

LE PAYS D'ARLON

au fil de l'eau

Het Land van Arlon langs het water

The Pays d'Arlon region along the water's edge

Le projet « Au fil de l'Eau » a été créé pour mettre en valeur le riche patrimoine du Pays d'Arlon lié à l'eau. Lavoirs, moulins, abreuvoirs, pompes ou fontaines, tous ces éléments bâtis ont un intérêt touristique. Au total 87 panneaux ont été placés dans les 4 communes concernées. On retrouve sur chaque panneau une photo ancienne ainsi qu'un texte expliquant quelques éléments architecturaux, historiques ou encore des anecdotes. Découvrez ci-après les coups de cœur de chacune des communes !

Het project « Au fil de l'Eau » was created to highlight the rich heritage of the Arlon region linked to water. Washhouses, mills, troughs, pumps or fountains - all these structures are of great tourist and historic interest. A total of 87 panels were set up in the four communes concerned. Each panel bears an old photo and a text describing a few architectural and historical elements or telling anecdotes. This project also teaches us more about the washerwomen of days gone by and the history of the mills in the region.



AUBANGE

au fil de l'eau

More info ?
www.arlon-tourisme.be

MESSANCY

au fil de l'eau

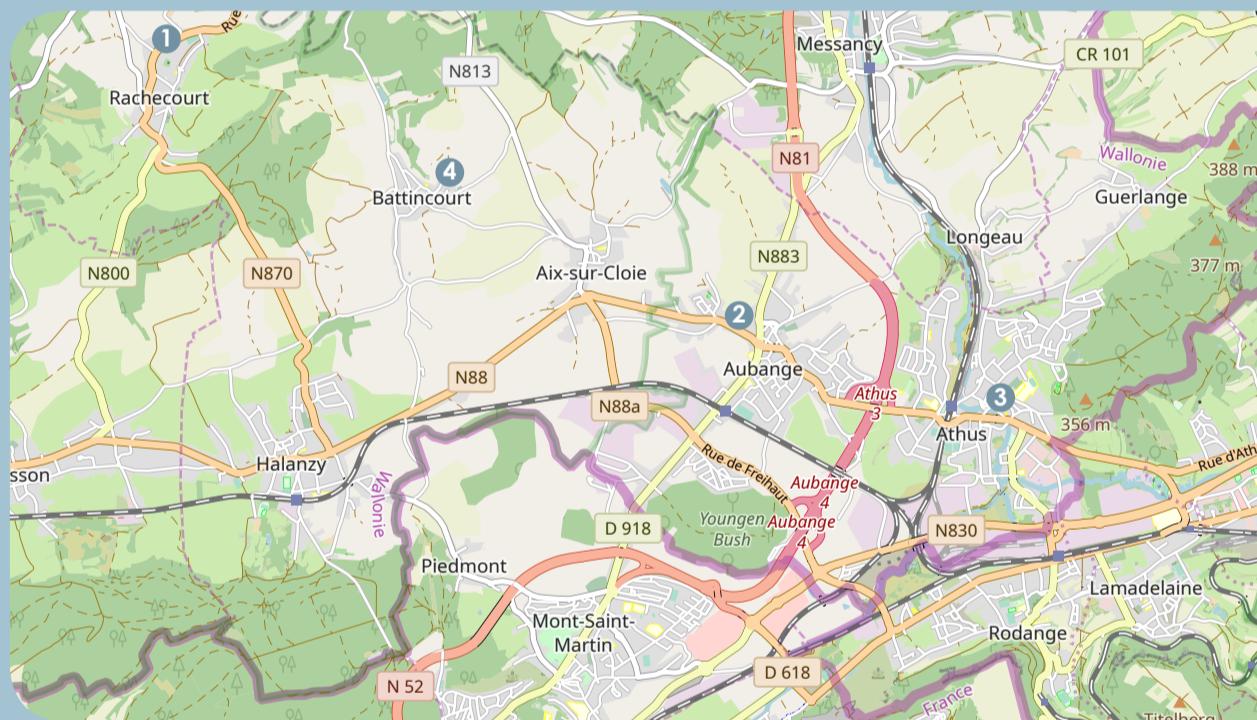
1. Fontaine du Haut

RUE DU HAUT (ENTRE LES N° 217 ET 218) - 6792 RACHECOURT

Construite dans la première moitié du XIX^e siècle, sa façade principale comprend une grande ouverture soutenue par un pilier en chêne reposant sur un socle en béton et couronné d'un chapiteau en bois. Sa toiture à deux pans, recouverte d'ardoises, est supportée par une charpente en chêne. Le bassin est constitué de deux bacs monolithiques en pierre calcaire (un grand pour le lavage et un plus petit pour le rinçage). L'abreuvoir pour le bétail accoté au pignon du village est encore bien visible.

Fontein - wasplaats 'Du Haut'. De hoofdgevel van dit washuis, dat in de eerste helft van de 19^e eeuw gebouwd werd, heeft een grote opening met in het midden een houten draaguil die op een betonnen voetstuk steunt, bekroond met een houten kapiteel. Het zadeldak is bedekt met leien en steunt op een eikenhouten gebedstaf. Het beken bestaat uit twee bakken uit één kalksteenblok (een grote om te wassen en een kleinere om het rinçage). Het drinkbekken voor het vee, aan de gevel die naar het dorp is gericht, is nog goed zichtbaar.

'Du Haut' fountain-washhouse. Built in the first half of the 19^e century, its main façade has a large opening supported by an oak pillar resting on a concrete base and topped with a wooden capital. Its gabled roof, covered with slates, rests on an oak frame. The basin consists of two monolithic limestone tubs (a large one for washing and a smaller one for rinsing). The trough for cattle attached to the gable on the village side can still be clearly seen.



3. Lavandières d'Athus

PONT DE LA GRAND-RUE (ENTRE LES N° 78 ET 86)

Bien que le Conseil communal décida en mars 1900 d'établir neuf lavoirs sommaires, en bois, le long de la Messancy, des maris, mai foi, fort attentionnés avaient également installé des petites planches au bout de leur jardin afin de faciliter la tâche de leur épouse et leur éviter de se déplacer avec le linge sale.

Wasvrouwen. Haewel de gemeenteraad in maart 1900 besliste om negen summiere wasplaatsen, in hout, langs de Messancy, te bouwen, hadden - toch wel zeer zorgzame - echtgenoten ook achter in hun tuin kleine planken geplaatst om de taken van hun echtgenotes te verlichten. En 1910 woonde de hoeftmid pal tegenover de drinkplaats.

Washerwomen. Although the municipal council decided, in March 1900, to set up nine crude washhouses along the Messancy, some very thoughtful husbands also installed small boards at the bottom of their gardens to make things easier for their wives and prevent them having to carry dirty laundry around.



2. Lavoir d'Aubange

RUE DE MESSANCY 15 (ADOSSE AU PIGNON DE LA MAISON)

Ce lavoir date de la seconde moitié du XIX^e siècle. Son toit en ardoise à une seule pente (appentis) est adossé au mur du soutènement du « Château Gillon » et recouvert d'ardoises. Il est supporté par deux piliers en pierre moulurée. Le bassin est constitué de deux bacs monolithiques en pierre calcaire (un grand pour le lavage et un plus petit pour le rinçage). Cet endroit était réservé aux femmes qui y déployaient toute leur énergie pour manier la brosse, nettoyer le linge, le rincer et l'essorer selon le savoir-faire transmis de mère en fille.

Wasplaats. Dit washuis dateert uit de tweede helft van de 19^e eeuw. Zijn luifeld met een enkele helling (dak) aan de steunmuur van het 'Château Gillon' en is bekleed met leien. Het zadeldak is bedekt met leien en steunt op een eikenhouten gebedstaf. Het beken bestaat uit twee bakken uit één kalksteenblok (een grote om te wassen en een kleinere om het rinçage). Het drinkbekken voor het vee, aan de gevel die naar het dorp is gericht, is nog goed zichtbaar.

Wasplaats. This washhouse dates from the second half of the 19^e century. Its canopy roof with a single slope (mono-pitched) leans against the retaining wall of 'Château Gillon' and is covered with slates. Its gabled roof, made of stone pillars, rests on an oak frame. The basin consists of two monolithic limestone tubs (a large one for washing and a smaller one for rinsing). This place was reserved for women who worked vigorously, brushing and cleaning the laundry, rinsing and wringing it using know-how passed on from mother to daughter.

Wasplaats. This washhouse, restored in 1987, is slightly outside the village when it was built in the late 19^e century. The bays provide access to the basin under a very low beam. A trough with two tubs still stands near the washhouse; it's supplied by a cast-iron pipe. The 'big wash' was a major event in the life of the community and the washhouses were places where the women could talk freely. Gossip was life. There were no secrets at the fountain. These places were governed by rules.

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1. Lavoir du Wäschbour

DÉBUT DE LA RUE DU WASCHBOUR - 6700 ARLON

Op dem Weschbour désigne l'endroit où la commune d'Arlon a fait construire un lavoir couvert public en 1848 et agrandi en 1871. À cet emplacement, une fontaine était déjà attestée vers 1550. Long bâtiment rectangulaire sous bâtière, comportant 2 séries de 11 bacs toujours alimentés en eau.

Wasplaats van Wäschbour. Op dem Weschbour duidt op de plaats waar de gemeente Arlon een openbare overdekte wasplaats liet bouwen in 1848 en uitbreiden in 1871. Er was al sprake van een fontein op die plek in 1550. Een lang rechthoekig bouwsel met een zadeldak, met twee reeksen van 11 bakken die altijd water bevatten.

Wäschbour washhouse. Op dem Weschbour refers to the place where the commune of Arlon had a public covered washhouse built in 1848 and extended in 1871. The presence of a fountain here was recorded as early as around 1550. Long rectangular building under a saddleback roof comprising two series of 11 tubs which are still supplied with water.

4. Lavoir de Barnich

FRIDERICHT (PRÈS DU N°9, PLACE DU CENTENAIRE) - 6700 BARNICH

Lavoir couvert datant de 1911 construit à côté de l'école. La source était captée par un puits de 4m de profondeur à Kampericht et l'eau s'écoulait naturellement vers la vallée en alimentant plusieurs fontaines dans le village. De style néoclassique, cette construction est en calcaire local. On y trouve 4 bassins de petit granit alimentés par une colonne en T. L'eau circule entre les bassins qui sont fermés par une bonde. Le sol intérieur possède un beau dallage en pierre bleue pourvu de rigoles.

Wasplaats van Barnich. Overdekt washuis uit 1911 dat naast de school werd gebouwd. Het water werd aan de bron ontfrokken in een put van vier meter diep in Kampericht en vloeide natuurlijk naar de vallei om een aantal fonteinen in het dorp van water te voorzien. Deze constructie in neoclassicistische stijl is uit lokale kalksteen opgetrokken. Er zijn vier bekken van blauwe hardsteen, gevoed door een kolom in T-vorm. Het water loopt tussen de bekken, die afgesloten zijn met een spoel. De binnenvloer heeft een mooie begeling uit blauwsteen waarin gaten zijn aangebracht zijn.

Barnich washhouse. Covered washhouse dating from 1911, built next to the school. Water was collected from a 4 m-deep well at the spring in Kampericht and ran towards the valley naturally, supplying several fountains in the village. This structure, in the Neoclassical style, is built of local limestone. It contains four petit granit basins supplied by a T-shaped column. The water circulates among the basins, which are sealed with a plug. The floor inside is fine blue stone paving with channels.

5. Fontaine-lavoir de Viville

RUE DU MOULIN À HUILE (À CÔTÉ DU N°32) - 6700 VIVILLE

Sous une bâtière à ardoises, petite construction basse en calcaire local assisé et pierre de flanelle blanche de la seconde moitié du XIX^e siècle. Baies sous linteau droit déchargeées en rouleau, avec seuil plat et feuillures perçant le mur de pignon gauche et la face avant.

Sous la charpente apparente, quatre bacs, alimentés par la Semois.

Fond - wasplaats van Viville. Kleine lage constructie onder een leien zadeldak, opgetrokken uit gelagde lokale steen en witte natuursteen, uit de tweede helft van de 19^e eeuw. Openingen onder een rechte latei, met ontlassing in rolvorm, een platte drempel en uithollingen in de linker puntgevel en de achterkant. Onder het zadeldak gebeen staan vier bakken die gevoed worden door de Semois.

Viville fountain-washhouse. Beneath a saddleback slate roof, small, low structure in courses local limestone and white cut stone, dating from the second half of the 19^e century. Bay beneath straight lintel, borne by a soldier course, with flat sill and rabbits cut into the left-hand gable wall and the rear side. Beneath the exposed frame are four tubs supplied by the Semois river.

8. Lavoir d'Udange

RUE DE MEIX-LE-TIGE (À CÔTÉ DU N°45) - 6700 UDANGE

Lavoir couvert en pierre. Édifice rectangulaire construit en moellons de grès et chaîné aux angles, ouvert en façade, avec pilier central en pierre de taille jaune avec chaînage en pierre de taille. Bâtière d'ardoises artificielles. À l'intérieur, 2 banquettes de pierre le long des murs-pignons et dans le fond, 3 bacs en enfilade appuyés au mur, avec aux extrémités de chaque côté, 2 bacs en retour d'équerre formant un U.

Wasplaats van Udange. Met stenen overdekt washuis. Rechthoekig gebouw opgetrokken uit breukstenen van zandsteen en hoekkettingen, open in de gevel, met een centrale pijler van gele natuursteen, met een verankerung van natuursteen. Zadeldak van kunststeen. Binnen staan twee stenen zitbanken langs de geveluren; achterin werden drie bakken op een rij tegen de muur geplaatst, met aan elke kant twee lodecht uitspringende bakken die een U-vormen.

Udange washhouse. Covered stone washhouse. Rectangular building in sandstone with quoins. Façade open, with central pillar in yellow cut stone with stone quoining. Saddleback roof of artificial stones. Inside, two stone benches along the wall; against the back, three tubs in a row against the wall, with two tubs at right angles of each end, forming a U.

9. Lavoir de Freylange

AV. DE PFORZHEIM (EN FACE DU N°77) - 6700 FREYLANGE

Lavoir couvert du Werchewaschbur. Légèrement en contrebas de la voirie, le lavoir s'ouvre sur l'un de ses grands côtés. Le pilier central est constitué d'une belle poutre sur socle qui supporte sans dommage la couverture en bâtière. L'édifice rectangulaire ouvert en façade, avec pilier de bois central. Construit en moellons de grès, sous bâtière d'ardoises artificielles. Seconde moitié du XIX^e siècle. La distribution des bacs est classique : ceux en avan sont équipés de planches pour permettre de faire le linge dans la savonnerie.

Wasplaats van Weschewaschbur. Overdekt washuis van Weschewaschbur. Het washuis ligt iets lager dan de weg en gaat open op een van zijn grote zijden. De centrale pijler bestaat uit een moeile balk op sokkel die zonder schade het zadeldak ondersteunt. Rechthoekig washuis open in de gevel, met centrale houten pijler. Gebouwd uit zandsteenblokken, onder een zadeldak van kunstleien. Tweede helft van de 19^e eeuw. De indeling van de bakken is klassiek: de stroomafwaartse zijn uiterst met planken om het linnen te kloppen in het sop.

Weschewaschbur Washhouse. Covered washhouse in Weschewaschbur. Standing slightly below the road, the washhouse opens onto one of its main sides. The central pillar consists of a fine beam on a base which supports the saddleback roof without any damage. Rectangular washhouse, open along the facade, with a central wooden pillar. Built of sandstone rubble beneath a saddleback roof of artificial slate. Second half of the 19^e century. The tubs are placed in the standard fashion: those lower down are equipped with boards so that the laundry can be beaten in the soapy water.



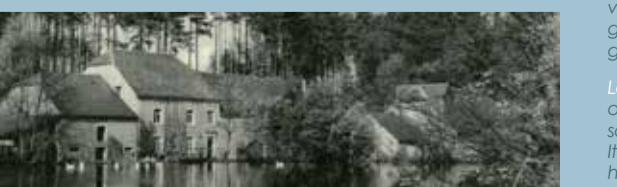
10. Moulin de la Platinerie

RUE DE LA PLATINERIE N°75 - 6700 BONNERT

Située à la limite des communes d'Arlon et d'Altert, la platinerie (usine aplatisant le fer pour les forgerons) remonterait à 1567 et abrite successivement un moulin à foulon, un moulin à tan, un moulin à blé et, à partir de 1693, une platinerie. Les activités de la platinerie sont arrêtées en 1836 pour redévelopper un moulin à céréales jusqu'au début des années 1950. La maison d'habitation et les dépendances datent de 1820. Tout l'appareillage subsiste : meules, farare, appareil à cylindres, blutoirs et turbine hydraulique.

Wasplaats van de Platinafierij. Het plattelanderij (plattegrond voor de smeden) ligt op de grens van de gemeenten Arlon en Altert en zou al teruggaan tot 1567. De molen was achtereenvolgens volmolen, schoosmolen, korenmolen en vanaf 1693, een heuse plattelanderij. In 1836 wordt een punt gezet achter de activiteiten van de plattelanderij en ging de molen weer graan malen, tot begin van jaren 1950. Het woonhuis en de bijgebouwen dateren van 1820. Alle apparatuur staat er nog, molensteinen, grasmaalreiger, walsenstoel, bullen en hydraulische turbine.

La platinerie mill. Standing at the border between the communes of Arlon and Altert, the platinerie or hammering plant (a factory that flattened iron for the blacksmiths) is said to date back to 1567 and successively housed a fulling mill, a tanning mill, a wheat mill and, as of 1693, a hammering plant. The iron flattening activities stopped in 1836 and the site became a grain mill again until the early 1950s. The house and outbuildings date from 1820. All the equipment still exists: millstones, winnower, roller mill, sifters and hydraulic turbine.



3. Lavoir de Sampont

RUE DES TOURBIÈRES - 6700 SAMPONT

Lavoir couvert perpendiculaire à la route. Toiture à 2 pans légèrement débordants en polytuiles. Les chéneaux sont de section carree. Les maçonneries extérieures sont en moellons de grès recouverts d'un enduit. Les maçonneries intérieures sont enduites. A l'intérieur, 3 bacs en pierre bleue sont organisés en T. Présence de bateaux placés sur la longueur des bacs.

Wasplaats van Sampont. Overdekt washuis, lodecht op de weg. Dak met twee iets uitstekende schilfers uit dakpanplaten. De dakpannen hebben een vierkante doorsnede. Het buitenmetselwerk bestaat uit blokken van zandsteen met een bepleistering. Het metselwerk binnen is bepleisterd, binnen staan drie bakken uit blauwe steen, opgesteld in T-vorm. Over de hele lengte van de baken zijn waslampers aanwezig.

Sampont washhouse. Covered washhouse perpendicular to the road. French roof tile gable roof, slightly projecting. The gutters are square. The outside masonry is made of rendered sandstone rubble. The inside masonry is rendered. Inside, three bluestone tubs are arranged in a T-shape. Beetles or battletoes are placed lengthwise along the tubs.

6. Lavoir de Heinsch

ROUTE DE NEUFCHÂTEAU (À CÔTÉ DU N°51) - 6700 ARLON

Monument classé depuis 1982. Bel édifice rectangulaire réalisé en calcaire lorrain construit en 1861. 4 bacs de pierre forment un U couverts d'un bac rectangulaire réalisé en pierres calcaires de Lorraine. La façade est percée de 2 larges portails à arc surbaissé mouluré à clé saillante. Les angles des murs sont formés de pilastres, la corniche est moulurée en doucine et le toit couvert de zinc. 2 abreuvoirs extérieurs sont placés dans le prolongement du pilier central. 2 cheminées permettent de faire secher le linge à l'intérieur du laveur.

Wasplaats van Heinsch. Sinds 1982 beschermd monument. Mooi rechthoekig bouwwerk uit Lotharingse kalksteen, gebouwd in 1861. Vier stenen bakken vormen een U, met daarop een rechthoekige bak uit Lotharingse kalksteen. In de gevel zitten twee brede gemouluurde steenboogportalen met uitspringende sleutel. De hoeken van de muren zijn gevormd door pilasters, de gootlijst is oogvormig en het dak is bekleed met zink. 2 drinkplaatsen buiten staan in het verlengde van de centrale pilier. 2 schoorstenen maken mogelijk om het linnen te drogen binnen in het washuis.

Heinsch washhouse. Listed monument since 1982. Fine rectangular structure in Loraine limestone, built in 1861. Four stone tubs in a U-shape, covered with a rectangular tub, in Loraine limestone. The facade has two wide doorways with moulded low arches with protruding keystone. Pilasters form the corners of walls, the cornice is ogee-shaped and the roof is covered with zinc. Outside, two troughs extend out from the central pillar. Two fireplaces provided the means of drying laundry inside the washhouse.

7. Lavoir de Toernich

BUREWE (CENTRE DU VILLAGE EN FACE DU N°11) - 6700 TOERNICH

Lavoir construit en 1874 sur les plans de l'architecte Jamot. Édifice rectangulaire en moellons de grès sous bâtière d'ardoises artificielles à croupes. Ouverture en façade par trois larges et hautes baies à encadrement calcaire en plein cintre, à appui saillant : entrée au centre. Même dispositif à l'arrière où, cependant, les baies en grande partie obturées ont été réduites à des demi-lunes. À l'intérieur, 3 bacs disposés en U.

Wasplaats van Toernich. Wasplaats gebouwd in 1874 volgens de plannen van architect Jamot. Rechthoekig gebouw uit zandstenenblokken, onder een schilddak van kunststenen. Drie grote en hoge gevelopeningen in een rondboogvormige kalkstenen omlaag, met uitstekende vensterbank: de ingang in het midden. Deszelfde inrichting achteraan, waar de grondvloer gedichten openingen echter beperkt werden tot halve manen. Binnen staan drie baken in U-vorm opgesteld.

Toernich washhouse. Washhouse built in 1874 following plans drawn up by architect Jamot. A rectangular building in sandstone rubble beneath a saddleback roof of artificial slates. Opening in the facade created by three wide, high bays with semi-circular limestone surround and protruding support; entrance in the centre. Same arrangement at the rear, although here the bays, largely blocked up, have been reduced to half moons. Inside are three tubs set out in a U-shape.

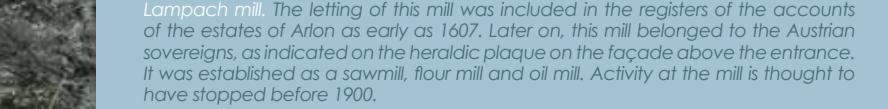
11. Moulin Lampach

RUE DU MOULIN LAMPACH N°51 - 6700 ARLON

La location de ce moulin est déjà inscrite dans les registres des comptes des domaines d'Arlon et d'Altert, la platinerie (usine aplatisant le fer pour les forgerons) remonterait à 1567 et abrite successivement un moulin à foulon, un moulin à tan, un moulin à blé et, à partir de 1693, une platinerie. Les activités de la platinerie sont arrêtées en 1836 pour redévelopper un moulin à céréales jusqu'au début des années 1950. La maison d'habitation et les dépendances datent de 1820. Tout l'appareillage subsiste : meules, farare, appareil à cylindres, blutoirs et turbine hydraulique.

Wasplaats van de Lampach. Het plattelanderij (plattegrond voor de smeden) ligt op de grens van de gemeenten Arlon en Altert en zou al teruggaan tot 1567. De molen was achtereenvolgens volmolen, schoosmolen, korenmolen en vanaf 1693, een heuse plattelanderij. In 1836 wordt een punt gezet achter de activiteiten van de plattelanderij en ging de molen weer graan malen, tot begin van jaren 1950. Het woonhuis en de bijgebouwen dateren van 1820. Alle apparatuur staat er nog, molensteinen, grasmaalreiger, walsenstoel, bullen en hydraulische turbine.

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ATTERT

au fil de l'eau

1. Moulin de Lischert

UM KIEM 201 - 6717 LISCHERT

Le moulin actuel date d'avant 1631. La présence de meules et d'un boîtier électrique atteste son rôle de moulin à grains puis de producteur d'électricité pour les propriétaires durant la deuxième Guerre mondiale. Il utilisait à l'époque l'énergie mécanique produite par le courant d'un cours d'eau amène au moulin par un bief. Une meule est visible de l'autre côté de la route.

Molen van Lischert. De huidige molen dateert van voor 1631. De aanwezigheid van molensteinen en van een elektriciteitsbox getuigt van zijn rol als korenmolen en daarna als elektriciteitsproducent voor de eigenaars tijdens de Tweede Wereldoorlog. In die tijd gebruikte hij de mechanische energie die opgewekt werd door destroming van een waterloop die langs een hoevekoanaal naar de molen werd geleid. Een meule is te zien op de andere kant van de weg.

Lischert mill. The current mill dates before 1631. The presence of millstones and an electrical box witness to its role as a grain mill and then an electricity generator for the owners during the Second World War. At the time, it used the mechanical energy generated by the current of a watercourse flowing along a hoevekanal leading to the mill.

Wasplaats van Lischert. Dit washuis uit de tweede helft van de 19^e eeuw (vermoed in 1867) ligt in een depressie, niet ver van de vijvers van de beek im Brull. Het is een constructie van het type tunnel, half ingegraven, gevormd door een breed verlaagd gewelf van zandsteenblokken, met een groot bekken waarin het perfect zuiver water over een ondoorlaagbaar leembed loopt. De zandachtige bodem was vaak niet erg begaanbaar en dus besloten de wasvrouwen vanaf 1940 om naast het washuis van Tattert de trekkers.

Lottert washhouse. This washhouse, from the second half of the 19^e century (mentioned in 1867), stood in a dip not far from the Brull stream. It is a tunnel structure, half underground, comprising a thick, low-lying vault made of large blue stones. Inside, a wide basin is perfectly clean water flows over a non-sealing clay bed. As the sandy soil was often difficult to get across, the washerwomen decided to go to the Tattert washhouse as of 1940.

2. Lavoir de Lottert

RUE DE LA BARRIÈRE (FACE AU N°378) - 6717 LOTTERT

Ce lavoir, de la 2^e moitié du XIX^e siècle (mentionné en 1867), se situe dans une dépression, non loin des étangs du ruisseau im Brull. C'est une construction de type tunnel, semi-enterré, formée par une épaisse voûte surbaissée en moellons de grès, abritant un grand bassin dans lequel l'eau, d'une pureté parfaite, s'écoule sur un lit de grès imperméable. Le sol sablonneux était souvent peu praticable, les lavandières décideront, à partir de 1940, de se rendre au lavoir de Tattert.