



« Fourneau Saint-Michel » Land



Arnaud Lemaitre



Institut « Ilon Saint-Jacques » - Namur

ABSTRACT

General Presentation

Initial name of the site: It was called « La Masblette » which is a watercourse near the site.

On the 11th November 1771, Dominique Nicolas Spirlet, 53 years old, abbot and master of the forges, created a forge and a blast furnace fed by the water of the Masblette, on the site of the furnace. It was one of the most modern furnace.

When the monks of Saint-Hubert were expelled from their abbey and their monastic property was sold as national property, the furnace was acquired by Leopold Zoude (businessman). The foundry was limited to a forge which service is only required for agricultural needs.

It was classified on the 29th may 1952. The St Michel furnace was sold by the Zoude family and bought by an association. Then, due to a lack of money and funding, the Luxemburg province bought the site around 1960.

The patrimony is the creation of hamlets by the transplanting typical examples of rural architecture. The first house that has been built on the site is called Malvoisien. It was built in 1970. The houses come from this particular region, that's why they are called like that.

The site consists in ten regions and subregions : Lorraine Belge, Semois valley, Ardenne centrale, Ardenne nord- est, Amblève valley, Pays de Herve (between – Vesdre – and – Meuse), Hesbaye Namuroise, Condroz, Famenne, Rièze and Sarts. The Ardenne centrale is more important because it is a region in which the Saint-Michel furnace museums are located.

The name of the site is now the Saint-Michel furnace and the domain extends on more or less 45 hectares and can be visited since 1971.

The work is long and still ongoing.



Sitemap



*Doma
du
Fourne
Saint-M*

VERS
- Forrières (9km)
- Nassogne (6km)



1. Région Lorraine belge

- 1.01 Signeulx
- 1.02 Saint-Mard
- 1.03 Saint-Rémy
- 1.04 Tontelange
- 1.05 Autelbas

2. Région Vallée de la Semois

- 2.01 Corbion
- 2.02 Corbion
- 2.03 La Forêt
- 2.03 La Forêt
- 2.04 Botassart
- 2.05 Mouzaive
- 2.06 Sugny
- 2.07 Manège à chevaux
- 2.08 Cerclage de roue
- 2.09 Bohan

3. Région Ardenne centrale

- 3.01 Malvoisin
- 3.02 Moinet
- 3.03 Beausaint
- 3.04 Amberloup
- 3.05 La Neuville au Bois
- 3.06 Champлон
- 3.07 Warmifontaine
- 3.08 Redu
- 3.09 Redu
- 3.10 Redu
- 3.11 Journal
- 3.12 Tonny
- 3.13 Farnières
- 3.14 Petite Rosière
- 3.15 Petite Rosière
- 3.16 Malempré
- 3.17 Villance
- 3.18 Compogne

4. Région Ardenne Nord-Est

- 4.01 Beho
- 4.02 Ourthe
- 4.03 Rogery
- 4.04 Lengeler
- 4.05 Langlir
- 4.06 Brux

5. Région Ardenne Nord-Est (Vallée de l'Ambève)

- 5.01 Ruy
- 5.02 Moulin du Ruy
- 5.03 Ster
- 5.04 Moulin du Ruy
- 5.05 Moulin du Ruy
- 5.06 Cimetière

7. Région Hesbaye namuroise

- 7.01 Hingeon

8. Région Condroz

- 8.01 Gives

9. Région Famenne et Calestienne

- 9.01 Haie Jadot
- 9.02 Herbet
- 9.03 Livarchamps
- 9.04 Herbet
- 9.05 Ambly
- 9.06 Froidfontaine
- 9.07 Ambly
- 9.08 Forrières

Un musée de plein air



Erasmus+

www.erasmus-isj-namur

*Plaine
du
neau
Michel*



VERS

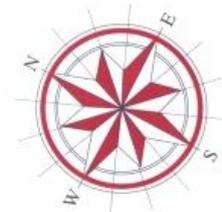
- **MUSÉE DU FER** (400m)

- Al pèle (400m)

- Saint-Hubert (9km)



très unique en Wallonie !



Ressources de la nature / Rijkdom van de natuur

A: « Métiers de la forêt »

- A.01 Hutte du bûcheron

B: « L'eau »

- B.01 Vyle et Tharoul
Champs sur l'eau
- Traitement des eaux usées /
Zuivering van het afvalwater

C: « Elevage »

- C.01 Flostoy

D: « Scierie »

- D.01 Chanly
- D.02 Alle-sur-Semois
- D.03 Chanly
- D.04 Chanly
- D.05 Hotton

E: « Le geste et la nature »

- E.01 Bergerie
- E.02 Bergerie

- WC TOILETTES
- ENTRÉE - INFORMATION
- PLAIN DE JEUX
- RESTAURANT
- DÉFIBRILLATEUR
- PIQUE-NIQUE
- SENTIER PIED NUS
- PARKING



Erasmus+

www.earsmus-isj-namur



Possibilities of complementary activities

At 500 meters from Fourneau Saint-Michel amateurs can visit the Iron Museum. The metallurgical complex consists of a forging factor building a charcoal hall, a barn. A blast furnace and its annexes.

These buildings remarkable witnesses of a thriving iron industry in Luxemburg land in the 17th and 18th centuries make it possible to discover the technique of making cast iron and to appreciate the importance of the use of iron in everyday life.