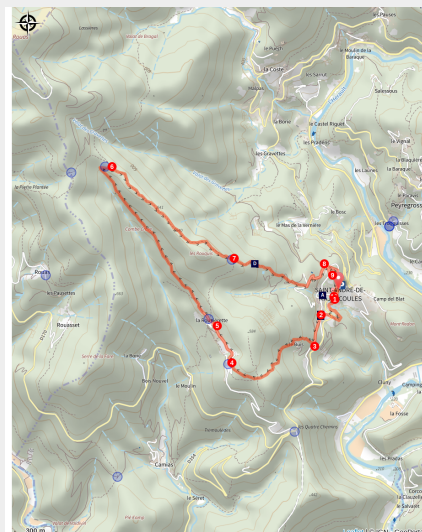


Les Rouquis

CEVENNES



Le hameau de la Rouvièrette (Béatrice Galzin)



Take the time to stroll through the perched village of St-André: its lanes, its church, its château and the magnificent spinning-mill take us back to the prosperous but difficult period of the 18th century.

The path climbs into the chestnut and holm oak grove. Steps carved into the granite bedrock bear witness to its regular use. The hamlet of La Rouvièrette, located on the draille (drovers' road), is a stopover place for transhumant shepherds going up onto summer pastures with their sheep. Up there, the views over the surroundings slopes are panoramic.

Useful information

Practice : Pédestre

Duration : 2 h 30

Length : 6.1 km

Trek ascent : 338 m

Difficulty : Easy

Type : Boucle

Themes : Histoire et culture, Faune et flore

Trek

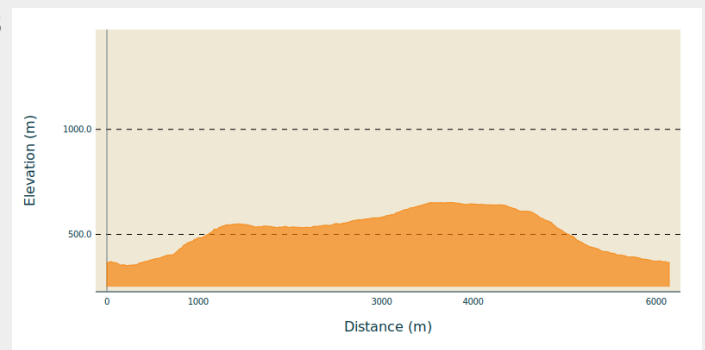
Departure : Saint- André-de-Majencoules

Arrival : Saint- André-de-Majencoules

Markings : — Balisage jaune et mobilier signalétique

Cities : 1. Saint-André-de-Majencoules

Altimetric profile



Min elevation 353 m Max elevation 649 m

Signposts will guide you all along this route. In the description below, the signposted place names and/or directions are given in **bold italics** between quotation marks:

From the car park in "**Saint- André-de-Majencoules**", walk towards "**La Rouvièrette**" via

1. "**L'Église**",
2. "**Ancienne filature**",
3. "**Le Buis**".
4. "**La Rouvièrette Sud**",
5. At "**La Rouvièrette**" walk through the hamlet and continue to "**Combe Croze**".
6. At "**Combe Croze**" leave the path on your right and continue to "**Le Rouquis**".
7. At "**Le Rouquis**" leave the GR® long-distance path and head to
8. "**Laparot**",
9. "**Parc du Château**",
10. "**L'Église**".
11. "**Saint- André-de-Majencoules**".

On your path...



St-André de Majencoules (A)
The spinning-mill (C)

Water and the spinning-mill (B)
Bracken (D)

All useful information

Advices

Somewhat steep descent. Before committing yourself to this walk, ensure that it is suitable for your activity level and ability. Remember that the weather changes quickly in the mountains. Take enough water.

How to come ?

Transports

LiO is the regional public transport service of the Occitanie/ Pyrénées - Méditerranée region. It facilitates everyone's movements by prioritising public transport.

<http://lio.laregion.fr>

(during school time)

Access

At Pont de l'Hérault, take the D986 towards Valleraugue, then the D420 to the village of Saint-André-de-Majencoules

Advised parking

As you enter the village

Information desks

Tourism & national parc'house

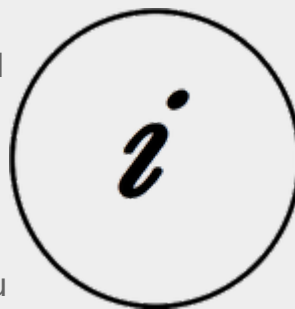
Col de la Serreyrède, 30570 Val d'Aigoual

maisonde-laigoual@sudcevennes.com

Tel : 04 67 82 64 67

<https://www.sudcevennes.com>

Accessibility : Accessible aux personnes à mobilité réduite sur les trois niveaux du bâtiment (ascenseur)



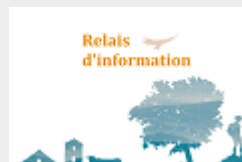
Tourism office Mont Aigoual Causses Cévennes, Valleraugue

7 quartier des Horts, 30570 Valleraugue

valleraugue@sudcevennes.com

Tel : 04 67 64 82 15

<https://www.sudcevennes.com>



Source



CC Causses Aigoual Cévennes Terres Solidaires

<http://www.causses-aigoual-cevennes.fr/>



Parc national des Cévennes

<http://www.cevennes-parcnational.fr/>

On your path...



St-André de Majencoules (A)

With agricultural decline, the village's population has dropped sharply: 561 inhabitants in 2000 compared to 1,506 in 1913. In those days, the village had about 40 artisans and shopkeepers, including two blacksmiths, six shoemakers, four tailors, three hairdressers and eight grocers.

You will notice that the village is built on a rocky spur above the river, a strategic position which makes it possible to survey the valley but also to use water for crops. Near the village are terraces planted with mild onions.

Attribution : Michel Monnot



Water and the spinning-mill (B)

How strange to have a spinning-mill at the top of the village!

Usually, this kind of building is erected alongside a waterway. But here, a powerful spring is tapped using a béal (irrigation channel), which takes the water to the mill. The precious water is stored in gourgues (basins or pools) above the building, making it possible to regulate the quantity of water used to drive the spinning-mill.

Attribution : Michel Monnot



The spinning-mill (C)

The spinning-mill was built out of shaped blocks of granite in 1825, under the supervision of the architect Victor Chapot of Le Vigan and its owner M. Durand.

On the ground floor were the (GENSOUL type) furnace, the ovens [for asphyxiating the silkworms using hot air], the vast wood stores and the stables and yards for the horses.

On the first floor was the spinners' workshop with its 54 circular terra cotta bassins (still visible) and rows of swifts (reels) that have since disappeared.

The top floor was home to the nursery, the storage area for the silk cocoons.

The silkworm disease pébrine (1856), the opening of the Suez Canal (1869), artificial silk (1884) and the owner's death put an end to this beautiful adventure.

Attribution : Beatrice Galzin



Bracken (D)

Since the abandonment of the chestnut orchard, the bracken, which was once cut and used as litter and fodder for animals, has spread. Some locals still remember that bracken fronds were given to pigs to eat with water and flour.

Attribution : PNC