



# The Chapel of the Holy Spirit



Built between 1440 and 1514, the chapel of the Holy Spirit is today the most representative building of Gothic Flamboyant Art in Picardy.

The chapel was built to accommodate pilgrims worship a mysterious crucifix, failed on RUE shore in August 1101.



From the twelfth century, the kings of France and many pilgrims come to RUE; which will promote the growth of the city until the seventeenth century.



... But a delicate balance

The Larronville Marsh is subject to the dynamics of scrub.

The scattered reed and willow threaten these species patrimonial interest.

On sandy mounds, the Gorse of Europe has the same threat.



## Around the Marsh

Promenade "in the land of thieves"

The plan of the town of Rue, available at the Tourist Office offers you to follow a 7 km route; through the low-fields, to discover the site of Larronville marsh and the farm of Saint Jean.

# The Marsh of Larronville

## A unique site in the Somme

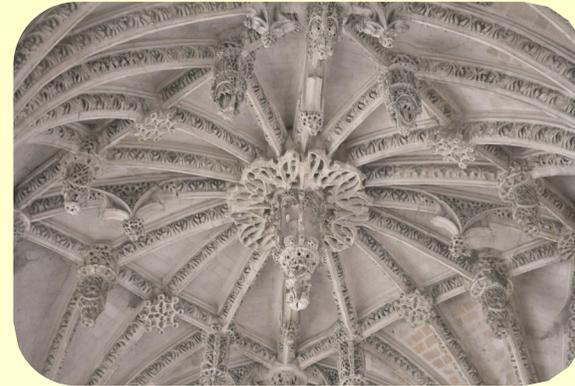
The Marsh of Larronville is located on a former barrier beach composed of sand and pebbles. Over time, the soil is depleted of minerals and acquired characteristics acids.

So in this small area coexist aquatic and dry meadows where exceptional and endangered plant species thrive in the department of the Somme.



## A natural and floral jewel...

The site presents a faunal interest mainly related to the presence of wetlands but it is primarily a floral jewel recognized for nearly a century by botanists. Today, are listed more than 60 plant species of interest including 12 protected species.



The beauty of the chapel lies in its vaults, beautifully decorated, and high Treasury, for its stone lace.



In 1887, a local painter, Albert SIFFAIT DE MONCOURT, made three large paintings in the nave of the chapel, and there is the legends of RUE crucifix, dedicated to the Holy Spirit.

## The Chapel of the Hospice

The Hospice of RUE and its chapel were built from the twelfth century, to accommodate the needy pilgrims.

Destroyed during the wars, the buildings were rebuilt several times.



The chapel of the Hospice was rebuilt in 1501 on the initiative of a brotherhood of the City of RUE. It is dedicated to Saint Nicolas and Saint Jacques le Majeur, in memory of pilgrims of Compostela, whose one of the roads passed by RUE.



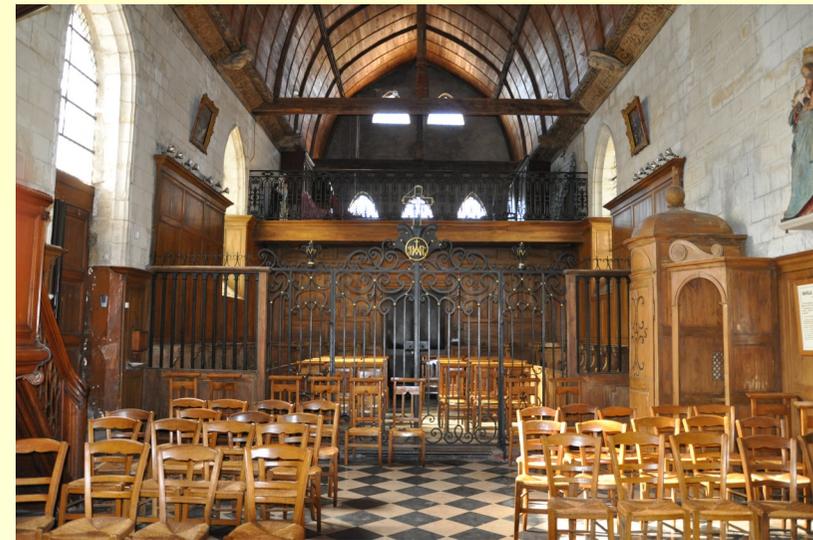
Between 1909 1939, Caudron brothers built 10,330 aircraft and trained 9,000 pilots in their schools. Many Drivers and Observers will ensure different missions, observation, reconnaissance, artillery adjustment during which, by their duty, some will lose their lives.



You will find all the pictures of CAUDRON airplane at the Museum with their performances, and through all aircraft models presented, you will notice changes in aircraft construction from 1909 to 1939. Free visit during the opening times of the Tourist Office.

# The Museum of the Caudron Brothers

The Museum of the Caudron Brothers was opened in November 1976. The collections : models, trophies, bronzes, photographs, personal authentic documents, come from a donation of Madame René CAUDRON to the City of RUE.



The building has a beautiful vaulted hull boat overturned and sand pits, etched with hunting scenes and the three attributes of Saint Jacques. The statues are remarkable. A painting attributed to Philippe DE CHAMPAIGNE represents Saint Augustine wrote his memories.

Son of farmers, passionate about the work done in aviation by the WRIGHT brothers, Gaston and René Caudron engage themselves in the building of their first aircraft in spring 1909. Other models will follow, including the famous G.3, used during 1914-1918 war.

Fifty six squadrons will be equipped with aircraft Caudron for longer or shorter periods during the war.



## The Belfry

The Belfry, tower of 20m high, or tower aldermen, faces the religious power. In the 19th century the Belfry is embellished. We built two appendices, whose one houses the town hall until 1969.



The other upstairs, hosts a bell tower with a civil bell, Marie-Louise, sounding 3 times a day the Angelus. The lower part dates from the fifteenth century. The two neo-Gothic buildings, that surround it, are dating from the nineteenth century.

By a spiral staircase of 75 steps, you reach to the Hall Garda, where displaying graffiti dating from the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, then to the walkway to discover vast landscapes, from Crecy forest to the Somme Bay.



On the ground floor, on the right there are paintings conducted by Albert SIFFAIT DE MONCOURT. They represent eight scenes of local life in the early twentieth century.