

A Access

Dans le centre ville de Guillestre, et dans les autres villages traversés balisage rouge spécifique pour ce circuit de plusieurs jours

P Advised parking

Oui

T Transport

Road access



THE GUILLESTROIS TOUR - GUILLESTRE

Duration

0 min

Length

84.0 km

Trek ascent

4937 m

Difficulty

Very difficult

Type

Loop



Attribution: En action ! (CCG)

Between the Ecrins and the Queyras, this circuit is split into several one-day stages that will immerse you in nature from the valley to the Guillestre area resorts.



This project is co-financed by the European Union through FEDER Massif Alpin.

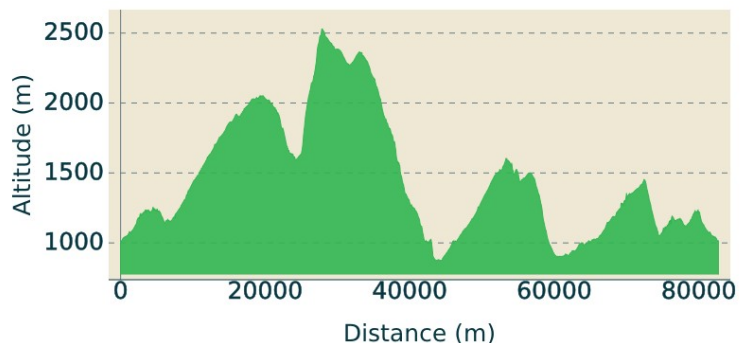
Powered by <http://geotrek.fr>

Trek

The first stage will take you up in altitude: From Guillestre, you will climb up to Risoul by the path that used to lead to the pastures (16 km). The route then continues to the Vars resort (14 km). Shorter alternative via the Risoul resort. The second stage (Vars to St Clément sur Durance) is a beautiful one with a route along the ridges that plunges down into the Durance valley on the best descent of the Guillestre area (21 km). The third stage (St Clément sur Durance to Saint-Crépin) offers a unique view of the Guillestre area before ending on the edge of the Durance where you can spend the night in Saint-Crépin (18 km). The fourth stage (Saint-Crépin to Guillestre), this final stage will take you back to Guillestre (20 km). a route overlooking the famous Guil gorges, with a magnificent view and plenty of souvenirs. It is possible to do one stage in a day. Variant

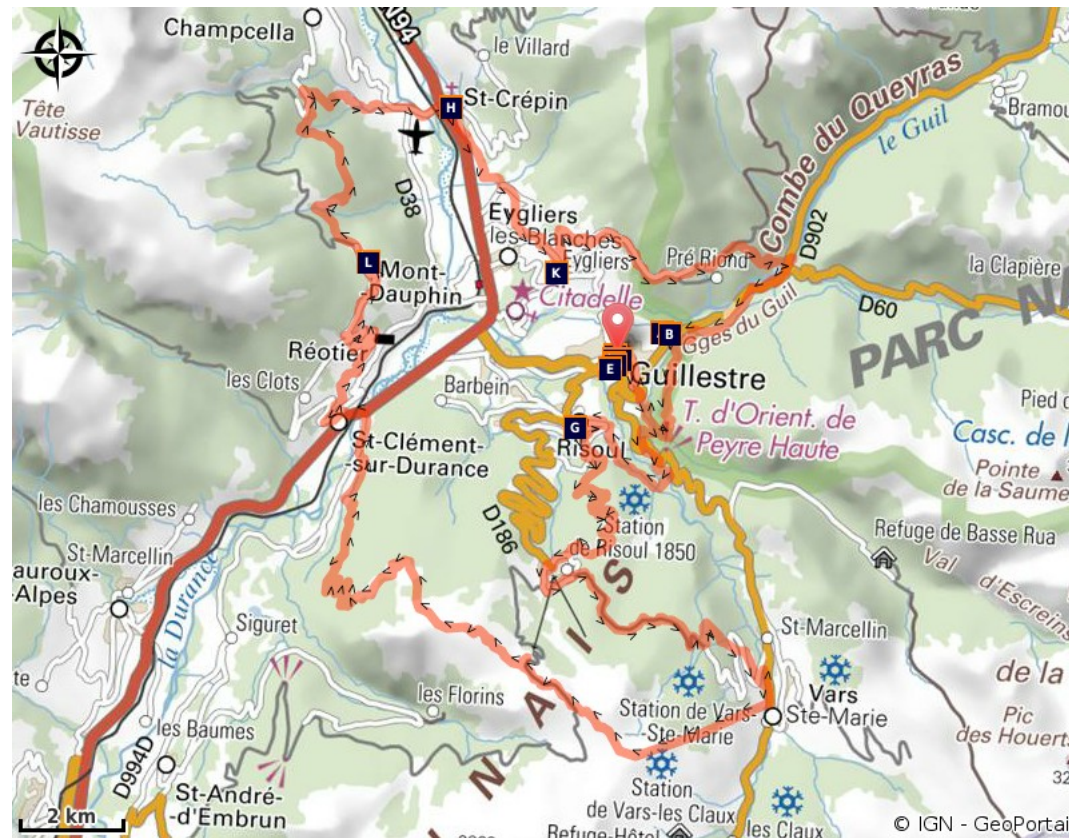
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Altimetric profile






Min elevation : 874 m

Max elevation : 2530 m



On the way...

-  Pain de sucre **A**
-  Canal Salva **B**
-  risoul station 1851 **C**
-  Salva fountain **D**
-  Walled Town **E**
-  Eyglies tower **F**
-  The Green Stone **G**
-  Winery 1 **H**
-  Medieval house **I**
-  Fairgrounds **J**
-  Saint-Antoine Church **K**
-  Chapel of St. Roch **L**
-  Notre Dame d'Aquilon Church **M**



THE GUILLESTROIS TOUR - GUILLESTRE



Pain de sucre **A**

Ce cône calcaire, vestige de la dernière ère glaciaire est idéalement situé pour permettre une lecture de paysage du Guillestrois tant sur le plan géologique que botanique. Un panneau du Centre Briançonnais de Géologie Alpine vous apporte de nombreuses informations. Quant à son nom, Pain de sucre viendrait d'une évolution dans le temps de : Gramison, Grandes maisons, pain de Suc (lo sucas=grosse tête, patois) puis Pain de sucre !



Canal Salva **B**



Ce "pont" que vous voyez enjamber la route du Queyras est un canal. Il s'agit du canal Salva, construit par l'ingénieur du même nom en 1872. Ce canal prend l'eau dans le torrent du Cristillan à Ceillac à 1300m d'altitude. Il chemine sur plus de 6km jusqu'à Guillestre où l'eau sert encore à l'irrigation des cultures, notamment sur le plateau du Simoust.

(Attribution : Canal Salva)



risoul station 1851 **C**

The 1850 Risoul Ski Station was built in 1971 on the heights of Risoul, where the highest piste starts at 2457 metres altitude. Nowadays, the station welcomes skiers in the winter, and in the summer, the pistes are transformed into alpine meadows where cattle and sheep graze !



Salva fountain **D**



Many fountains were also built to honor great men or events. Joseph Salva was one such figure: a tireless construction manager who achieved a great deal to improve the water supply to agricultural land including the construction of the Cristillan floodway in the Ceillac valley among many others. Today these channels still exist, managed and maintained by the canal association (ASA).

(Attribution : Fontaine Salva, Guillestre)



Walled Town **E**



Nothing now remains of the Guillestre Castle dating from the 13th century, although manuscripts from the time confirm its presence. However the towers and ramparts that are still visible show that Guillestre was heavily fortified and bear witness to the protective role it played in those days.

(Attribution : Plan de l'enceinte de Guillestre avant 1692)



Eygliers tower **F**



Voici l'une des tours de l'enceinte fortifiée de Guillestre. Les travaux de construction sont en cours en 1397 lorsque la tour s'effondre sur elle-même, pour cause de malfaçons. L'ironie du sort veut que ce soit aujourd'hui la tour la mieux conservée de l'ancienne fortification !. Site fermé.

(Attribution : tour d'Eygliers, Guillestre)



The Green Stone **G**

From the 11th to the 19th century, Guillestre and Risoul were very closely linked, so a careful system had to be put in place to manage their common interests. The charter of 1329 stipulated that joint consuls from opposing villages were to be elected to wield their authority over both. The heads of households voted for the consuls. According to local tradition, the meeting between the consuls took place at the Green Stone, the municipal boundary between Risoul and Guillestre. The French Revolution changed this local administrative organisation by adopting the same methods for the whole of France. The Escartons, charters and other local organisations all disappeared. Historical truth or a mere legend? The Green Stone symbolises an original way of practicing local democracy, and the close links between the people of Guillestre and Risoul.



Winery 1 **H**

Walking down the Rue de l'Archevêché both old entrance gates can be seen, you will notice many beautifully carved stones some depicting vines, grapes and leaves and also homes that formerly served as wineries like this one. The winery housed the wine press, the tank, barrels and utensils necessary for growing grapes and making wine. Most were built in the 16th and 17th centuries. They are privately owned and not open to visitors.



Medieval house **I**



Ici vous pouvez encore voir la façade en bois d'une maison du XVème qui abritait la boutique d'un artisan et son logis au-dessus. Avec ses remparts, Guillestre est une cité sûre. La population se fait donc de plus en plus nombreuse et la place vient à manquer. Pour tenter de gagner de l'espace, certaines maisons sont astucieusement agrandies au-dessus des ruelles, créant ainsi de pittoresques passages abrités, comme

vous pouvez le voir ici. Ce site est privé, non accessible au public.

(Attribution : Maison médiévale, rue Sani)



Fairgrounds **J**



Ici se tenait la célèbre foire de la Saint-Luc où Français et Italiens des vallées voisines venaient vendre et acheter leurs bestiaux. Si l'emplacement a changé, la foire agricole de la Saint-Luc se déroule toujours chaque année en octobre. C'est probablement l'une des plus grandes foires agricoles des Hautes-Alpes, et sûrement la plus ancienne, puisque son origine remonte au Moyen-âge.

(Attribution : Carte postale ancienne, Guillestre, vue générale)



Saint-Antoine Church **K**



This simple Romanesque church is the parish church for the inhabitants of Mont Dauphin fortress. A beautiful porch enhances its simple facade, with pink marble columns and smoothed flagstone floors. Look out for the two animal heads carved on one of the doors and inside, rare 16th century paintings discovered in 1968.

(Attribution : Eglise Saint-Antoine, Eygliers chef-lieu)



Chapel of St. Roch **L**

St Roch Chapel - built in the 18th century and renovated since - is built in the hamlet of Truchet from where there is an exceptional view of the Durance. St Roch was a very popular Saint in the Hautes-Alpes and was frequently invoked during epidemics, particularly of the plague.



Notre Dame d'Aquilon Church M



In the centre of Guillestre you will find the majestic Notre Dame d'Aquilon Church with its imposing door with its famous Stylophore lions (from the Greek word meaning bearer of a column) typical of Lombard architecture that can also be found in other Guillestre churches. Note the use of local construction materials: tufa stone, pink Guillestre marble and larch wood roof shingles.

(Attribution : Eglise Notre Dame d'Aquilon)