

▶ Follow the footsteps of Madame Bovary

> An invitation to a literary reverie...



Ry is famous thanks to Flaubert and its famous novel *Madame Bovary* (1856). Gustave Flaubert is said to have been inspired by a true story that happened in Ry in the 19th century:

Delphine Delamare's case.

The village's features are similar to the setting of Yonville-l'Abbaye, the village in which the novel takes place.

A walk with 10 information panels invites you to (re-)immerse yourself in the atmosphere of the book.



> Other things to do and see

- > The " Explore Emma Bovary's Homeland " tour (68 km / 42 miles)
- > Guided tours of Ry
- > The hiking trails passing through Ry
- > The shops, restaurants and the market on Saturday mornings
- > The holiday accommodation and motorhome service point in Ry



Easily accessible from Rouen and Paris, Ry welcomes you to the heart of a lush green Normandy. Explore its valley and heritage sites and follow the footsteps of Gustave Flaubert and *Madame Bovary*.

By car

- > Via the RN31 main road from Rouen or Beauvais
- > Via the A28 motorway, exit No. 12 Buchy then follow Vascœuil
- > Via the A15 motorway from Paris, then follow the D6014 main road, and then follow Ry

By bus

- > Line 73 Rouen – Vascœuil



NORMANDIE CAUX VEXIN

OFFICE DE TOURISME

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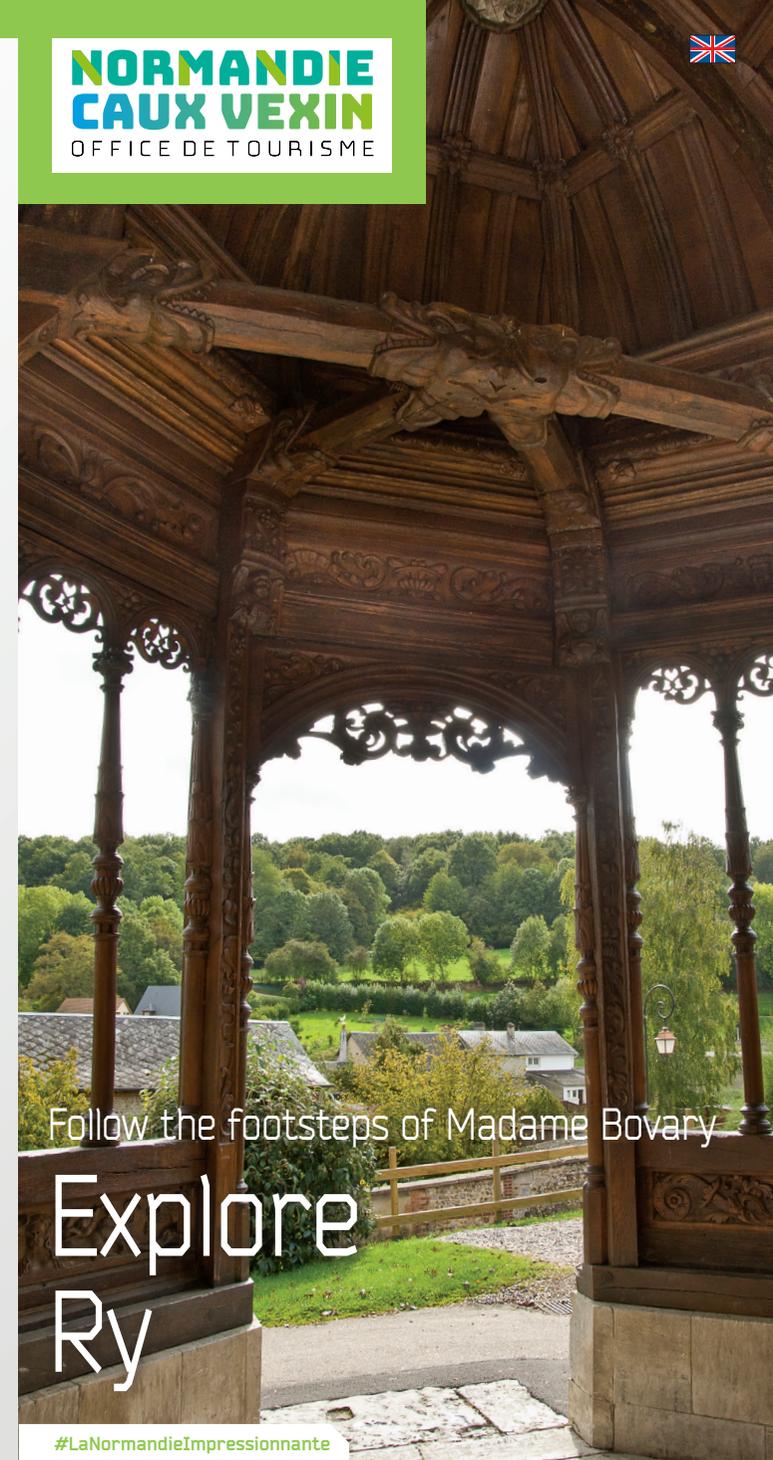
Tourist Offices in Buchy, Clères and Ry

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Explore Ry

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► Explore Ry

Located in the Crevon valley, Ry comes from the Gallic word "ritum" (ford), in reference to the situation of the village along the river Crevon. Located in the heart of a dynamic agricultural region, Ry already had 600 inhabitants in the 13th century and its market was one of the most important ones in the area. During the 19th century, the textile industry took over the old mills located along the river Crevon. Nowadays, Ry is one of the villages that has the largest number of shops compared to the number of inhabitants (759).

1 The Grand' Rue



"The street (the only one), the length of a rifle shot and lined by a few shops, ends abruptly where the road bends *Madame Bovary*." (*Madame Bovary*, 1856)
The Grand'Rue is lined with brick and half-timbered buildings that are part of Ry's charming atmosphere. As a market town, Ry supplied the neighbouring villages and had many shops, hotels and cafés. The village has preserved its timeless charm with the barbershop, the ironmonger and the clockmaker's shop.

2 15th century building



This beautiful half-timbered building with a corbelled arch provided a passageway on the ground floor.

-  Tourist Information Centre
-  Car park
-  Motorhome service point
-  Picnic area
-  Panoramic view
-  Discovery walk

3 The covered market and the town hall



This building, dating back to 1855, houses both the town hall and the covered market. At the top, the building typically features a central pediment and a slate dome housing a clock. The market in Ry used to be one of the most important ones in the area until the 19th century and it is still held on Saturday mornings. The metal structure allowed firemen to dry their linen fire hoses.

4 The old presbytery



The presbytery dates back to the 18th century. A black glazed brick inscription on the building indicates the name of the architect and the date of construction. It was occupied by the Sisters of the Ernemont congregation until 2006.

5 St-Sulpice Church



The church has been expanded and remodelled between the 12th and the 19th century. The central tower dates back to the Romanesque period, the remarkable sculpted wooden porch dates back to the 16th century and the spire to the 19th century. Listed a Historic Monument, the porch is said to have been ordered by the Moy Family to protect the entrance to the church. It features a vault resembling an inverted hull of a ship, which was typical in Normandy. The building is richly carved with biblical motifs, plant motifs, imaginary animals and war carvings, which were frequently found in Renaissance iconography.

6 The village's farm



The last farm in the village closed down in 1995. The different buildings which composed the farm in the 18th and 19th centuries (cowshed, stable, barn...) have been renovated. They display typical materials used for construction in Normandy: stone, flint, bricks, cob and timber.

7 The Phalanstery



This 19th century building is called Phalanstery after the influential French socialist thinker, Charles Fourier's theory. A phalanstery refers to the buildings belonging to a cooperative community and was meant to create a new social structure.

Dr Jouanne, one of Fourier's disciple and Ry's pharmacist, created the phalanstery. This house was used to educate children of ordinary people and to instill them the flair for work. The brick construction integrates all of Fourier's principles: V-shaped building, wings facing south and east, spacious rooms, central heating and water. In 1884, the phalanstery had to close down after 20 years of fulfilment. It has been converted into a police station and then into social housing.

