



Le Creusot, château de la Verrerie, vue de la cour la cour et de l'aile centrale. Pierre Fleury ©Com' air

# MUSÉE DE L'HOMME ET DE L'INDUSTRIE

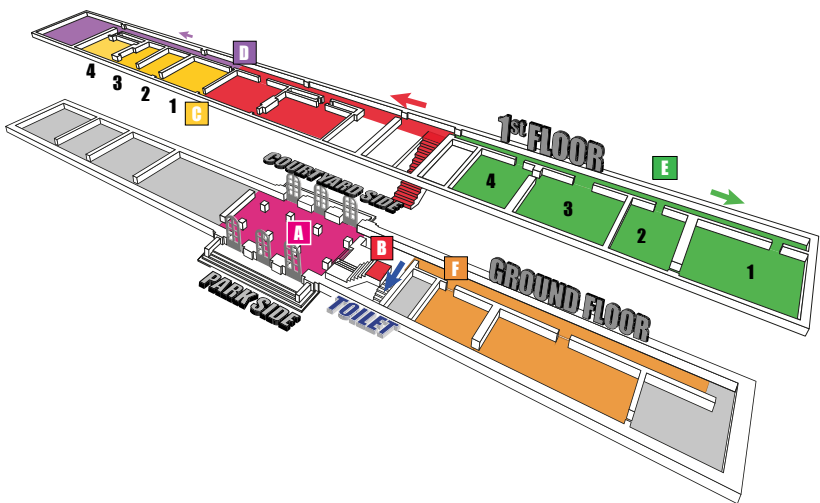
Visit booklet



2022



**DIRECTION OF THE VISIT :**



- |          |  |                |
|----------|--|----------------|
| <b>A</b> | Welcome area<br>( Ticketing, souvenir shop ) |                |
| <b>B</b> | La Commune, Le Creusot-1871                  | p. 4-5         |
| <b>C</b> | The Royal manufacture of crystal             | p. 6-7         |
| <b>D</b> | Citoyennes ! 3                               | p. 8-9         |
| <b>E</b> | The Schneider family, ironmasters            | p. 10-11-12-13 |
| <b>F</b> | The art of models                            | p. 14-15       |
|          | The Ecomuseum Creusot-Montceau               | p. 16          |



«Le marteau-pilon. Forges et aciérie de Saint-Chamond : sortie d'une pièce de marine».  
Détail. Ecomusée CUCM ©D. Busseuil

## MUSÉE DE L'HOMME ET DE L'INDUSTRIE

Located in the central section of the Château de la Verrerie, the Musée de l'Homme et de l'Industrie shows through permanent collections the castle's history. It was at first, between 1787 and 1832, the crystal factory of the French queen, Marie-Antoinette, then from 1837 to 1960 became the patronal residence for the Schneider family.

Temporary exhibitions ensure to present historical key events that took place in this region, growth of the living condition, and of yesterday's and today's citizen.

Meetings, entertainment, workshops for children and the outdoor Sundays event are organized to discover or rediscover the know-how and the citizens of a varied history.



Illustration de Marlow Plon: Avane Daireux.

### TO DISCOVER:

**THE LITTLE THEATER** (subject to availability)

#### **FRENCH GUIDED TOUR:**

(visit sheets in english, german and italian available)

- 2:00 pm and 5:30 pm from 1<sup>st</sup> February to 1<sup>th</sup> July and from 1<sup>st</sup> October and 30 November except on French school holidays
- 12:00 pm, 3:30 pm and 5:00 from 1<sup>st</sup> July and 30 September
- 12:00 pm and 5:30 pm during French spring and autumn school holidays



UNTIL 30 NOVEMBER 2022

# TEMPORARY EXHIBITION

## LA COMMUNE LE CREUSOT -1871-

**P**aris Commune is a significant event for the French community, which continues to be mentioned on manifestation of government opposition.

**W**e frequently mention that Paris' Commune has not been the only communard event. Communes have been identified in several provincial town, like Lyon, Narbonne or Le Creusot.



«La grève du Creusot: Les troupes, à leur arrivée, se forment sur la place de l'église du Creusot.» In: «Le monde illustré».Ecomusée CUICM ©D.Busseuil



**F**or the 150<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the Commune, the museum offered in 2021 an exhibition that highlight the events that happened in Le Creusot and had an impact on the local and national history.

**T**his exhibition is extended until 30 November 2022.

**I**t offers a view of Le Creusot conditions at the end of the second empire, about a short event through the day-to-day city life. It shows the division between employers and workers' worlds, the diversity of social circle, the impact of Parisian leaders and the role of press and women from that time to our time.



# CRYSTAL WORKGLASS FACTORY

Le Creusot: «View of the queen's crystal factory placed in le Creusot near Montcenis in Bourgogne.» Ecomuseum CUCM, © D. Busseuil.



It is in 1787, that the crystal factory of the French queen Marie Antoinette, is transferred from the city of Sèvres to Le Creusot. This territory is chosen for its natural resources despite its rural area. At that time, the Canal du centre construction was finishing, and will allowed the transport of the production easily.

The factory houses the furnaces, the workshop of cutting and engraving, stores, but also a place to live for the workers and managers in the main building.

In 1832, Baccarat and St Louis bought back the factory, leading to its final shutdown.

## Room 1 : crystals room :



*Crystal column clock, with wide diamond cut: 1820©Ecomusée Creusot-Montceau, picture D. Busseuil*



*Oil carafe, with sliced melon cut: 1820©Ecomusée Creusot-Montceau, picture D. Busseuil*

# CRYSTAL WORKGLASS FACTORY



## Room 2: Production process

The essentials components for crystal production: silica, lye, red lead and broken glass, are exhibited in Room 2. These components are mixed in a container called crucible, heat up at 1450°C for 36 hours until the substance become close to the honey consistency.

The showcase explains the process of production and the different steps to create a stemmed glass:

- The glass: the mixture is placed in a mould with a glassmaker stick in which the worker blows in while he turns it to not let the liquid fall
- The glass' leg: add some mixture to the glass which be stretch with a clamp
- The glass' foot: add some mixture to the leg which be flatten with two wooden board

The edge of the glass is cut with a machine and some water, and then the glass is marked for the cutting and engraving process.

## Room 3: Specific technique

Opaline glass, cristallo-cérame, colored glass, the Montcenis' crystal glass factory was, at that time, at the cutting edge of glass technology.

**Room 4** You can see a documentary from the Baccarat factory about crystal making.





UNTIL 30 NOVEMBER 2022

# TEMPORARY EXHIBITION



© Mathias Chebel

## CITOYENNES ! ③

**L**ast chapter for the trilogy Citoyennes from the Zumbo troupe.

**T**his last piece highlight feminine initiative created during the Covid 19 sanitary crisis. This unprecedented situation disrupt our everyday life. It has allowed anyway mutual assistance within the community Creusot – Montceau. Through solidarity actions during the containment, or ideas considered at that time which are put in place nowadays. All with a common purpose rebuild social relationships.

**I**t has been three years since Matias Chebel, manager of the Zumbo troupe, has started to go out to meet these beaming, inspiring and committed women to tell their story and leave a mark of their commitment. He was assisted in his process by the organization, La Baraque TV.



**S**ome xylograph portraits, of well-known or unknown women, created by members of the Atelier du coin, in the Arc en ciel organization, complete the exhibition by showing universal value link to our land.

**T**his exhibition act as a speaker for these voices and encourage discovering another view of this land's unity history. As a mirror or an inspiration which confront or consolidate everyone's values.

## PARTICIPATING :

- |                 |   |
|-----------------|---|
| - Mme Mallet    | La Baraque TV.                                |
| - Mme Guitienne | Le Grimoire, café-bar tiers lieu.             |
| - Mme Sénechal  | Le petit guichet - Tiers lieu La Saule.       |
| - Mme Mokrane   | Caregiver- Train d'Union.                     |
| - Mme Cousin    | Mines de Rayon.                               |
| - Mme Deltour   | Gratifieria Opac.                             |
| - Mme Lerriche  | Gratifieria Opac.                             |
| - Mme Bonnet    | Gratifieria Opac.                             |
| - Mme Letang    | Psychologist member VIF.                      |
| - Mme De Araujo | Association Les Colibris Entraide Solidarité. |
| - Mme Cloix     | Private nurse.                                |



ASSOCIATION ARC-EN-CIEL  
Rue Saint-Eloi  
71300 Montceau-les-Mines  
03 85 57 62 72  
atelier.du.coin@wanadoo.fr  
www.atelierducoin.org

Lundi au jeudi : 8h/12h & 13h/17h  
Vendredi : 9h/12h et sur RDV

## L'ATELIER DU COIN

**S**ocial and supportive engagement :  
L'atelier du coin, is an insertion workshop with thirty workers per year of the Arc en ciel organization, that seeks to lift barriers for the employment of people who are struggling.

**I**t is located in an old industrial shop in the neighbourhood named "des équipages" in Montceau les mines.



Eugène (1<sup>st</sup>) Schneider, 1805-1875  
terracotta bust, Jules Franceschi,  
Ecomusée CLICMID D'Busseuil.

## LES SCHNEIDER THE FOUNDRY'S MASTERS

**4 GENERATIONS, 124 YEARS:  
EUGENE I<sup>ST</sup> HENRI, EUGENE II, CHARLES.**

### The arrival of the Schneider family in Le Creusot! :

**Adolphe** and **Eugene** Schneider, two brothers from the Lorraine area, arrived in Le Creusot in 1836. They bought back the royal foundry, originally build in 1785, while Le Creusot is still an hamlet. A year later, in 1837, the bought the former crystal factory as their residential home.

Over the years, the factories and the production are expanding, from canons production to different kind of weapons, pieces of boats, steam engines and railway rails. The castle is redesigned several times while the city is developing around the factory and the patronal residence.

**Room 1**, there is the bust of Adolphe Schneider and some portraits of Eugene I and his son **Henri**. Each of them is painted at his desk with the French Legion of honour medal. In one of Henri's painting, several factories are on the background showing the expansion of the initial workshop since the takeover of the royal foundry.

### Eugene II and the time of prestigious guests:

Eldest son of Henri Schneider and his first wife Zélie, **Eugene II** is born in 1868 in Le Creusot. The room 2, displays his portrait and pictures with loved ones, including Antoinette de Raphaélis de Saint Sauveur. She will give birth to three sons, Henri-Paul, Jean and Charles and one daughter Marie-Zélie.

Also, pictures of king, head of state, company manager, who stayed at the castle while they were visiting the factories regarding an important order. In fact, it is for those prestigious guests that Eugene II had transformed the castle between 1900 and 1910, especially by adding an extra floor, transforming the old crystal furnace in a small theatre, creating an underground passage or a dining room...

# LES SCHNEIDER THE FOUNDRY'S MASTERS



**DID YOU KNOW ?**  
The statue financing has been insured by private subscription (15 000 people) and the factory's participation

## La Reconnissance :

Henry Chapu (sculptor) and Paul Sédille (architect) have created the statue *la Reconnissance, The Gratitude*, in 1878 at the request of Henri Schneider.

The original statue was placed in the centre of Schneider square and was moved in 1982 at the entry of the Verrerie Park.

It represents Eugene I standing on a pedestal. His clothes show his position as an upper class boss.

He is above a mother and her son, who, judging by their clothes, are coming from the working class. The mother is seated, leaning towards his son with her arm raised towards the foundry master and it seems that she tells him "look at your benefactor". As with his patronal policy, Eugene I took charge of every aspect of the workers' life: housing, education, religion, health, retirement, and entertainment.

## The last generation :

**Henri Paul**, the first born of Eugene II, is destined to take over the management of the factories at the death of his father. **Room 4**, there is a portrait of him and Skip, a wolf-dog took in while he was fighting the war in the Marne where he died in 1918.

**DID YOU KNOW ?**  
Skip's tomb is now beside the Children fountain, which represents his owner, brothers and sisters.

**Jean** is a general inspector at Air France and Charles has started a career at Gaumont's cinematography sector. This last one will take over the companies after his father past in 1942. Jean died two years later in an airplane crash with his wife Françoise. Charles married Lilian Constantini, an actress and the granddaughter of Jules Guesde.

In 1960, at Charles' death, his wife will managed the companies for nine years before sailing them to the company Creusot-Loire, and the castle to the city office.

# LES SCHNEIDER MANAGERIAL HOUSE



## THE TWO AMERICA LIVING ROOM

Touched by bombarding in 1943, the Château de la Verrerie has been partly rebuilt by Charles Schneider after the war. The two America living room that is exhibited **room 3**, is from that time. This room shows the high-class interior of the Schneider family by its Napoleon III style furniture and its decor.

The wallpaper has been created, based on J.Detil's sketch, by the Zuber manufactory, installed in Rixheim, Alsace. It is the most ancient manufacture of wallpaper that is still active. For the most part of its production, the workers are using traditional technique: print on wooden board. It exists 150 000 boards, listed as Historical Monuments since 1985. It is still possible to order those decors.

Panoramic wallpapers represent views of North and South America:

- Brazil views (1829) start on the bottom wall where we can see a coffee plantation with working slaves. On the right and on the right wall there is bulls' race and a convoy attacked by Native American.
- North America views are on the left wall with New York Bay, West Point military review, Boston harbour that show the importance of trade, the Virginia natural bridge and Niagara falls.

### DID YOU KNOW ?

The Château de la Verrerie and the White House, in Washington, have in common the 32 length of North America panoramic view wallpaper. It has been retrieved, from a particular house in Maryland, at the request of Jackie Kennedy which was destined to be destroyed. The wallpaper is, since 1961, in a diplomatic living room.

## THE FOUNDRY'S STRENGTH

### THE WORKERS



*On the ground floor, two paintings depict industrial work and forging.*

**François Bonhommé** 's painting, *Forging with a power hammer in the workshop of Indret* ( Loire-Atlantique ) was painted in 1865.

It is an example of industrial realism. The painter wants to represent the scene as closely as possible to the reality but with painting's esthetical aspect. Chiaroscuro technique is used to attract the audience's attention on the main scenery: a group of around forty workers move a metal piece called "mass" to take it under the power hammer. In his painting, the painter shows the hard working conditions of the workers in the XIX<sup>th</sup> century.

The heat is represented by the red colour and the workers' posture show the need of physical strength. A wounded worker, his arm in the sling, place in the forefront highlights the danger to work in the foundry.

*The power hammer, foundry and steelworks of Saint-Chamond*, a painting of **Joseph Layraud**, painted in 1889 for the Universal Exhibition at the factory's manager's, Adrien de Montgolfier, request.

Under a huge power hammer, set in the middle of the painting, workers guided by their supervisor, forged a cannon. While three men, on the right, observe them with interest: two military, here to control the order and the director.

Technological progress' are highlighted : one man, the drop hammer operator, set the power hammer in motion, while a steam crane support the cannon's weight carried by the workers. The architecture is typical from the second half of the XIX<sup>th</sup> century, distinguished by steel framework allowing a larger and safer workspace from fire.



RETURN TO  
SUMMARY

# ART OF MODELS



Steam is the first motor energy source of the first industrial revolution during the first half of the XIX<sup>th</sup> century. Steam engines are particularly used to power up the spinning and foundry machinery.

Quickly this driving force is analysed to be adapt to create transportation (vessel, locomotive). Richard Trevithick, an English engineer, invents the first locomotive in 1804.

Soon, this kind of transportation, which seduce the travellers, is worldwide expended. In 1838, Schneider brothers landed a contract to build six steam engine for the Paris railways factory of Saint Cloud and Versailles: the Gironde is the first steam engine build in Le Creusot. Thirty years later, The Schneider's factory is the biggest factory in Europe and produces thousands of steam engines. The last one will leave the workshop in 1952.

The models here are, mostly, accurate to the originals. However, some model makers, like Mothu, invented their own steam engine, mixing reality and personal desire. Creating that way a unique device.

## DID YOU KNOW?

The French steam engine's name is mostly created through their axletree. A locomotive is named from the front to the back, axletree number grouped by:

- Bogie (front axletree with pivot to orientate the locomotive in the turns)
- Under frame axletree (motored axletree in the middle)
- Bissel truck (back axletree with pivot)

A 241P will have at the front 2 small wheels, 4 big wheels in the middle and a small one at the back.

# ART OF MODELS

2M PAR 5M  
38 AUTOMATES  
20 YEARS OF WORK

## MINIATURE FACTORY



This model is an animated reconstitution of different workstation and machines were in the Schneider's factories in Le Creusot. It replicates fairly the foundry layout and the working conditions.

Joseph Beuchot (1855-1920), a mechanic then a supervisor at the Fraisans foundry, created this model between 1890 and 1910.

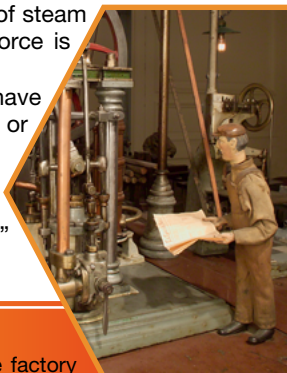
There are three clear sections:

- Hand forge where workers work small items or make tools.
- The great forge, in the middle, with the power hammer, rolling mills and various kind of steam machinery.
- The carpentry shop, essential to build carrier to send the items.

At the turn of the XX<sup>th</sup> century, despite the use of steam and the emergence of electricity, the human force is still needed.

There were hard working conditions, men have little equipment: no gloves nor helmet, few clog or leather apron are their only protection.

In addition, workers are constantly watch by the supervisor, hence the writing "be brief" above the restroom.



### DID YOU KNOW ?

Joseph Beuchot would represent himself has the factory manager, watching over the power hammer's activities.

RETURN TO  
SUMMARY

**CREUSOT MONTCEAU ECOMUSEUM** was created in 1973. Its goal is to study and promote its heritage and its residents. A place marked by mining, steel, ceramic and glass industries, landscapes and living spaces.

Since January 1<sup>st</sup> 2012, it has integrated the Creusot Montceau urban community. Its headquarters are in the Château de la Verrerie in Le Creusot.

Currently, the ecomuseum has two sites:

- Musée de l'Homme et de l'industrie in Le Creusot
- Villa Perrusson in Ecuisses

### THE VILLA PERRUSSON

The Villa Perrusson is an old middle-class residence build between 1869 and 1890 by the Perrusson, owners of the Ecuisses ceramic factory.

Simple housing residence at first, it became a catalogue house showing the production variety.

Place in the middle of an English garden, the Villa Perrusson is in the extra inventory of Historical Monuments.

All year long, concerts and events give rhythm to the Villa and its garden.



**If you would like to know our latest news, opening hours and events check out our website and social networks:**

[www.musee-homme-industrie.fr](http://www.musee-homme-industrie.fr)  
[www.villaperrusson.fr](http://www.villaperrusson.fr)



museedelhommeetdelindustrie  
villaperrusson



Écomusée Creusot Montceau 2022

