

PRACTICAL DATA

Area : 540 ha. (1.330 acres)
Altitude : 133 m.
Distances : from Paris N.D. : 24 km.
 from Versailles : 7 km.
 from St. Germain en Laye : 9 km.

To reach Noisy from Paris :

By car : Autoroute A 13, 2nd exit, then road D307
By train : St. Lazare station in Paris to St. Nom la Bretèche station, connection in St. Nom station to Noisy.

In case of emergency :

US. Embassy : 2, avenue Gabriel 75008 Paris.
Tél : 01 43 12 22 22
US Consulate : 2, rue St. Florentin 75001 Paris.
Tél : 08 10 26 46 26

Police : 17
Firemen : 18
Medical emergency (SAMU) : 15 or 01 45 67 50 50

Useful Information:

Train (SNCF) : <http://www.sncf.com>
Metro(RATP)/RER : <http://ratp.com>
Airports (Aéroports de Paris) : <http://adp.fr>

Museum :

Musée du Louvre : <http://louvre.fr>
Château de Versailles : <http://chateauversailles.fr>

Contact CJNRB : 01 39 73 22 51 - cjnr@club-internet.fr



The Sister City committee of Noisy le Roi - Bailly (CJNRB) is happy to welcome you.

This brochure was written to help you know more about our cities.



Created in 1997, the CJNRB has established two sisterships, one with Albion (Michigan, USA) in 1998 and the other one with Godella (Valencia, SPAIN) in 2006.

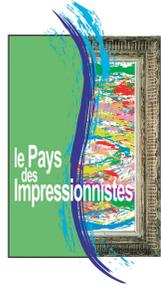


NOISY LE ROI



SITUATION AND ENVIRONMENT

Noisy le Roi is located west of Paris, included in what was the extended Parc of the Chateau de Versailles.



It thus benefits from the privilege of standing between the Forêt de Marly and the Versailles valley. A green and restful area welcomes you, in the middle of the Pays des Impressionnistes. This residential area offers also a truly dynamic quality of life in this pleasant setting. Rich in a long historical past, Noisy le Roi enjoys a vibrant economy, in the heart of a high technology area serving various fields.

Agronomy, computer science and automobile research centers are located nearby and work in collaboration with businesses close to Noisy such as Thales, Thomson, Mercedes-Benz France and many others. Constant connections with the Versailles Chamber of Commerce are another tool to strengthen Noisy's economic potential, and the building of a 30.000 sq.m. office park illustrates this dynamic approach.

HISTORY

Noisy le Roi has its origin in the Roman period, but the first official records are dated from 1136. Its history actually begins in 1568, when Noisy becomes the property of Albert de Gondi, Grand Chamberlain and Maréchal de France. He built a large castle in the middle of lovely gardens. The Gondi family retained the domain until the middle of the 17th. century.



Louis XIV bought Noisy in 1675, hence the name Noisy le Roi. On demand from his wife, Mme. de Maintenon, he fits up the castle to accommodate a boarding school for noble but poor young girls. A few years later, the institution is moved to St. Cyr, and the castle collapsed due to lack of maintenance in 1732. With the recovered parts, a small castle is rebuilt downtown, and is still inhabited by a few families.

During the 19th. century, Noisy retained its rural character, bypassed by the large industrial expansion of this period.

Between the two World Wars, many orchards were established in Noisy le Roi. Starting in 1961, the building of large condominiums transformed the city. Its population grows fast, from 950 inhabitants in 1959 to 3065 in 10 years. Its present population is around 8.000 people.

BAILLY

Bailly and Noisy are so physically close that they have very similar history. In fact, they were united until the beginning of the 16th. century.

From its roman origin to the 15th. century, Bailly had a shaky history, alternating between prosperity and looting. But during the two following centuries, Bailly largely benefited from its close connection to the Royal Courts of St. Germain en Laye and Versailles. It was to become part of the Grand Parc of Louis XIV, one of the gates of which is still existing. Noticeably also, a nice stream of the valley, le Rû de Gally, has its source in the park.



The French Revolution also shook Bailly, but it found a new prosperity in the 19th. century, with market gardening and the development of the area west of Paris.

In the 20th. century, many large condominiums were built, while still preserving a true warm atmosphere of a good village living. Together with an interesting church joining 13th century gothic to classical 17th century, the village has preserved some of the large homes of seigneurial or upper class families. But it also knows how to welcome large companies or small business units in appropriate settings. Approximately 4.500 people now enjoy this lovely village.