extracted from the Roz quarries which were used from the XVI th century onwards. Logonna's stone sculpting qualities and ease of transportation by water has made this stone very popular especially for religious monuments in the region. At the beginning of the XX th century, the quarries employed over 300 people. Most of them came from 'outside' (other places then the peninsula) and got married with Logonna's girls. Farmers, fishermen and oyster farmers were also working at the quarries during the bad season. Until 1885, a tide mill with eleven pairs of grinding wheels was actively used. It is located in 'Moulin Mer' (Sea Mill) in front of our domain. Scallop fishing was another important activity on the peninsula until the second part of the XX th century. {mospagebreak title=Heritage}

**Heritage** Saint-Monna's church (XVIth century)

The North part of the primary building &ndash; the gothic rosary chapel - is dated 1495. In 1597, the Earl Michel de Rosmorduc extended the church. His coat of arms is visible on the top of the first pillar. The bell-tower is dated from 1618. Refurbished in 1700, as mentioned on the West wall, this Renaissance church with some gothic aspects had some major work done in 1781.

As builders and founders of Saint Monna's and the other parish chapels, the Rosmorduc family had honorific privileges in Daoulas' abbey and Saint Corentin's cathedral in Quimper where the family's recess dated 1608 can be found.

The church houses a stone statue of Saint Monna, Saint Monna as bishop, the Blessed Virgin, Saint Isidore (in Breton costume), saint Yves, four statues from the XVII th century from Anthoine's workshop. On the 4th April 1808 a hurricane destroyed the southern stained glasses windows. In order to prevent future incidents, the size of the windows was reduced following the orders of the Imperial engineer Jean-Sébastien Goury.

The twelve Apostles cross

One of the strangest and very first Christianised Breton menhir (standing stone of 2.18m &ndash; over 7 foot) is located in a hamlet called Rungleo near the castle of Rosmorduc.

It was initially a menhir or a military milestone which was 'Christianised' between the Norman time and the XV th century.

A very similar cross can be found in Moone Co. Kildare, Ireland.

This curious monument is the oldest Calvary in Finistère.

Sainte-Marguerite's chapel

The overall style of this chapel is gothic with a renaissance bell-tower.

The west entrance to the chapel is dated 1603.

It has a XVIIth century fountain carved into one of the chapel's wall. A statue of Sainte-Marguerite is overlooking it.

This saint is dedicated to pregnancy and delivery of the afterbirth.

Sainte-Marguerite is celebrated the second Sunday of July.

Saint John the Baptist chapel (XVIIth century)

The chapel is overlooking the Daoulas river and is used as sea-mark for navigation. A lovely bell-tower with two

balustrades is set over the chapel.

The main entrance to the chapel holds the Rosmorduc's coat of arms.

Its fountain is in a field a few meters away. It is dated from 1644. The Manor (XVth century in the village)  
This solid construction was built in Logonna's stones and is dated from 1639.

It used to be an outbuilding for Rosmorduc's castle.

The manor has two Norman doors, decorated and sculpted windows with tree chimneys. Saint-Monna's fountain (1671) Sainte-Marguerite's fountain (1658) Saint John the Baptist's fountain (1644) Gorré-ar-C'hoat's Calvary (XVIth century) The cross of Ruliver (XVIth century).

It has the Rosmorduc's family coat of arms, an offering table and a statute of Saint Nicodème. This monument comes from Roland Doré's workshop. Other crosses and remains: Cléménéhy's cross (circa 1630), Kerliver or Quinquis's cross (circa 1510), the cemetery cross of Logonna-Daoulas (XIXth century), the mission cross of Logonna-Daoulas (XVIth century, restored in 1898), Penanvern's cross (XVIth century), Prat-an-Dour's cross (XVIth century). Moulin à mer (sea mill)

Build near the Camfrou river it has ceased working towards the end of the XIXth century. A dock was added to the site in 1925. Rosmorduc's castle

Rosmorduc's site was known from the XIth century onwards by the XXIXth charter of Landévennec's cartulary also called "De Plebe Ermeliac". This Renaissance castle was the home of the powerful and very influential Rosmorduc family especially when the Dukedom of Brittany was incorporated into the French Kingdom in 1532.

The castle could have been built, like many important Breton sites, on an ancient fortified retrenchment. Some very marked feudal remains of fortifications and moat can still be seen in the gardens.

In 1608, Anne of Rosmorduc, heiress of the family name, titles and coat of arms, married Alain Le Gentil, Lord of Coëtninon, in Plomodiern. He was a member of a very old knightly family from French Cornwall (Cornouaille) heirs of Jehan companion in arms of High Constable Bertrand du Guesclin.

In 1648, their son, Jacques, great grand-son of Marguerite de Cornouaille, built the double gate at the entrance of the castle.

During the French revolution, the castle was the property of Louis Earl of Rosmorduc, adjutant general of the royal army. He was one of the general officers who signed on the 18th December 1799 together with some Chouan leaders (Royalist insurgents in Brittany and the West) the peace treaty of Pouancé, prelude to the proclamation of the First Consul Bonaparte concerning pacification of the West.

Sold by the nation from 1793 to 1798, the domain was bought back in the XIXth century by Georges Earl of Rosmorduc, archivist-palaeographer, laureate of the "Ecole des Chartes", who started restoration of the castle with Henri Mellet, architect in Rennes. Rosmorduc's chapel (1697)

This is the castle's private chapel built in 1697 by Alain Le Gentil and Barbe le Bigot Earls of Rosmorduc. Events Brest's infamous tall ships festival (Brest 92, Brest 96, Brest 2000, Brest 2004&hellip;) started in Logonna-Daoulas in Pors Beach port in 1980. Logonna-Daoulas welcomes very often Randorade, an association which aim is to discover or rediscover Brest's roadstead natural, cultural and architectural heritage. Leisure There are many leisure activities in Logonna-Daoulas: Swimming, sailing, canoe and sea kayak, fishing (abounding with fish), shellfish, walking, trekking, golf, archery, cycling, horse riding, leisure centre, paint-ball, tennis...

{mospagebreak title=Population}

Population	Evolution	v. 1968	1982	1999	2005
inhabitant has increased with the opening of the new bridge linking this side of the roadstead with Brest in 1994.					

Sources: various sources including Wikipedia and Infobretagne.