

Saint-Jean-de-Maurienne

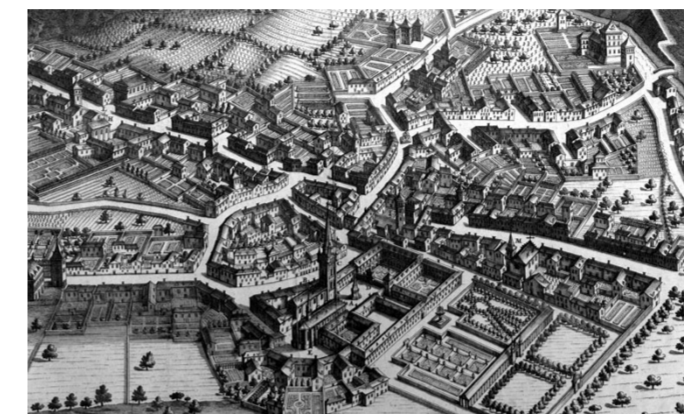
LA LÉGENDE DE SAINTE-THÈCLE

Trois moines en pèlerinage pour la Terre Sainte font halte dans le hameau de Valloire, chez une femme prénommée Thècle. Impressionnées par ces visiteurs, Thècle et sa sœur décident de partir elles aussi en pèlerinage vénérer les reliques de Saint-Jean-Baptiste. Une fois arrivées à Alexandrie en Égypte, Thècle s'en remet à Dieu afin d'accéder à des reliques du saint et entame ce qui durera trois années de prières. Couchée devant le tombeau de Saint-Jean-Baptiste, elle déclare solennellement qu'elle ne se relèvera pas avant d'avoir reçu du saint ce qu'elle attend. Le troisième jour, alors qu'elle est à bout de force, quelques phalanges apparaissent.

Thècle les range avec précaution dans une boîte en or et revient jusqu'à la ville de Maurienne qui deviendra ainsi Saint-Jean-de-Maurienne. Elle se retirera ensuite dans la montagne où elle finit sa vie.

La ville a choisi une main aux trois doigts levés pour être son symbole.

Thècle, inspired by a visit from three monks to her home, decided to travel to the Holy Land to bring back the relics of Saint-Jean-Baptiste. After three years of prayer, while she had been lying in front of his tomb for three days, a few phalanges appeared. Thècle carefully collected them and returned to the town of Maurienne, which would later become Saint-Jean-de-Maurienne. The town chose the hand with three raised fingers as its symbol.



1 LE PALAIS ÉPISCOPAL OU ANCIEN ÉVÊCHÉ

Situé face à la cathédrale Saint-Jean-Baptiste, l'ancien évêché est un bel exemple d'art baroque civil.

Suite au retour de Thècle avec les reliques de Saint-Jean-Baptiste, le Roi Gontran (petit-fils de Clovis) décide, autour du VIème siècle, de fonder le diocèse dans la cité. Le palais sert alors de pied à terre aux souverains de passage : Charlemagne, François 1er, Louis XIII, le Cardinal Richelieu, Victor Amédée III Roi de Piémont. Le 23 juin 1978, le palais épiscopal est classé monument historique.

The former bishopric is a fine example of civil Baroque art. Following Thècle's return with the relics of Saint-Jean-Baptiste, King Gontran (grandson of Clovis) decided, around the 6th century, to establish the diocese in the city. The palace then served as a pied-à-terre for visiting sovereigns such as Charlemagne, Francis I, and Cardinal Richelieu. On June 23, 1978, the episcopal palace was classified as a historic monument.

2 LA PLACE DE LA CATHÉDRALE

À partir du Moyen-Âge et jusqu'au XIXe siècle, le quartier autour du Palais Episcopal, délimité aujourd'hui par le Monument aux morts au nord et la rue de la République au sud, était un quartier clos entièrement dédié à la vie religieuse. Il se composait de bâtiments religieux mais aussi d'habitations de chanoines (dignitaires ecclésiastiques). From the Middle Ages until the 19th century, the area around the Episcopal Palace was a closed neighborhood entirely dedicated to religious life: it consisted of religious buildings as well as residences for members of the church.

3 ÉGLISE NOTRE-DAME ET LE GRAND CLOCHER

Cette grande tour carrée sur la place est le Grand clocher de l'église Notre-Dame, église romane. A l'époque, elle était surmontée d'une flèche qui doublait sa hauteur (près de 80 mètres), la rendant visible à des kilomètres à la ronde. Abattue en 1794 sur ordre des révolutionnaires français, la flèche tomba en détruisant du même coup une partie de l'église Notre-Dame. Une rue sépare désormais les deux édifices.

L'église Notre-Dame forme, avec la cathédrale Saint-Jean-Baptiste, un ensemble liturgique cohérent, on parle d'église double. This large square tower on the square is the bell tower of Notre-Dame Church, a Romanesque church. At the time, it was topped by a spire that doubled its height (nearly 80 meters), making it visible for miles around. Demolished in 1794 on the orders of the French revolutionaries, the spire fell, destroying part of Notre-Dame Church in the process. A street now separates the two buildings.

4 LA CATHÉDRALE SAINT-JEAN-BAPTISTE

Attention, vous entrez dans un monument historique ouvert à tous qui est aussi un lieu de culte utilisé et sacré pour les chrétiens, merci de rester respectueux de leur pratique. Please note that you are entering a historic monument open to the public, which is also a place of worship, be respectful of their practices.

Une première cathédrale a été construite dès le retour de Sainte-Thècle avec les reliques au VIe siècle. Lieu de pèlerinage, elle a été reconstruite au XIe et agrandie au XVe. Le porche date de 1771 et est de style néoclassique : un tombeau représentant Humbert aux Blanches-Mains, 1er comte de Maurienne et fondateur de la Maison de Savoie y est représenté. À l'intérieur, les stalles gothiques du chœur en noyer, sont toutes différentes. Y sont représentés des apôtres (pieds nus) et des prophètes (chaussés) sur les dorsaux hauts (panneau à l'arrière des sièges) de la première partie. Au fond du chœur, des saints protecteurs sont représentés : Saint-Sébastien avec les flèches de son supplice, Sainte-Catherine sculptée avec une roue, mais aussi Saint-Maurice, saint patron de la Savoie (croix de Savoie sur son bouclier).

Le cloître gothique, à gauche de l'entrée, servait aux chanoines comme un sas entre vie quotidienne et vie spirituelle. Le cloître permet l'accès à une crypte du début de l'art roman qui s'étend sous le chœur de la cathédrale.

The first cathedral was built shortly after Saint-Thècle returned with the relics in the 6th century. It was rebuilt in the 11th century and enlarged in the 15th century. The porch dates from 1771 and is in the neoclassical style. Inside, the Gothic walnut choir stalls are all different : the apostles (barefoot) and prophets (shod) are depicted on the high backs (panels at the back of the seats) of the first section. The Gothic cloister, to the left of the entrance, served as a passageway between everyday life and spiritual life for the canons. The cloister provides access to an early Romanesque crypt that extends beneath the choir of the cathedral.

5 LA TOUR DE LA CORRERIE ET LE TABELLION

En suivant l'escalier à gauche de la mairie vous atteindrez la tour, dite de la Correrie, qui date du XIVe. (C'est la partie sur laquelle se trouvent des tirants). Cet îlot urbain est nommé le Tabellion, du nom de l'administration qui y siégeait au XIXe siècle. Le tabellion est un bureau d'enregistrement notarié mis en place à la fin du XVIIe.

The tower, known as the Correrie, dates back to the 14th century and is the part on which the tie rods are located. This urban island is called the Tabellion (notary's office), named after the administration that was based there in the 19th century.

6 LA SOUS-PRÉFECTURE

Suite au rattachement de la Savoie à la France en 1860 et à un plébiscite, la construction d'une sous-préfecture devient autant une nécessité qu'un symbole politique. Elle est construite dès 1865 et l'on choisit un style français, impérial, bien distinct du style turinois qui prévalait jusqu'alors. Following the annexation of Savoy to France in 1860 and a plebiscite, the construction of a sub-prefecture became both a necessity and a political symbol. Construction began in 1865.

7 LE CLOS-CARLOZ

L'entrée du parc se trouve au fond de la place de Bad Wildungen. The entrance to the park is at the end of Bad Wildungen square.

À l'âge de 23 ans, Alexandre Carloz, banquier de profession, achète une vaste propriété dans la ville : « le domaine de Palestine ». Il aménage alors son clos en jardin extraordinaire où se mélangent espèces exotiques, fruitiers et kiosque à musique.

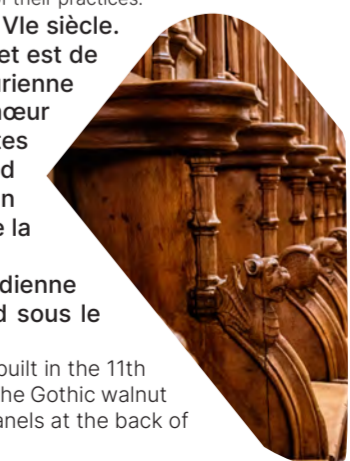
En 1978, la maison Carloz est détruite pour faire place au parking Bad Wildungen (du nom de la ville d'Allemagne avec laquelle la commune est jumelée). Le parc, poumon vert situé en plein cœur de ville, est sauvegardé. Ce jardin est devenu public. A l'entrée du parc se trouve la grille qui surmontait la porte de la maison, seul vestige de ce lieu.

Alexandre Carloz, a banker, purchased a large property called "Le Domaine de Palestine". Then he created an extraordinary garden featuring exotic species, fruit trees, and a bandstand. In 1978, the Carloz house was demolished to make way for the Bad Wildungen car park (named after the German town with which the municipality is twinned). The park, a green lung in the heart of the town, was preserved. At the entrance to the park stands the gate that once topped the door of the house.

8 LA PLACE DU MARCHÉ

Historiquement, c'était le point d'entrée depuis la vallée de l'Arvan et constituait ainsi un lieu privilégié pour les rencontres commerciales. La rénovation totale du quartier dans les années 1960 a bouleversé sa physionomie. Aujourd'hui, on y retrouve l'Espace Culturel Louise de Savoie (archives municipales et médiathèque). Construit par l'architecte Nicolas C. Guillot et inauguré en 2009, a été conçu comme « une ode à la montagne, aussi abstraite qu'un gros sérac qui aurait dévalé des sommets pour terminer sa course sur la place du village ».

Historically, it was the entry point from the Arvan Valley and was therefore a prime location for commercial meetings. The total renovation of the district in the 1960s changed its appearance completely.



VISITEZ SAINT-JEAN-DE-MAURIENNE ET SES ALENTOURS AUTREMENT

Visites virtuelles du musée des costumes et des chapelles baroques du territoire : Virtual visit of the costumes museum and of chapels of the territory :



SCAN ME

9 LA RUE BORCIÈRE

Autrefois rue des bourses, c'est l'ancien axe est-ouest de la ville reliant la place de la cathédrale à la place du marché. Formerly known as Rue des Bourses, it is the old east-west axis of the city, connecting the cathedral square to the market square.

10 LA MAIRIE

Le bâtiment est bicéphale : une façade pour la mairie et une pour le tribunal (aujourd'hui, maison du droit et de la justice). Centre névralgique de la ville, il a été inauguré en 1871.

The building has two faces: one façade for the town hall and one for the courthouse (now the House of Law and Justice). The nerve center of the city, it was inaugurated in 1871.

11 LA RUE DE LA RÉPUBLIQUE OU « RUE DES PORTIQUES »

Avec ses grands portiques, la rue est bordée de boutiques. Elle est inspirée par l'architecture néoclassique, à la mode à cette époque à Chambéry ou à Turin (François Justin, l'architecte de cette rue est aussi celui qui a créé celle de Chambéry). Elle est l'un des symboles de notre ville.

With its large porticos, the street is lined with shops. It was inspired by the neoclassical architecture that was fashionable at the time in Chambéry and Turin. It is one of the symbols of our city.

12 LA RUE PIÉTONNE SAINT-ANTOINE

Cette rue est une des plus typiques de la ville. Entrée depuis Chambéry, elle est parcourue par les chevaux et bœufs jusqu'au milieu du XIXe siècle. Elle comprenait de nombreuses étables et échoppes : certains grands porches existent encore. Elle tient son nom d'une ancienne chapelle (visible sur la représentation ancienne de la ville), aujourd'hui disparue, consacrée à Saint-Antoine. Sur la gauche, au fond d'un passage menant à la galerie d'Art de l'artiste INIS, un oratoire dévolu à ce saint en perpétue le souvenir.

This street is one of the most typical in the city. Entering from Chambéry, it was used by horses and oxen until the mid-19th century. It takes its name from an old chapel (visible in old depictions of the city), now gone, dedicated to Saint-Antoine.

13 LA PLACE DU FORUM



Construit dans les années 80, à la limite du centre historique, le lieu était occupé précédemment par le terrain de foot et pétanque. Grande place piétonne de la ville présentant un programme mixte de HLM, bureaux et centre commercial. L'espace obtiendra la palme d'or de l'habitat et sera inauguré par François Mitterrand. En descendant, l'avenue Falcoz, vous accédez au Musée Opinel.

Built in the 1980s, the site was previously occupied by a soccer field and pétanque court. This large pedestrian square features a mixed-use development comprising public housing, offices, and a shopping center. The space won the Palme d'Or for housing and was inaugurated by François Mitterrand. Walking down Avenue Falcoz, you will reach the Opinel Museum.

14 LE THÉÂTRE GÉRARD PHILIPPE

Inauguré en 1934, ce théâtre répond au manque important d'infrastructures de l'entre-deux guerres. Nous sommes en effet dans une période de forte croissance démographique, due notamment au développement de l'industrie. Ce bâtiment servira en premier lieu de salle des fêtes, de salle de bal et de cinéma... En 1977, il sera converti en théâtre avec une capacité de 328 places. Ce théâtre a fait l'objet d'une rénovation et propose une programmation riche et variée tout au long de l'année.

Opened in 1934, this theater addressed the significant lack of infrastructure between the two world wars. The building was initially used as a community hall, ballroom, and movie theater. In 1977, it was converted into a theater offering a rich and varied program throughout the year.



100 m

Légende - Legend

- Parking gratuit / Free car park
- Parking souterrain gratuit / Free underground car park
- Parking payant / Paid car park
- Arrêt de bus / Bus stop
- Parcours découverte / Discovery tour
- Office du Tourisme / Tourism office

CHAPELLE BONNE NOUVELLE

CIMETIÈRES DUC ET TOSI

vers rond-point Opinel et zone de loisirs de la Combe

vers A43

vers gare SNCF

vers camping

1 Albiez-le-Jeune

Après 52 lacets au cœur d'une forêt profonde surgit le plateau d'Albiez-le-Jeune, dans son écrin de verdure avec comme diamant les Aiguilles d'Arves. De nombreux sentiers de randonnée dont l'un d'eux vous conduira au Moine de Champlan, cheminée de fées surprenante.

After 52 twists and turns in the heart of a deep forest, the Albiez-le-Jeune plateau emerges, set in its own green setting with the Aiguilles d'Arves as a diamond. Numerous hiking trails, one of which leads to the Moine de Champlan, a surprising fairy chimney.

2 Albiez-Montrond

Authentique village savoyard, le village vit toute l'année : l'hiver, la station offre un domaine skiable accessible à tous ; et en été, les grands espaces sont un lieu unique pour se ressourcer autour d'une multitude d'activités : balades, vélo, baignade...

This village is an authentic Savoyard village with life all around the year: in winter, the resort offers a ski area; and in summer, you have choice with a multitude of activities.

3 Jarrier

Sur les balcons de Saint-Jean-de-Maurienne, Jarrier étale ses 27 hameaux organisés autour de fours, de chapelles ou d'oratoires. Un terrain de jeu pour les amateurs de VTT et de randonnées avec un panorama à 360°.

On the balconies of Saint-Jean-de-Maurienne, Jarrier spreads out its 27 hamlets organized around ovens, chapels and oratories. A playground for mountain bikers and hikers, with a 360° panorama.

4 Fontcouverte - La Toussuire

Le village regroupe 16 hameaux qui jalonnent la route depuis le hameau du Plan des Rois jusqu'à la station de La Toussuire. Ses alpages d'altitude voient en période estivale des troupeaux et se transforment en hiver en pistes de ski. La pointe de l'Ouilleon culmine à 2431 mètres d'altitude et offre un panorama à 360° sur l'Oisans et le Parc National de la Vanoise.

Its high-altitude pastures are grazed by herds in

summer and transformed into ski slopes in winter. The Pointe de l'Ouilleon peaks offers a 360° panorama of the Oisans and the Vanoise National Park.

5 Montvernier

Le village offre une vue sur la vallée, les Aiguilles d'Arves et le massif du Grand Coin. Pour y accéder, les cyclistes peuvent emprunter les lacets de Montvernier, 18 virages en lacets serrés, creusés dans la montagne.

The village overlooks the valley, the Aiguilles d'Arves and the Grand Coin bends carved out of the mountain.

6 Saint-Jean-d'Arves

Village authentique doté de paysages grandioses à l'image des fameuses Aiguilles d'Arves, entretient ses alpages grâce à une activité agricole bien présente. Située à 1550 mètres d'altitude, le village se transforme en station en hiver. Elle est reliée au domaine skiable des Sybelles.

This authentic village has spectacular scenery, including the famous Aiguilles d'Arves peaks, and maintains its mountain pastures thanks to a thriving agricultural industry. In winter it's a ski resort, part of Les Sybelles.

With its six hamlets, it is home to the Karellis resort, founded in 1975 on the ideals of social and solidarity economy and community tourism. The resort, which has been awarded the "Familie Plus" label, offers a full range of services and a good snow cover.

The local curiosity? A "great larch" tree over 500 years old, classified as the largest larch tree in Europe!

At the foot of the Croix des Têtes, the village was famous for its fine crops: vines, almonds and saffron. Slate was mined here from the 15th to the 20th century. A family trail traces this history through the heart of the old quarries.

Situated at 873 meters altitude, Saint-Pancrace is a small town situated in the hills above Saint-Jean-de-Maurienne. The village enjoys panoramic views over the Maurienne Valley.

Historic and economic capital of the Maurienne Valley, the city is also the world capital of mountain biking! The city is also known for its famous knife created by Joseph Opinel. Today, a museum traces its history.

The village houses the Corbier ski resort (one of resorts belonging to the Sybelles ski area). The town is one of the top three pedestrian-friendly resorts with ski-in/ski-out access. Since 2007, Corbier has been awarded the Famille Plus label.

Its location offers a magnificent panorama of the Croix des Têtes, one of the highest limestone cliffs in Europe. In summer, the Oudins lake is the ideal place to cool off.

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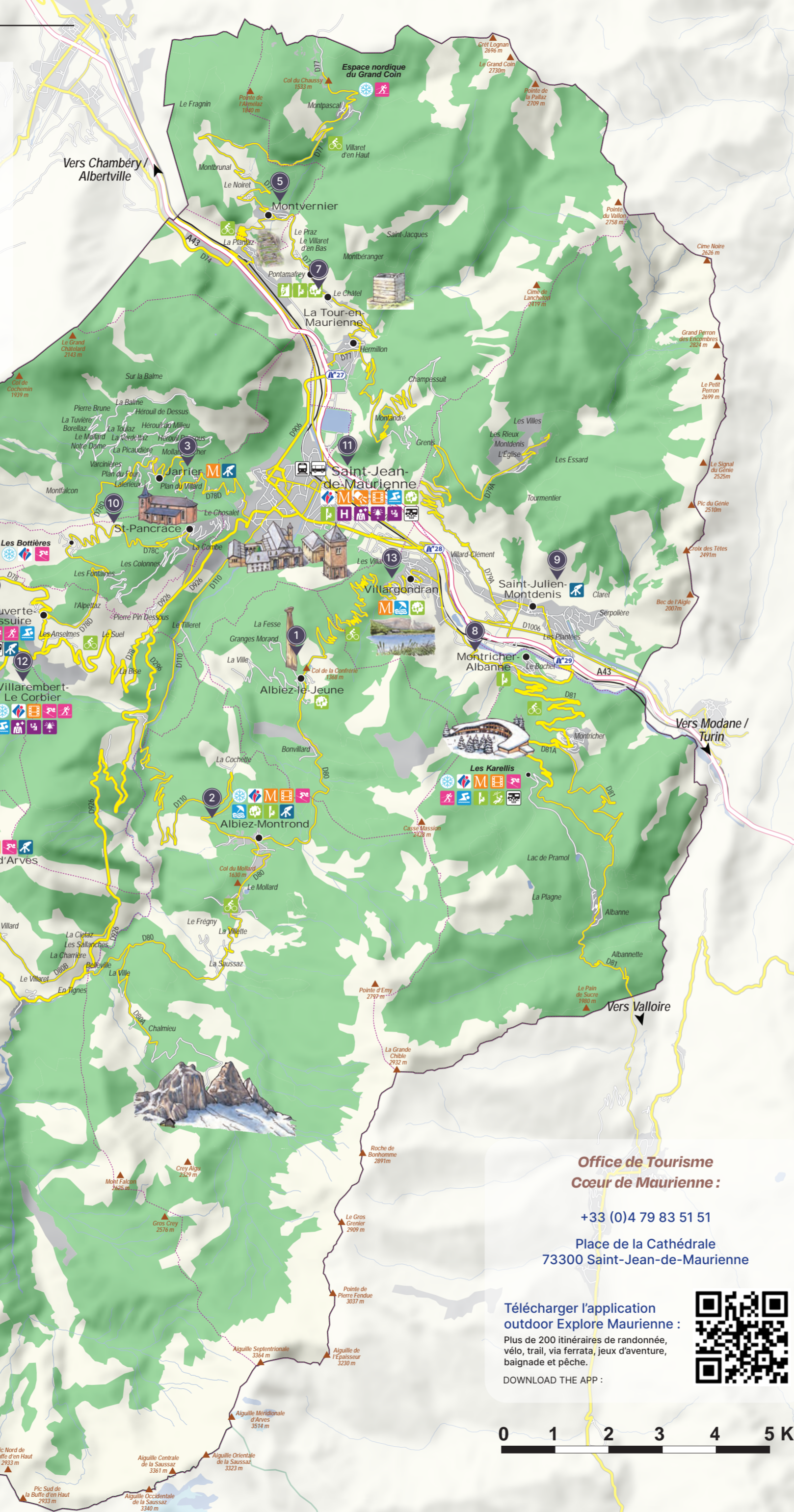
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- Gare SNCF
- Gare routière
- Aire de service

2 La Tour-en-Maurienne
• Hermillon
Hermillon bénéficie d'un climat dont les meilleurs témoins sont les vignes qui parsèment les pentes du village. Hermillon enjoys a climate best illustrated by the vines and tulips that dot the village slopes.

• Le Châtel
La Tour Bérold de Saxe, berceau de la Maison de Savoie, domine la vallée depuis plus de 1000 ans. The Tour Bérold de Saxe, cradle of the House of Savoy, has dominated the valley for over 1,000 years.

• Pontamafrey-Montpascal
Le long de l'Arc, Pontamafrey permet de faire de l'escalade et de la via ferrata en falaise. Montpascal, dernier village avant le col du Chaussy domine la vallée au pied du Grand Coin, une station de ski de fond. Along the Arc, Pontamafrey offers rock climbing and via ferrata. Montpascal, the last village before the Col du Chaussy, dominates the valley at the foot of the Grand Coin.

8 Montricher-Albanne - Les Karellis
Avec ses 6 hameaux, c'est la commune de la station des Karellis fondée en 1975 par la municipalité, ses habitants et Pierre Lainé sur un idéal d'économie sociale et solidaire et un tourisme associatif. La station dispose du label reconnu «Familie Plus», une offre de séjours en pension complète et un bon enneigement. La curiosité locale ? Un «gros mêléze» qui a plus de 500 ans et qui est répertorié comme le plus gros mêléze d'Europe !
With its six hamlets, it is home to the Karellis resort, founded in 1975 on the ideals of social and solidarity economy and community tourism. The resort, which has been awarded the "Familie Plus" label, offers a full range of services and a good snow cover. The local curiosity? A "great larch" tree over 500 years old, classified as the largest larch tree in Europe!

9 Saint-Julien-Montdenis
Au pied de la Croix des Têtes, le village fut connu pour ses cultures fines : vigne, amandiers, safran. L'ardoise y fut exploitée du 15e au 20e siècle. Un sentier familial retrace cette histoire au cœur des anciennes carrières. At the foot of the Croix des Têtes, the village was famous for its fine crops: vines, almonds and saffron. Slate was mined here from the 15th to the 20th century. A family trail traces this history through the heart of the old quarries.

10 Saint-Pancrace - Les Bottières
Situé à 873 mètres d'altitude, Saint-Pancrace est une petite commune située sur les hauteurs de Saint-Jean-de-Maurienne qui s'étend du «Chosalet» aux Bottières, porte d'entrée du domaine skiable des Sybelles. Le village bénéficie d'un point de vue panoramique sur la vallée de la Maurienne.
Located at an altitude of 873 meters, Saint-Pancrace is a small town situated in the hills above Saint-Jean-de-Maurienne. The village enjoys panoramic views over the Maurienne Valley.

11 Saint-Jean-de-Maurienne
Capitale historique et économique de la vallée de la Maurienne, la ville est la capitale mondiale des cyclogrimpeurs ! Amateurs de nature et d'activités de plein air, curieux du patrimoine historiques et gourmands viennent s'y balader. La ville est aussi connue pour son célèbre couteau créé par Joseph Opinel. Un musée retrace aujourd'hui son histoire.
The historic and economic capital of the Maurienne Valley, the city is also the world capital of mountain biking! The city is also known for its famous knife created by Joseph Opinel. Today, a museum traces its history.

12 Villarembert - Le Corbier
Le village abrite la station du Corbier. La station est reliée au domaine skiable des Sybelles et est accessible à tous les niveaux. Perchée à 1550 m d'altitude, la commune fait partie du top 3 des stations piétonnes, ski au pied. Depuis 2007, le Corbier est labellisé Famille Plus, preuve d'un accueil chaleureux et adapté aux familles.
The village is home to the Corbier ski resort (one of resorts belonging to the Sybelles ski area). The town is one of the top three pedestrian-friendly resorts with ski-in/ski-out access. Since 2007, Corbier has been awarded the Famille Plus label.

13 Villargondran
Sa situation offre un magnifique panorama sur la Croix des Têtes, l'une des plus hautes falaises calcaires d'Europe. En été, le plan d'eau des Oudins est l'endroit idéal pour se rafraîchir.
Its location offers a magnificent panorama of the Croix des Têtes, one of the highest limestone cliffs in Europe. In summer, the Oudins lake is the ideal place to cool off.

14 Saint-Sorlin-d'Arves
Au pied du glacier de Saint-Sorlin et du pic de l'Étendard, Saint-Sorlin-d'Arves est un village de caractère. En hiver, elle est l'une des stations reliées au domaine des Sybelles. L'église baroque, les nombreuses chapelles et maisons traditionnelles ainsi que la proximité avec le Col de la Croix de Fer (2067 m) forment un village de montagne au patrimoine riche. Le Beaufort AOC fabriqué par la Coopérative Laitière de la Vallée des Arves témoigne de l'activité agricole du village.
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