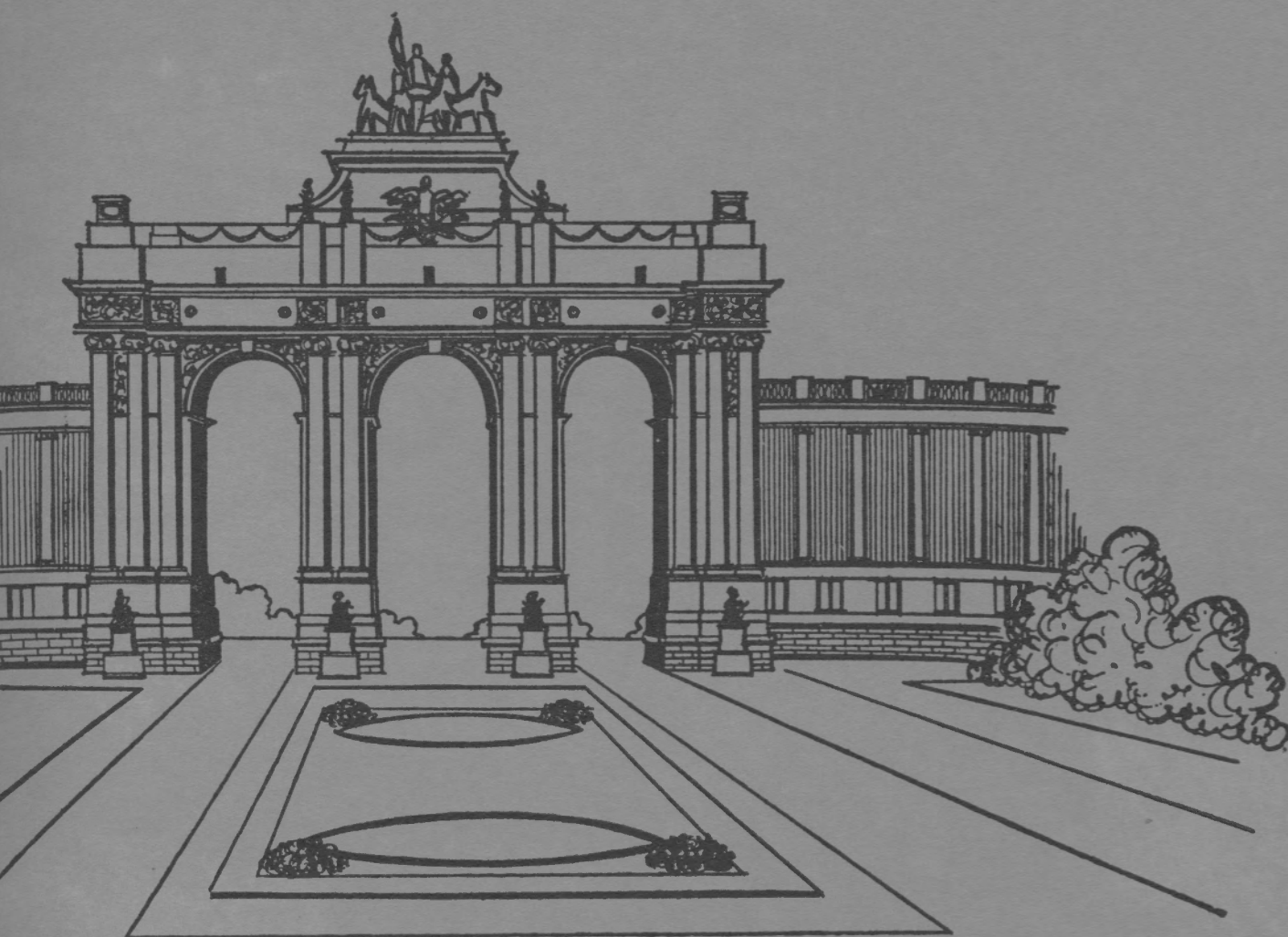


**The original documents are located in Box 9, folder “5/28/75-6/03/75 - European Trip (4)” of the Betty Ford White House Papers, 1973-1977 at the Gerald R. Ford Presidential Library.**

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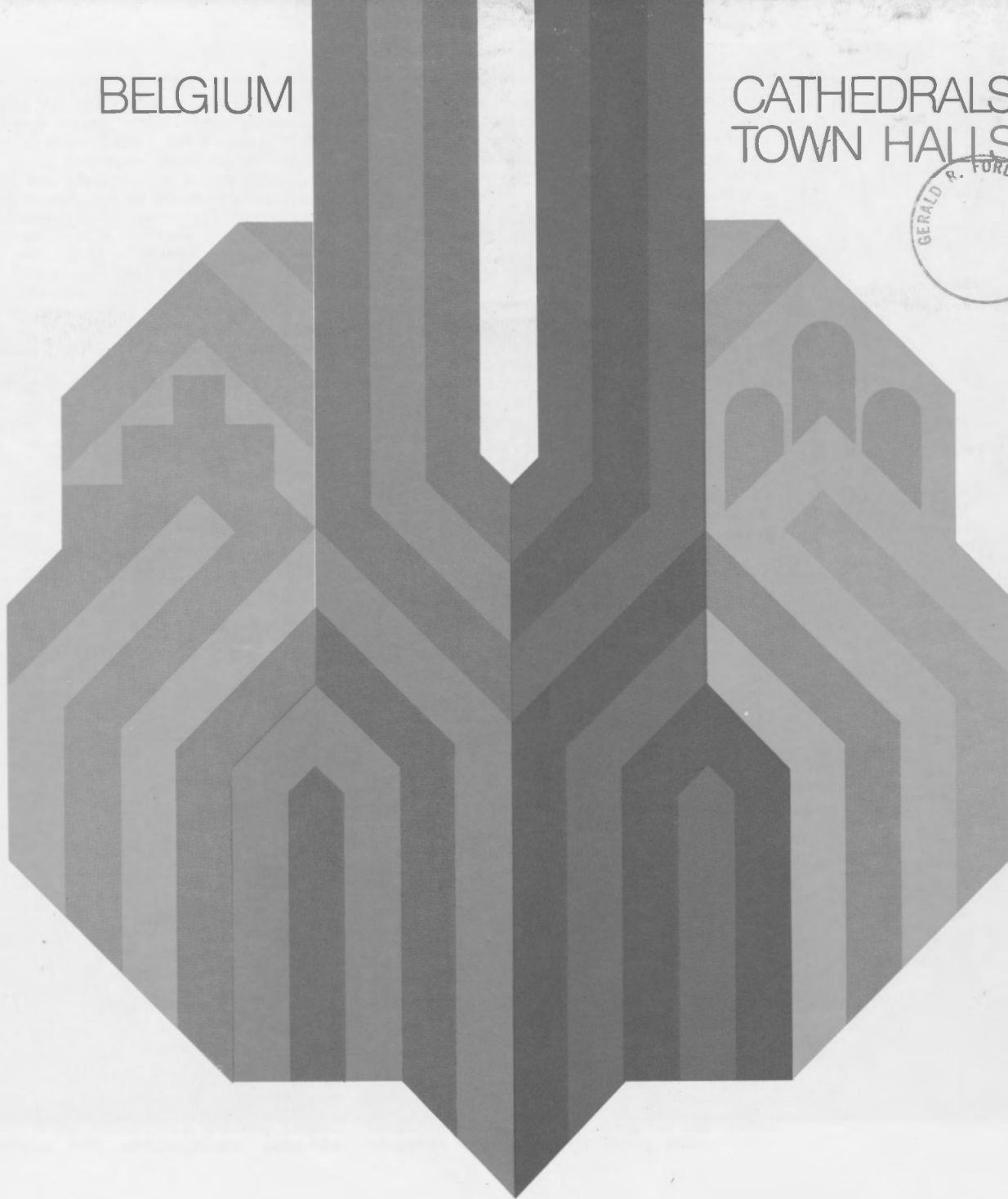


**UNITED STATES MISSION**  
**TO THE**  
**NORTH ATLANTIC TREATY ORGANIZATION**



BELGIUM

CATHEDRALS AND  
TOWN HALLS





Monuments Year 1975 — "European Architectural Heritage Year" in full — has occasioned the General Commissariat for Tourism in Belgium to draw particular attention to the old cathedrals and town halls of which our country is so rich. A selection of the most important of these structures is presented in this booklet. These great monuments have mostly become incorporated into the aspect of the city to such an extent that they have grown into its symbol. Cathedral or minster, town hall and belfry are often found in close proximity of each other. Both are assembly halls as well as symbols: the church for faith and worship, the town hall for the politically active community. Together they reflect the pride and artistic sense of our old cities and the harmonious world image of the middle ages. And although this world image may have crumbled down long ago, these grandiose structures mostly still fulfil their old function in our every-day life.

From the many hundreds of town halls, belfries, cathedrals and churches worth seeing (because besides the cathedrals you will also find a

number of minsters or collegiate churches, as well as some simple parish churches in this brochure) we have made a selection with a view to helping the interested tourist in selecting the objects of his visit. A selection such as the present one is naturally open to dispute and we are fully conscious of the fact that some monuments may be absent in this brochure which many would consider important. The fact that a monument has or has not been included therefore does not necessarily imply a judgment of its value.

For each church or town hall the visiting times have been stated where possible, as well as the admission charge. This information was given to us by the local authorities and was not checked by us. Its validity only applies to 1975.

You will finally note that some of our finest monuments are in scaffolding or, because of restoration in progress, are not or only partly accessible. Do not be too disappointed and remember that such restorations are necessary so that our descendants may also be enabled to take pleasure in this beauty.



In Belgium we find, from the 11th to the 19th century, buildings in Romanesque, Gothic, Renaissance, Baroque and classicistic style. These styles in which our cathedrals, belfries and town halls have also been built are summarised below. *Romanesque churches* (beginning 11th to beginning 13th century) are simple in appearance and horizontally extended in clearly distinguishable sections and volumes, like blocks from a box of bricks. The eye runs over square and rectangular shapes, at times also over semi-circular screens. The sturdy, closed tower suggests defence. Each building segment, also the naked, local, roughly hewn stone, speaks for itself. The decorative shaping of smaller windows, rows of arches, large or small, from flat wall spaces to dwarf galleries, increases as the style evolves and becomes more refined. These churches usually have small, underground, dark grave or relics churches called crypts.

In Belgium a distinction is made between Meuse-Romanesque and Scheldt-Romanesque architecture which cover two phases. The first lasts until 1150 and is a precursor of the second one, more ornate and richer, which remains the vogue until about 1225. Meuse region churches, of which the collegiate church at Nivelles is the masterpiece, are very simple, like basilicas, with square pillars, cube-like

capitals, wooden ceiling and frequently with crypt. They are particularly distinguished by a heavy, closed façade with stepped towers at the west gable, called west façade. This west block gradually evolves to a massive west tower.

In Scheldt-Romanesque churches, of which the collegiate church in Soignies and the Tournai cathedral are the greatest representatives, pillars alternate with round columns. They have been erected in almost accidentally found material of Tournai, dark stone. Here the tower has been placed centrally where nave and transept cross, hence cross or four-sectional tower, also called lantern tower. The west façade has thus been freed as main entrance or porch. The many stepped and corner turrets later become the basic characteristic of the Flemish belfry and the Brabant town hall. The nave, as in Tournai, is gradually divided into four floors: row of arches, galleries, decorative triforium, windows. There is also an outside ambulatory at the level of the top windows and the Tournai decorated capital, opening up like a basket, becomes typical of the entire Scheldt region. Romanesque buildings appear to the threatened, not yet emancipated, feudal people of that time as fortified, not very enlightened spaces for meditating, as so many churches to be used for hiding in.

Styles as expression  
of time, region and man



## The period of the cathedrals

The *Gothic period* was accompanied by the rise of prosperous cities in which the people, having freed themselves from soil and squire, grouped themselves within safe walls with many towers. The masterbuilders no longer were monks, but clever designers, who had emerged from the people, and leaders of many building sites. The more self-confident Gothic man no longer felt at home in oppressive, Romanesque buildings which, particularly in the towns, were ruthlessly demolished. Crypts quietly disappeared, walls were gradually reduced to a minimum and replaced by increasingly higher and wider stained windows. Heavy, closed west blocks now became tall, open towers, with or without spire. No longer separate, full shapes, as in the Romanesque period, but special unity to which everything else was subordinated. Every part elegantly merged into another. The Romanesque church was a game with blocks from a brick box, the Gothic one is a needlework of light lines.

To this end masterbuilders used in particular three new technical means: the more vertical pointed spire which was consequently better suited to carry the pressure; the strong, but supple cross-ribbed vault, made in advance and to measure which transfers the pressure to four points to be specially supported; the supports, using projecting buttresses placed against the outer wall, from which bridge-like arches went out to meet the four places specially to be supported. The Romanesque, semi-circular barrel vault and also the ribbed, boned

vault exerted too heavy pressure, so that only small windows were possible and very thick walls were architecturally necessary. Gothic church architecture, on the other hand, is skeleton building transferring the pressure of very high vaults, over the ribs, towards the inner columns and outer supports, so that everything lying between the skeleton parts becomes free and open, light and slender. We shall now discuss early-, high- and late-Gothic in broad outline. Early-Gothic is restricted to the 13th century. High- or radius-Gothic covers the 14th, late- or flame-Gothic the second half of the 15th and first half of the 16th century. Here now are a few technical "tips" which may help the tourist in following the evolution from one century to the next one, which is possible in quite a few churches: the base of the columns, which initially was kept very low with two roundings, becomes higher and less rounded in the 14th, and even higher, multi-sectional and without roundings in the 15th century. The column head or capital initially consists of a number of leaf buds inspired by nature which in high-Gothic grow out into sumptuously open-work leaf shapes.

The ogival arches of the early-Gothic window are completely round, sausage-shape. They become finer and more pointed in the 14th century. In 15th century flame-Gothic the window claims almost the whole wall and is sumptuously adorned with flame-like tracery or meshwork composed of circular parts.

with bold, but elegant west towers, sumptuously worked main entrance and richly planned side ambulatories, with very fine tracery, shortened transept, adjoining gable tops outside and curled cabbage leaf capital inside. Flat capitals decorated with water plant leaves and very complex decorative varieties adapted from Germany, also applied to vaults, characterise the less important Meuse-Gothic style. Demer-Gothic charms by its alternation of ferruginous brown stone and layers of white stone, by a slender, spacious nave, columns without capitals and an enormous window in the west façade. Some forty marl stones, compressed village churches with polygonal tower, surprising mural decorations and starshaped vaults constitute the Limbourg group. Kempen churches show much similarity with those of the coastal region: brick with alternating layers of white sandstone; simple groundplan, light elevation, monumental west tower, wooden vaults.

## From coastal to kempen gothic

According to developments in Belgium's various regions we distinguish between Coast, Scheldt, Brabant, Meuse region, Limbourg, Demer and Kempen Gothic. The churches of our coastal region, on soft subsoil, are lightly constructed, brick built hall churches (with three aisles of equal height and width) and monumental west towers. Scheldt-Gothic churches are recognisable by their Tournai shade of colours and central cross and accompanying corner towers, by dark Tournai chalk stone, by inner and outer ambulatories, by upper windows grouped in threes of which the middle one is highest, by bud capitals, by rhythmic alternation in the decorative triforium of flat pillars and round, small columns.

Brabant-Gothic, an architectural style of European format, arose in the 14th century with the erection of the Malines and Antwerp cathedrals, lasted almost two hundred years and reached its climax in the 15th century flame-Gothic. The churches are built in white stone

Ghent (Gent) : Belfry (C.G.T./De Meyer)



With the *Renaissance* style which, after the Gothic one, became a second expression of human achievement in which man wished to be completely himself, a completely different kind of architecture came into existence. Public buildings received a prominent share and influenced church architecture. Renaissance buildings are not, as are cathedrals, turned to the sky, but to the earth, they are at once vertical and horizontal, thus resting in themselves. They are controlled, symmetrical, clear and easy to survey. The pointed arch disappears and rectangular windows, placed at accurately

## Belfries and towns halls

Save for a few exceptions, all our belfries are Gothic buildings from the 13th and 14th centuries. In their belfries, either standing by themselves or adjacent to the market hall or town hall, the Southern Netherlands have achieved perpetuity in Europe in a unique manner. It is the bell towers which announce the time, render their play of chimes, raise the alarm, call citizens to battle, open markets, sound the alert in case of fire. It is also the watch towers from which the flag bearers give their signals. They symbolise freedom and independence, keep statutes and freedom charters. They usually consist of a square body and lighter upper floor, with often a wooden spire. On the corners, four projecting stepped turrets are generally found. Here and there we find playful, more complex upper parts. The architecture of our halls and belfries is typified by the play with simple masses, enlivened by corner turrets, windows and niches.

Town halls are built for the purpose of representation or prestige and incorporate the town's greatness. For a long period they also served as courts of law, and the front or flight of steps, the monumental stairs in front of the entrance served the purpose of proclaiming laws and punishments. Belgium, where the cities' power and artistic sense were so great and their liberties and privileges so extensive, has many widely known, Gothic town halls which, architecturally seen, form one single group. Those Brabant-Gothic town halls, among which the world famous ones of Brussels, Leuven and Oudenaarde, date from the 14th to the 16th centuries. They are skeleton buildings where a great deal of room is allowed for many rows of windows placed in close proximity; in addition, they are characterised by their rectangular shape, corner towers, superb fronts, high rising roofs, decorative capitals and very typical statue niches on the remaining vertical wall spaces between the windows.

calculated intervals, become the vogue. The Roman, rounded arch is also used again, particularly for porches and niches.

## A very different kind of architecture...

The Southern Netherlands are lacking in great Renaissance buildings. One of the reasons is that the impact of the Gothic style in our country lasted until well into the 17th century. Thus, no single Renaissance church is to be found in Belgium. Civic architecture is better represented with quite a number of dwellings, several castles and a number of town halls, among which especially that of Antwerp.

## Baroque Whimsically shaped pearl

From the second half of the 16th century Protestantism rapidly spread over many parts of Europe.

Thus the certainty in faith and thought beyond all doubt had been lost for good in Europe. All the same, the Church wanted to regain its former power and influence and thus embarked on an ambitiously conceived counter reformation in which the only just founded, intellectually harnessed Jesuit Order was to play an important part. Nobility and higher clergy once again decided in large measure on art and culture, because, unlike iconoclastic Protestantism, the Catholic Church considers art as a means to faith. It thus appeals strongly to the emotions, senses, imagination and anxiety for life of man and attempts, by dazzling, overpowering impetus, to overcome inner unrest and doubt.

The art of Baroque seeks the surprising effect by all kinds of contrasts, by an alternating play of light and dark, by decorative inventivity. It magnifies shapes and columns into enormous proportions, looks for powerful movement and

counter movement, places façades and inner walls in whimsical relief, richly adorns the total as well as each detail and creates atmosphere. It applies the central structure with dome, either partly or completely, where parts of a church are ranged round a central space. The centrifugal, playful oval suggests unrest, a movement which begins and ends nowhere. Our pomp-loving Brabant and Flemish regions, which remained Catholic, have quite a number of Baroque churches, among which several masterpieces. They often are Gothic skeletons attired in excessively decorated Baroque gown where a dome structure typical of Baroque is applied. Furthermore, in our country attention is fully concentrated on the main façades which, as detached show pieces with festoons, decorative shields, deep niches, shells, volutes, vases and "braziers", conceal the building's structure. Baroque altars, choir stalls confession boxes and pulpits, statues and paintings systematically "baroque" our old Gothic and even Romanesque churches in the course of the 17th and 18th centuries.

## Where architecture becomes decorative desire

The art of Baroque evolves from a monumental, but serious early-Baroque through the complex opulence of shape of high-Baroque to the whimsical late-Baroque, ending in the sensuous, decorative desire of Rococo which breaks through about 1730.

Rococo, the style of the Lier town hall, is a continuation, but at the same time a renewal and inversion of Baroque. Baroque is Italian, Rococo French in origin. Baroque is pomp,

Rococo loveliness and charm; Baroque is after grandiose display, Rococo seeks the intimate effect. Baroque was less in demand in the southern part of Belgium where in this period the more sober, cool and at the same time clear and simple "Meuse region Renaissance" claimed for recognition. Nature stone is applied here, as well as brick which also requires sober treatment. There are few pointed gables, very many coldly framed windows and steep roofs.

## A reissue of classic antiquity

In 1789 the French Revolution broke out, against Court and aristocracy, against the Church and also against their Baroque and Rococo styles. Leading spirits had been looking a long time before the outbreak of the revolution for a new, democratic, non-religious architecture and believed to have found it in the democratic epoch of Greek-Roman antiquity. The discovery of Herculaneum and Pompei, buried under lava since 79 A.D., contributes in no small degree to interest in antique architecture and the spreading of classicism.

Classicistic, 18th century buildings are regular in shape, distinct, sober, symmetrical, severe. Classicistic churches, distinguished and bright white, have few specifically Christian characteristics. They could equally well serve the purpose of performing a profane theatre play

as the giving of a sermon. Classic-looking façades with a range of columns, pediments, with semi-floor above the cornice, with busts of Roman emperors in often oval-shaped medallions and Greek-looking bas-reliefs are once again the vogue. The style is partly tuned to a rustic sense of nature inspired by the Greeks, in motives such as the bee hive, sickle and pick, leaves and flowers. Inside the buildings we find these motives introduced symmetrically in flat, geometrical fields which usually are rectangles formed by columns or pillars.

Classicism has given us several town halls. A first group, with the Liège town hall, for example, stands half way between dying Baroque and rising classicism. In the second group, with the Verviers town hall, classicism reigns supreme.





### Aalst St. Martin's Church

Opening hours in 1975 : daily from 8 a.m. to 12noon and from 2 p.m. to 7 p.m.

Free entrance.

Guided visit per group : (8 days notice) contact the Tourist Office, Stadhuis, 9300 Aalst.

By the beginning of the 14th century the first parish church of Aalst had already been dedicated to St. Martin who in Europe is patron saint of hundreds of religious buildings. Gothic churches are buildings of and for the town : in 1475 Aalst called on well known architects, among whom Domien de Waghemakere, who completed the church and designed the Ghent town hall.

However, the Brabant, late-Gothic church, now very enclosed, of equal width and length and built in stone from the region remained unfinished. Of the six transept sections, only two were completed and the proud tower did not get off the ground. The inside ambulatory with parapet cannot be considered as a proper triforium ; the well cared for outside galleries were restored in 1948, together with the fine roof.

The building, with less successful main entrance, is from the outside rather sober in appearance, but the inside is noteworthy for its open spaciousness. On account of the unfinished

nave the proportions seem, however, rather disturbing. The choir, radius chapels and aisles constitute the oldest part. The renowned 7.5 metre-high sacramental tower, in pure Renaissance style with Doric, Ionic and Corinthian columns, with statues of the Church Fathers and the four Evangelists, was made in 1604 by the well known sculptor Duquesnoy and his two sons. That tower made from wood, white stone and marble has a centre piece with six floors. The grandiose organ has 51 keys ; the pulpit represents the creation.

The once so active gilds of bakers, butchers, brewers, rhetoricians and shopkeepers each had their own chapel here. The altar of the St. Rochus chapel, after a drawing by Rubens, and the canvas painted by Rubens representing the appearance of the Lord to St. Rochus were ordered by the brewers. Aalst remained a beer town : it still lies in the hop region and brews beer which is highly appreciated by tourists and those celebrating carnival...

### Aalst Belfry

Opening hours in 1975 : daily in the months July and August.

Free entrance.

Guided visit per group : (8 days notice) contact the Tourist Office, Stadhuis, 9300 Aalst.

The Gothic belfry in the Great Market of Aalst, which is linked to the oldest house of sheriffs in the Netherlands, was completed in 1406 and has a carillon with 52 bells. The corner towers are reduced here to projections of the ambulatory under the lantern tower with open work parapet from which the visitor can survey the whole town.

The plain tower, somewhat enlivened by horizontal frames and dial plates, only shows a few insignificant openings, as in the case of

the Lier belfry. All the more striking therefore are the two statues in the façade, which are in pointed-arched niches which in turn have been placed in decorated, narrow rectangles. They represent a warrior and a burgher, symbols of power and freedom, with the striking text "Nec Spe Nec Metu" (neither hope nor fear). The statues and text give a good rendering of the profane spirit in which our belfries were erected. Statues of saints usually fit in less well, but representations of watchmen, fighters and burghers do.

### Aalst House of Sheriffs

Opening hours in 1975 : daily during office hours.

Free entrance.

Guided visit per group : (8 days notice) contact the Tourist Office, Stadhuis, 9300 Aalst.

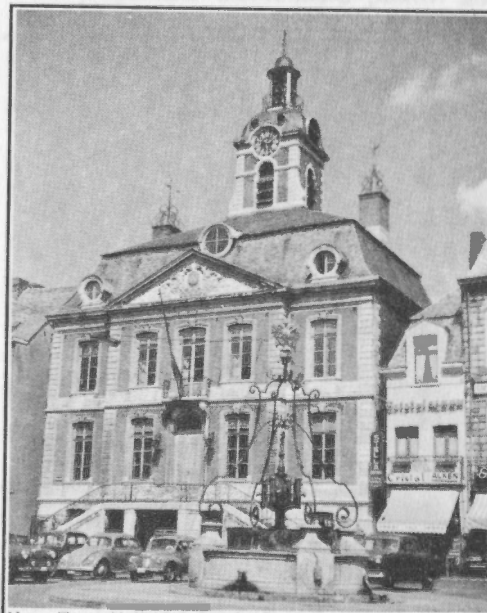
The house of sheriffs which was founded about 1225 and linked to the belfry is the oldest still in existence of the Netherlands. Houses of sheriffs are the immediate precursors of town halls built in more grandiose style. With its four cylindrical corner towers, capitals, high saddle roof and rectangular ground plan the Aalst house of sheriffs determines the architectural style of our later town halls. The play of lines of the rows of early-Gothic windows placed in close proximity of each other and

niches, of the remaining wall spaces between the windows, composed of flat pillars between small columns with curled capitals, was already representative in the first half of the thirteenth century of the façade conception of the later town halls. On the other hand the sturdy building recalls old strengthened dwellings or "stones", of which the Geraard de Duivelsteen (Devil's stone) in Ghent is a well known example.

The church of Aarschot (14th and 15th centuries) which, as a masterpiece of the Demergothic period has been placed on the list of protected monuments, captivates the eye by its alternating layers of brown and white stone, also known as steatite layers, by a surprisingly slender nave, by six high choir windows and by an equally tall 86 metre-high tower. The spire, with apple and pear-shaped decoration, is in Baroque style. The brown, ferruginous stone, which is still found in the area and in which other buildings in the Hage region have been erected, does not lend itself to finer side work and tracery, so that the church is relatively sober in appearance. Here, too, the late-Gothic

Some sixty steps lead to the well known pilgrimage church which is visible from far and wide. As a matter of fact, the sanctuary possesses, as does Halle, a 13th century remarkable, wooden statue of Mary, "Our Lady on the Seas" which Elizabeth of Hungary's daughter is said to have donated to Alseberg.

The building is in Brabant, late-Gothic style : flame motives in windows, sumptuously decorative tracery, cabbage leaf capitals, a sturdy west tower later rebuilt, which is, however,



Huy : Town Hall (C.G.T./Desutter)

organ loft screens off the choir and depicts the life of Christ. The 16th century painting on wood (1515) representing the sacred wine press and the seven sacraments is extremely gripping. At that time rich vineyards blossomed between Louvain and Aarschot.

Aarschot has, no less than Diest, Hoogstraten and Bruges, famous 16th century choir stalls whose realistic seat supports decorated with carvings, attract everybody's attention. They depict sayings and proverbs. Thus, the prodigal son taking with his right hand some pig fodder from the trough to his mouth, illustrates the saying : "He always eats with the pigs".

signally lacking in unity. The eleven 17th century paintings hanging on the walls of the aisles relate the legend of the building's foundation : an angel appears to three young girls and asks them to give up their field, which has only just been sown with flax, for the erection of a church. They agree on condition that they may wait for the harvest. On the next day the flax is already ripe...

The Romanesque, Tournai font dates from appr. 1150, the heads of monsters symbolise vice prying on the child which has only just been baptised !

This is a 16th century late-Gothic church with 17th century Baroque tower. The Baroque furniture inside fits in uniquely well with the ogival architectural style to which Antwerp remained faithful until the end of the 16th century.

A very monumental Mount of Calvary of the Jerusalem crusaders is found outside the building which until the French revolution was the cloister church of the Dominicans. In the interior the superb confession boxes are noteworthy, as well as the cycle of paintings of the mysteries of the Rosary, among which a Rubens and a Van Dyck, and the beautiful organ. According to some, the hand of Rubens can be discovered in the church which bears witness to pomp and circumstance, Rubens being indeed on very friendly terms with the cloister's prior.

As a result of the dramatic fire of 1968 there is now more clear space round the building so that the Baroque tower is shown to better advantage. It is to be hoped that a solution will be found which will leave the whole structure intact.

### Aarschot Our Lady's Church

Opening hours in 1975 : daily from 9 a.m. to 12noon and from 2 p.m. to 5 p.m. Restoration in progress.

Free entrance.

Guided visit on request.  
Brochure : 5 BF.

### Alseberg Our Lady's Church

Opening hours in 1975 : daily from 8 a.m. until sunset, except on Sunday.

Free entrance.

Groups and guided visit : Contact Mr. Van Woensel, parish priest, tel. (02) 358 17 18.

Tapes and brochure in Dutch 10 and 25 BF., in French 20 BF.

### Antwerp (Antwerpen) St. Paul's Church

Opening hours in 1975 : daily, except on Monday afternoon, from 9.30 a.m. to 12.30 p.m. and from 2.30 p.m. to 5.30 p.m.

Free entrance.

Visits in group (8 days notice) : 20 BF per person (minimum 13 persons).

Guided visit : March 29, 30 and 31, 1975 (Easter) ; May 18 and 19, 1975 (Whitsun), also on Saturdays and Sundays in June, July and August 1975, at 2 p.m.

Entrance guided visit : free.

Events : masterpieces of religious music, on March 30, May 8 and 18, June 22, August 15 and September 14, 1975 ; at 10.30 a.m. Every Sunday at 10.30 a.m. : High Mass with Gregorian chant.

Documentation : illustrated catalogue (Dutch and French) : 490 BF.

Brochure (Dutch, French, English).



## Antwerp (Antwerpen) Cathedral

Opening hours in 1975 : the aisle daily ; possibility to visit other parts being restored from May 15 to June 15.

Free entrance.

Guided visits in 1975 : March 29, 30, 31, (Easter) and May 17, 18 and 19 (Whitsun) and on Saturdays and Sundays in June, July and August at 2 p.m. Contact the Tourist Office, Suikerrui 19, 2000 Antwerpen, tel. (031) 32 01 03. The guided visits are free.

The wider and flatter the river Scheldt here, the higher the tower built in 1430 by Peter Appelmans which served as belfry and watch post, one of the finest in the country.

The spire of the northern tower only was completed. It tapers off, is 123 metres high and has eight bells, of which Carolus is the oldest. As the height increases, so the Gothic style changes into a more decorated late-Gothic style with open-work parapets and numerous interruptions.

The cathedral itself, which is largely in Brabant-Gothic and was built from 1352 to 1536, is a church of a type which served as model for many others. It is distinguished by an unusually wide central aisle, an inner ambulatory with parapet, richly clustered pillars without capitals and by its seven aisles, which is unique in the country. In the crossing or four-sectional part the powerful, clustered pillars without capital are noteworthy which continue the play of lines down to the floor.

The Antwerp schools of painters are naturally represented here with Maarten de Vos and Otto Venius, among others. The Gothic cathedral, however, also welcomes the grand master of Baroque painting, Rubens of Antwerp : "The Erection of the Cross" with side panels (1610, northern transept), "The Resurrection" (1612, Our Lady's Chapel of Peace) and "Mary's Assumption" (1626, high choir). The ca-

thedral is very rich of glass windows, from the 16th to and including the 20th century. In the 16th century we were representative where glass windows are concerned. *The English and Burgundian glass window* (1503, St. Antony Chapel) represents historic personages, such as King Henry II, Elisabeth of York, Philip the Pure and Joanna of Castilia. They were donated to the church on the occasion of a commercial treaty. The lissom postures already betray the 'spirit of the Renaissance. In "The Conversion of Paul" and "The Adoration of the Kings" (1537, central aisle) the art of Renaissance glass windows reigns supreme with lively movement, well ordered composition, great figures and a rich range of colours.

In the Baroque style church furniture becomes monumental works of art. The famous confession boxes in the St. Joseph and subsequent chapels are the work of Michiel van der Voort and Kerrinx.

Female figures and male statues represent penitents. The reclined position of the body, the lifted heel of the free leg and the widening between big and small toes characterise van der Voort. The Antwerp confession boxes are nearly all of the open type, without roof cover. The pulpit is a masterpiece by van der Voort. Four female figures with intertwined arms represent the Continents.

## Antwerp (Antwerpen) St. Carol Borromeus Church

Opening hours in 1975 : daily from 9.30 a.m. to 12 noon, except on Sundays. Mondays and Wednesdays from 2 p.m. to 5 p.m., Fridays from 3 p.m. to 5 p.m., Saturdays from 3 p.m. to 6 p.m.

Free entrance.

Visits in group : (ten days notice) contact M. Huybrechts, tel. (031) 33 84 33. Price : 5 to 10 BF per person (groups of minimum 20 persons).

Guided visits Wednesdays and Sundays at 2 p.m. and 3 p.m.

Price of guided visits : 10 to 20 BF. Brochure : 5 BF. Book in Dutch and French : 100 BF. Illustrated book in Dutch : 120 BF.

This is a basilica-shaped Baroque church with three aisles and without transept, with galleries and barrel vault creating an effect of space. The ostentatious façade with three rows of columns placed above each other was representative for other Baroque churches in the country. The tower standing by itself, decorated and yet sober, with many sections and yet uni-sectional, tall and yet horizontal, is the finest Baroque tower in Belgium.

The inside has a late-Baroque pulpit with scenes from the life of Mary and Baroque confession boxes, each of them with two large winged angel statues by Michiel van der Voort who also, in 20 medallions, gives a graceful, but controlled rendering of the life of Francis Xavierius.

It is a Jesuit church built by Brother Huyssens, among others, with in the façade the IHS Christ emblem which is so precious to the Order, and statues of saints of the Order in the central aisle, with, above all, the Xavierius medallions.

On 27 february 1561 the first stone was laid of the recently cleaned Antwerp town hall which, grandiose and Italian in appearance, is undoubtedly the most important Renaissance building in Belgium. It is above all the wide cornice above the gallery and the contrast between the sober rhythm of the two wings with their two rows of rectangular windows and the richly worked central part with rounded arch windows which characterise the building. With the fulsome shapes of the central part this town hall is the representative point of departure for what henceforth is to be called Flemish Renaissance, harbinger of Baroque. The long rectangle of the building forms a graceful enclosure of the Great Market, with its fine gild houses, in the direction of the river Scheldt.

From this town hall Antwerp, which already had 80,000 inhabitants at the time, led the revolt against Spain. It recalls this glorious 16th century again and again : Phillips II's coat of arms adorns the façade between that of Antwerp and Brabant. The scenes in the staircase room illustrate 16th century shipping, trade, music, the Arts and Letters. Ships arrive from the Canaries, the trade fair is opened and the painter Quinten Metsys solemnly received.

In the Leys hall from which the municipal laws were proclaimed, the Antwerp painter Leys

recalls the freedoms of the port in four mural paintings which once again refer to the 16th century.

The superb chimney in the present wedding hall dates from the 16th century. 19th century mural paintings represent marriage through the ages : among the old Belgians and the Romans ; the Christian and the noble marriage. In the 20th century lobby, which remains faithful to the style of the building, fascinating, historical portraits are displayed. The visitor can admire the gown worn by Queen Astrid on the occasion of the Joyful Entrance.

The ceiling panels on the council chamber illustrate, in Baroque language, the town's history. In the burgomaster's office the monumental chimney deserves full attention. It represents Christ's crucifixion and is attributed to the great Renaissance and tapestry artist Pieter Coecke of Aalst. In that room the portraits of two well known Antwerp burgomasters can be seen : Frans van Cauwelaert and Camiel Huysmans by Isidoor Opsomer who knew how to suggest the deeper personality of so many contemporaries by colour. The table has been made of the wood of the freedom tree which made room for the Brabo fountain.

So many times Antwerp, so many times the 16th century in this pre-eminently prestige town hall !

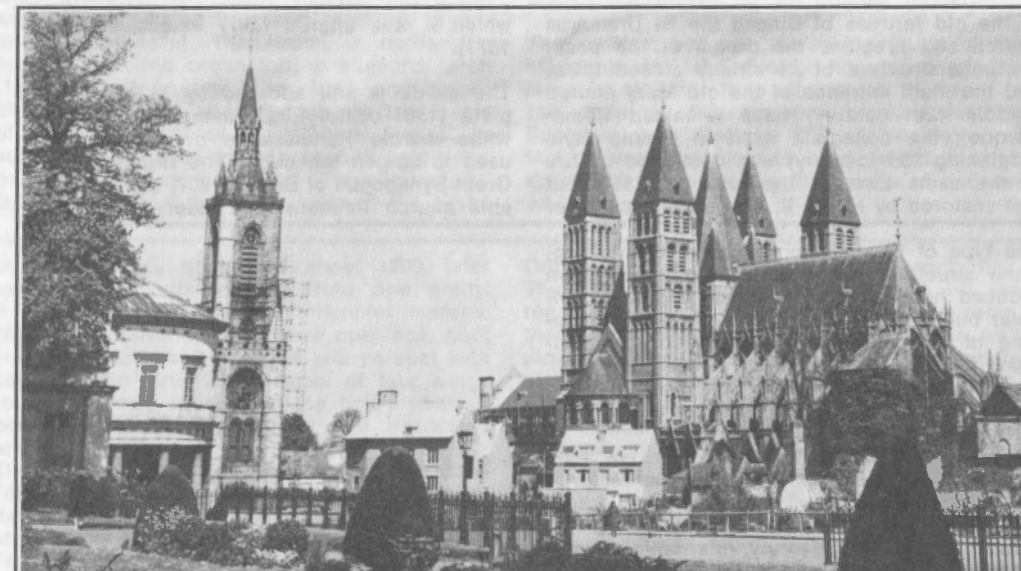
## Antwerp (Antwerpen) Town Hall

Opening hours in 1975 : daily, except during official receptions, from 8.30 a.m. to 3 p.m. on Monday, Wednesday, Thursday and Sunday ; from 12noon to 3 p.m. on Tuesday, Friday and Saturday.

Entrance fee : 5 BF.

Visits in group : 2,5 BF. per person (20 persons minimum).

Guided visit : on appointment ; contact the Tourist Office, Suikerrui 19, 2000 Antwerpen, tel. (031) 32 01 03.



Tournai : Our Lady's Cathedral (C.G.T./Dédé)

### Antwerp (Antwerpen) St. Jacobs Church

Opening hours in 1975 : daily from 9 a.m. to 12noon and from 2 p.m. to 5 p.m.

Entrance fee : free in the mornings, afternoons 5 BF.

Groups : preferably Saturdays.

Free guided visit (four languages) : March 29, 30 and 31 (Easter), May 17, 18 and 19 (Whitsun) also Saturdays and Sundays in June, July and August at 2 p.m. Also on request (2 weeks notice). Brochure (Dutch) : 5 BF.

### Arlon St. Donatus Church

Opening hours in 1975 : daily (ask for the key at the Presbytery).

Entrance : free ; visit of the tower : 5 BF.

Visits in group : 8 days notice. Contact Mr. Weber, parish priest. tel. (083) 21 16 19. Brochure.

### Binche St. Ursmarus Church

Opening hours in 1975 : daily from 8 a.m. to 5 p.m., Sundays from 8 a.m. to 3.30 p.m.

Free entrance.

Visits in group and guided visit : on Sundays for appointment contact Mr. Boussart, Town Hall, 7130 Binche.

### Binche Town Hall

Opening hours in 1975 : from March 30 to June 8, on Sundays from 3 p.m. to 4 p.m. ; from June 14 to October 5, on Saturdays and Sundays from 3 p.m. to 4 p.m.

Entrance fee : adults 20 BF., children over 12 years old 15 BF.

Visits in group (8 days notice) : 15 BF. per person (10 persons minimum). Contact Mr. Boussart, Town Hall, 7130 Binche, tel. (084) 33 41 77.

Guided visit : all opening days.

10

This is a late-Gothic church (15th-16th Century) with heavy, uncompleted tower, three kinds of supports and a large number of chapels, among which the St. Jacobs chapel of players and the presentation chapel of silk workers. The slender, yet heavy columns, the high arches and large windows make the inside of the building spacious and light. Extremely rich Baroque furniture — altars, pulpit, organ loft and organ chest by van der Voort — impedes the Gothic play of lines and arches and fits in less well with the many glass windows. One kind of magic weakens the other. The 17th century glass windows by Jan Labaer in the Our Lady's church's chapel representing Mary's visit, among others, are

On the hill the Romans already erected three watch posts. A particular attraction is exercised by the church which now stands there, although from an art historic point of view it has little remarkable to offer. The frescoes round the Donatus chapel (first half eighteenth century) represent the Roman legion of Marcus Aurelius saved by the saint from death from thirst. The main altar reaching up to the vault, in massive white painted oak is in Rococo style.

The carved choir stalls are remarkable, but the seats themselves are of little significance. The mechanical part of the organ, on a classicis-

In the old fortress of Binche the St Ursmarus church still breathes the dream of the past : the understructure of its strictly closed tower and the main entrance of the old Mary church (middle 12th century) have remained Romanesque ; the collegiate itself in Gothic style (beginning 15th century) was destroyed by fire at the same time as the town, in 1554, but was restored by Henry II, King of France, after

The type of Flemish, monumental, Gothic profane structure, hall and town hall has been reduced here to a rather small, sober, rectangular building with one floor, with in the beginning of the left façade the symbol of municipal freedom : the belfry. Formerly the hall, meat market and Sheriffs' Court stood here ; the gallery of pointed arches on the ground floor dates from the 14th century. After the city had been set on fire in 1554 by the French, the upper structure was restored by Jacques du Brœucq and given the graceful belfry. After alterations carried out by Dewez in the 18th century, the building was restored at the end of the last century.

noteworthy : illusion-creating perspective, light-dark contrasts and less fierce colours. A new technique, painting with brush on colourless glass was applied here. Formerly colour powder was mixed with glass dough so that coloured pieces of glass came out of the oven. In the painting "Our Lady and the Saints" by Rubens (Our Lady's chapel) Mary is represented by his second spouse Helena Fourment, with the painter himself representing St. George.

The choir ambulatory contains Rubens' sepulchral chapel.

The church having been afflicted by a fire, many works of art were accommodated elsewhere. Restoration work is in progress.

tic organ loft with finely cut flowers and fruit (appr. 1770) has been designed after an old and rare type totalling 996 pipes. The two glass windows by Casier (1900, left aisle) create atmosphere by their warm colorite. For the way of the cross (1862) parishioners served as models. The most moving pieces of the varied church treasure are undoubtedly the chasuble, the stole and the maniple of which legend has it that they belonged to the Holy Bernardus of Clairvaux (12th century).

In this post-Gothic church, built in 1626 and later extensively rebuilt, lies the charm of a pious past.

which it was altered fairly extensively (1583-1671).

The inside is still adorned by a Renaissance pietà (15th century), alabaster statues and a white marble Renaissance organ loft which used to screen the choir. The organ from the Great Synagogue of Berlin (1907) and a remarkable church treasure still deserve mention.

The cathedral developed feverishly, as did the city itself, from the 12th to the 13th century. It survived four fires, iconoclasm and confiscation.

A number of styles meet here : the tower with Romanesque understructure is characterised by three centuries of Gothic style. The Tournai 13th century choir has five late-Gothic side chapels. Here, too, locally-made, cheaper brick was used which partly accounts for the fairly sober appearance : not everywhere has it the decorous grace of Brabant churches. The largely brick-built massive west tower was imitated along the entire coastal area. In the varied furniture generations of artists fulfilled themselves. The realistic small seats, which we also find in Aarschot and Diest under the

The collegiate church, which was built from 1230 to 1465 in brick and Tournai material, corresponds in its shape to the Scheldt-Gothic style : three-light windows, blind niches with columns, corner towers and Tournai choir with slender arches.

The grandiose, 120 metre-high brick built tower — the climax of west tower construction in the coastal area — on soft soil, was specially reinforced by tapering buttresses. The so-called paradise porch, built alongside the north tower in Brabant sandstone, with wide windows, late-Gothic tracery and open-work parapet which frames in the roof, is surprisingly beautiful. The inside is noteworthy for a late-Gothic organ loft, a triumphal arch (1594) placed on the organ base and classicistic choir stalls, above which are the crests of the 30 knights of the Golden Fleece. In addition, it contains an 18th century pulpit and paintings, among which a "Transfiguration" by G. David and the "Our Lady of the seven

Belfry and hall, completed about 1300, later enlarged and altered, constitute one entity. It is an accumulation of horizontal masses, pleasantly enlivened by square openings, built out corner towers, colonnade and parapet with capitals. The structure consists of four wings round an inner square. As the belfry rises, it becomes increasingly slender and decorated and less massive.

The second square tower floor dates from the 14th century, the top one, octagonal and open, dates from 1483-1487. The graceful cornice at the top replaces a former wooden spire. From the balcony, above which a statue of

benches of the 48 choir stalls, the canopies of which have disappeared, speak bold, pithy language. In the second chapel of the choir ambulatory follows the more balanced, proper Renaissance style with the grave of J. De Schietere and the alabaster mausoleum of Carondelet, archbishop of Palermo. Baroque comes into its own in the big organ loft with the statue of God the Father by Quellin de Jonge and in other sepulchral monuments.

In the transept, on the left, is the "bank of cavelotters" or those offering horses for hire with two horse silhouettes on the back rest. And there certainly still are horses and coaches in Bruges !

Woes" by Isenbrant (1530). In the Lanckhals chapel the richly decorated tombs of Mary of Burgundy and her father, Charles the Bold, are to be seen. On closer inspection there is a distinct difference in style between the two tombs : the first (1498-1502) is late-Gothic, the second (1558) is in Renaissance style. In the aisle to the right of the choir we find the "Madonna with Child", a marble statue of world renown by the young Michelangelo, bought in 1506 by a Bruges merchant. It lacks the dramatic force of Michelangelo's later works, but moves by its intense tenderness.

The contrast between the maidenliness of the Madonna and the fleshly luxuriance of the child is striking. In a chapel at the end of the aisle is the armoury of Nicholas de Schietere who died in 1637. As a matter of fact, it was customary to hang sword, helmet, spurs and gloves above the graves of deceased knights.

Our Lady, laws and decrees were proclaimed. The belfry has 366 steps. As we go up, we reach the folklore museum and the flag room, then the treasure chamber where, in the wall niches, behind wrought iron gates, the freedom statutes were kept in boxes with seven locks. These wrought iron gates with small spirals and vertical rods, which were mentioned in the city's accounts of 1292-1293, are a genuine work of art. Then follows the engine room with the clock mechanism, the carillon chamber and the panorama terrace, above which hang 47 bells. From here visitors have a magnificent view of the city.

### Brugge St. Salvator Cathedral

Opening hours in 1975 : daily from 10 a.m. to 12noon and from 2 p.m. to 5 p.m.

Entrance fee : 10 BF. ; groups 5 BF. (minimum 20 persons).

Guided visit : on appointment ; contact the Parish priest, Sint Salvatorstraat 8, 8000 Brugge, tel. (050) 33 68 41.

Price of guided visits : to be agreed. Brochure : 2 BF.

### Brugge Our Lady's Church

Opening hours in 1975 : daily except during religious services, from 6.30 a.m. to 12noon and from 2.30 p.m. to 6 p.m.

Entrance fee : for visit of the Tomb and choir : adults 10 BF. and groups 5 BF.

Guided visits : contact the Tourist Office : Markt 7, 8000 Brugge, tel. (050) 33 07 11. Brochure : 20 BF.

### Brugge Belfry

Opening hours in 1975 : from March 23 to September 30, from 9 a.m. to 12noon and from 2 p.m. to 6 p.m., in winter to 4 p.m. and closed on Sunday afternoons.

Entrance fee : 10 BF.

Visit per group : 5 BF. per person (minimum 20 persons).

Documentation : 10 BF.



## Brugge Town Hall

*Opening hours* in 1975 : daily except on Tuesdays, from March 1 to September 30, from 9.30 a.m. to 12noon and from 2 p.m. to 6 p.m. ; from October 1 to February 28, 1976 from 10 a.m. to 12noon and from 2 p.m. to 4 p.m.  
*Entrance fee* : 10 BF. ; groups 5 BF. (minimum 20 persons).  
Free brochure.

## Brugge St. Jacobs Church

*Opening hours* in 1975 : daily from May to August, from 8 a.m. to 12noon and from 2 p.m. to 5 p.m., at other times only from 8 a.m. to 12noon.

*Guided visit* : contact the parish priest, tel. (050) 33 18 45 (8 days notice).

*Events* : concert in the Festival of Flanders series.  
Leaflet : 10 BF.

## Brugge Double Chapel of St. Basilus and the Holy Blood

*Opening hours* : daily from March 23 to September 30, from 9 a.m. to 12noon and from 2.30 p.m. to 6 p.m. ; from October 1, from 9.30 a.m. to 12noon and from 2.30 p.m. to 4.30 p.m.

*Free entrance*. Museum entrance fee : 10 BF.

*Visits in group* : 5 BF. per person (minimum 20 persons).

*Guided visit* : (5 days notice) contact the Rector of the Holy Blood, Langestraat 21, 8000 Brugge, tel. (050) 33 15 62.

*Price* of the guided visit : to be agreed with the Tourist Office.

*Events* : Holy Blood Procession, daily from 11 a.m., from May 3 to May 17.

Illustrated book in French and Dutch, with summary in English and German : 100 BF.

This elegant building (1376) constitutes the decisive breakthrough of Flemish-Brabant town hall architecture : skeleton building, unimpeded verticalism, narrow, tall windows ; wall frames with three rows of figures under decorated canopies ; a parapet decorated with capitals above the cornice and built out octagonal turrets.

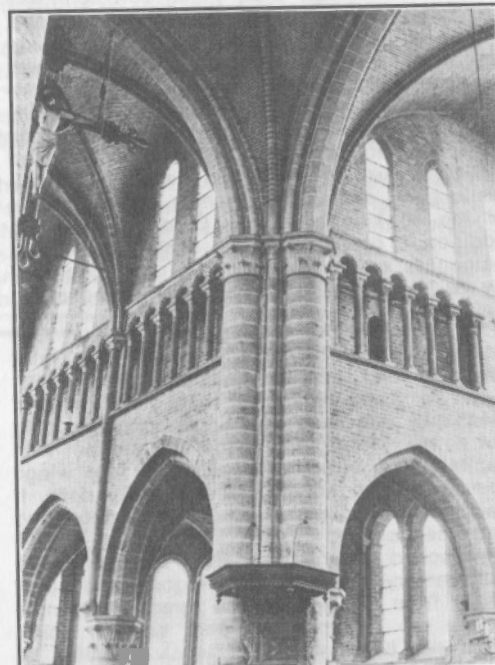
In the windows we notice the escutcheons of the towns once subordinated to Bruges. From the balcony the counts took the oath of loyalty. Two very fine projecting stones, end 14th

century, with individual expressions and a real sense of shape and movement, represent an old man and three seated figures.

In the lower hall, inside, we find romantic, historic canvases with, among others, "The fatal Fall of Mary of Burgundy". The 16 projecting stones against the wall of the Gothic hall depict the four elements and twelve months. The fascinating mural paintings by J. and A. De Vriendt (1895) depict the most important facts of Bruges' history.

The church remained rich in works of art, which represent styles and centuries, although the iconoclasts in 1580 played havoc with it : 15th century statues, copper Renaissance tomb plates, a Mary statue in Italian, enameled terracotta, Baroque choir stalls and organ loft were destroyed.

In the side chapel of the choir on the right is the gripping grave monument of Fery de Grote, treasure keeper of the Order of the Golden Fleece which was founded in Bruges, with his two spouses. His first wife gave him no fewer than thirteen children !



Lissewege : Our Lady's Church (C.G.T./V. D. Bremt)

On 2 February 1778 Charles of Lorraine, promotor of classicistic architecture in Brussels, laid the first stone of the new church of the then abbey which sold a canvass by Rubens to pay the cost of building. On the one hand it forms an integral part of the classicistic Royal Square, but on the other hand its colonnade and fresco in the upper pediment make for some variation in the somewhat cold, though harmonious square which fairly well represents the elegant court life of the period. It is a classicistic building : on the outside a colonnade, on

After that of Leuven the Brussels town hall is undoubtedly the finest in Belgium. On the façade 203 statues represent dukes and duchesses, many of whom appeared on the balcony some time. The town hall grew with Brussels which in the Burgundian period reached the climax in its prosperity. It started in 1402 with the masterly left wing built against the existing belfry. The new town hall was soon too small and in 1444 Charles the Bold laid the first stone of the right wing which differs in many respects from the previous one, without doing violence, however, to the whole structure. For practical reasons it turned out to be smaller than the left one, so that the tower does not stand in the centre. As it happened, in 1449, Jan van Ruysbroek replaced the old belfry by the most elegant, Gothic, civic tower in the world, the square of the old basis being converted into an elegant octagonal one, terminating in an open work spire. The 96 metre-high tower is indeed a lace work in stone complete in all its component parts. High up St. Michael rightly crushes the monster of stupid malice. Is that the reason why the tower and thick walls escaped the bombardment which in 1695 destroyed the Great Market and surrounding district ? Brussels immediately put the reconstruction in hand. In the bent section of the porch fully draped, mystical-realistic prophets replace the original works from the 14th century which have now been accommodated in the Broodhuis (Town Museum). What a contrast with the folksy sculpture in the downstairs colonnade where murdering, kissing, fighting and a good deal of drinking is going on. In the Gothic hall, inside, a number of 19th century Malines tapestries are displayed representing the crafts and swearing in of paramilitary gilds. In the wedding hall the stones supporting the attic beams are adorned with the escutcheons of the seven generations who monopolised the city's

the inside impressive, Corinthian columns with finely worked capitals, barrel-like cassette vault, white colour and a grandiose, though sober view.

The classicistic statues and furniture do not break the unity of the entity. The two statues on the left and on the right in front by the Brussels sculptor Godecharle represent the Old and New Testament. Classicistic churches are theatres rather than churches. During the French revolution, without suitable adaptation, the church was proclaimed Temple of Reason.

## Brussels St. Jacob-op-Coudenberg

*Opening hours* in 1975 : from Mondays to Fridays from 8 a.m. to 6 p.m.

## Brussels Town Hall

*Opening hours* in 1975 : from Monday to Friday, from 9 a.m. to 4.30 p.m. ; on week-ends from 10 a.m. to 11.30 a.m., except on 1.1, 1.5, 1.11, 11.11, 25.12.

*Entrance fee* : 10 BF. for the Town Hall, 5 BF. for the tower.

*Guided visit per group* : (8 days notice) 5 BF. per person (minimum 12 persons). Brussels schools : free.

## Brussels Kapelle Church

Opening hours in 1975 : daily from 10 a.m. to 11.30 a.m., except on Saturday mornings.

Free entrance.

Guided visit per group : (8 days notice) contact (02) 358 27 05, possibility Saturday afternoon from 2.30 p.m. to 5.30 p.m.

Events : exhibitions and concerts.

## Brussels St. Michaels Cathedral

Opening hours in 1975 : daily except during religious offices, from 7.15 a.m. to 8 p.m.

Free entrance.

Visits in group : (2 weeks notice) contact Mr. Vanden Berghe, 15 rue du Bois Sauvage, 1000 Brussels. Tel. (02) 217 83 45.

Guided visit : weekdays from 10 a.m. to 12.30 p.m. and from 3 p.m. to 5 p.m. during June, August and September ; Sundays from 3 p.m. to 5 p.m.

Events : From August 6 to October 15 : Exhibition of art treasures from the cathedral and a few Brussels churches. From August 14 to September 15 : Brussels Festival at the cathedral and the Town Hall. August 29 to September 5 : concerts Festival of Flanders. From July 8 to 17 : Interpretation of texts and music from the 13th century in the Church choir. On Sundays from June to September from 11 a.m. to 11.30 a.m., artistic entertainment. On Wednesdays in April, and the first Wednesday in September, Chamber Music concert. Brochure : 15 BF.

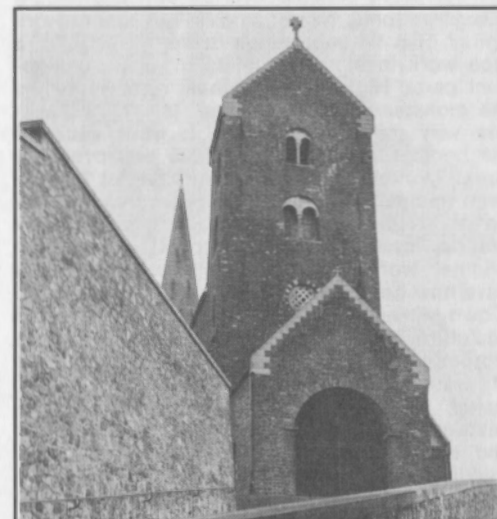
Having been built outside the city's walls, it was the church of the "awkward" people which were kept as much as possible outside the city's walls by the nobility and well placed citizens. Up to the present day it has remained a people's church. A remembrance plaque inside (third chapel, right aisle) refers to the grave of the painter Pieter Breugel, who once lived in the vicinity and also married in this church.

From the 12th to the 15th century the building evolved from Romanesque to late-Gothic architectural style. The church represents Brabant

Gothic : sturdy west tower, cabbage leaf capitals, worked side porches and, on the outside, rows of top façades. Its triforium has been reduced to a simple parapet, which recalls the Antwerp cathedral.

The many lateral chapels with paintings depicting, among others, the Circumcision, the Adoration of the Wise Men, Crucifixion and Funeral bears witness to the people's devoutness. The fiercely emotional Baroque apostle figures against the columns and the sumptuously decorated pulpit do not disturb the building's quiet atmosphere.

technique was applied : painting with a brush on colourless glass so that the window becomes a genuine picture with perspective, contrast between light and dark, exceptionally fine shades, but giving off much less light. Glaziers used to mix coloured powder with glass dough, so that coloured pieces of glass came out of the oven which they then welded together in lead strips, like in a collage. Against the pillars of the nave stand statues of apostles by Fayd'herbe, Jerome Du Quesnoy, Van Mildert, in Baroque ecstasy. The pulpit (1699), also in Baroque, by Frans Verbruggen, represents the theme often discussed by priests, of Adam and Eve expelled from Paradise. Nowhere in the Netherlands have a wooden Adam and Eve been depicted in a manner so vivid, fleshly and moving.



Lobbes : St. Ursmarus Church (C.G.T./Esterhazy)

In view of its unity of structure, material, colour and decoration this great shrine, without tower, is one of the finest Gothic churches in Belgium.

One single dominating style : in high-Gothic ; one single century : the 15th. Each element is a decorative motive the porch in this "church of the rich" bears witness to refined taste, care and maintenance. In the space inside, with its five aisles, the eye turns immediately towards the elegant contours of the slender choir, once a chapel of the crusaders' bowmen. In the corners formed by the walls' arches of the choir and aisle sections we find dozens of masterly miniatures in relief. A study with a magnifying glass even shows such texts as "There is your mother", "Turn away, damned" and "I have lost everything".

The church which, according to legend, was built on the home of two martyrs from the first century, evolved from early to late-Gothic and owes a good deal to the de Croy family.

The simple early-Gothic choir, which recalls Laon cathedral, is decidedly of interest : near the choir entrance we find an impressive 16th century triumphal cross. The fine sepulchral monument of Charles de Croy, gentleman-in-waiting of Emperor Charles, was placed in an opening of the wall. The 19th century glass windows depict, among others, the death by torture of the two patron saints. The sacra-

The spacious Baroque chapels to the left and right of the choir, built on instructions of the Turn und Taxis family, do not harm the church's Gothic unity. In the left chapel, built by Lucal Fayd'herbe, we find, among others, the beautiful and finely decorated grave of Lamoral of Turn und Taxis who in the 16th century was Head of the Imperial Postal Service. The Baroque pulpit by Marc de Vos (1699) of Brussels represents the four Evangelists with angel, eagle, lion and ox. Each window is of stained glass, the ones in the nave (1946) are by Crespin who also worked on the Sacré Cœur basilica. They bring the church to life again and again, especially in misty weather. The numerous escutcheons in the windows recall one noble family after the other, for this church is noble, distinguished and also modest.

mental chapel beside the choir is late-Gothic. The main altar and choir stalls, however, fit in less well with the style of the entire building. In addition, the church has a 17th century sacristy and a crypt. The spacious, elegant nave is late-Gothic. At its entrance, as in the Tournai cathedral, two enormous shells are conspicuous which served as holy water basin ; all four of them were donated by the de Croy family. In the enthralling church treasure a mosaic, among others, from the fifth century, among others, framed in silver, draws our attention. The historic collegiate church is now in process of restoration.

others, a man and a woman trying to embrace each other in the bath tub, with the maid bringing hot water and a man prying on the scene ;

- the museum housed in the room with objects such as spurs and "real how do you do's" ;
- the spectacle offered by the Sheriffs' Court with simple fireplace and the original white and blue floor tiles ;
- the impressive, centuries old, wooden ceiling joists ;
- the modest turret with Flanders' oldest bells which struck the hour and half hour.

The statue of the 13th century folk writer Van Maerlant in the vicinity of the Owlglass town fits in with this.

## Brussels Our Lady of Sablon

Opening days in 1975 : daily from 8 a.m. to 5.30 p.m.

Free entrance.

Visits in group : (at least 3 weeks notice) contact Mr. Petre, Vicar, rue de Ruysbroeck 65, 1000 Brussels.

Guided visit : Saturdays and Sundays from 3 p.m. to 5 p.m.

Price of guided visits : At the end of the visit, free offering for the church.

Free stencils ; brochure (French, Dutch, German) : 20 BF.

## Chimay St. Peters and Pauls Collegiate Church

Opening hours in 1975 : daily from 8 a.m. to 7 p.m.  
Stencils (French).

## Damme Town Hall

Opening hours in 1975 : daily from 10 a.m. to 12noon and from 2 p.m. to 5 p.m.

Entrance fee : adults 10 BF., children 5 BF.



### Damme Our Lady's Church

Opening hours in 1975 : daily from Easter to mid-October.

Free entrance ; visit of the tower 10 BF., children 5 BF.

Its Tournal material alternated with brick, its powerful west tower with strong relief of decorative arches, its light elevation on soft soil combine to make this church, which was started in 1180 and later enlarged, representative of the entire coastal area.

Inside we find the superb grave stones in the Sacramental Chapel and a Holy Cross altar in Renaissance style with in the middle the legendary cross pulled up from the sea by fishermen. The cross panel representing six miracles written in elegant letters and pithy old-Flemish text, is also of great interest. The masterly Renaissance organ loft (1535) now

included in the portico also enriches the spacious, light interior of the church, with aisles as tall as they are wide. Especially the white painted wooden keys dating from the beginning of the 14th century (on the front, alongside both aisles) deserve full attention. They represent the Last Judgment and the Resurrection, among others. The facial expressions and postures of the three soldiers, for example, suggest keen powers of perception.

Whoever climbs the 203 steps of the tower will enjoy an unforgettable vista of the old walls, the fine town hall and the green meadows of the polder.

### Diest St. Sulpicius Collegiate Church

Opening hours in 1975 : in July and August daily from 10 a.m. to 12noon and from 2 p.m. to 5 p.m. ; in September on week-ends, same hours ; all year on appointment.

Entrance fee : adults 10 BF. ; children (12 years old) free entrance.

Visits in group : 5 BF. per person (20 persons minimum).

Guided visit : on appointment ; contact Mr. Joseph Celis, tel. (013) 33 20 07. Free guide in French and Dutch.

The collegiate church of the intimate town of Diest is situated opposite the town hall. It is a masterpiece of Demergothic characterised by brown, ferruginous stone alternated with layers of white stone, by a slender and spacious nave, by columns without capital and an enormous window in the west façade. The white stone west tower remained unfinished. The picturesque carillon turret "The mustard pot" has 44 bells. The late-Gothic triumphal cross on the inside, with many-coloured wooden statues by the famous Jan Bormans of Brussels remains in harmony with the whole.

The church has, as has that of Aarschot, choir stalls with late-medieval back rests, all of them little masterpieces of realistic wood carving.

They depict Flemish proverbs and sayings which also inspired numerous painters and sculptors, including Bruegel.

Here, too, Baroque with its impact on the senses and imagination reigns supreme in the high altar and the pulpit.

The collegiate church is proud of one of the richest church treasures in the Netherlands : sculpture, embroidery and lace work, chasubles, choir gowns, statutes and deeds, liturgic vessels including a silver Baroque monstrance.

Diest is an Orange town as are Breda and Orange in France. The son of William the Silent, who was brought up in Spain and was the only Catholic scion of the dynasty, lies here buried in the choir.

### Dinant Our Lady's Collegiate Church

Opening hours in 1975 : daily from 9 a.m. to 6 p.m. except during religious offices.

Free entrance.  
Printed leaflet : 3 BF.

An enormous part of rock having crashed down, it destroyed in 1227 the old, Romanesque collegiate church of which the sandstone, walled-in entrance hall with Virgin and child enthroned (northern façade) is still a reminder.

The present Gothic church was built during the 13th and 14th centuries. It has fairly large glass windows, among which the rose window in glowing flame-Gothic and the well known bible window (transept), one of the largest in Europe. In addition, it has the 17th century choir candelabra and a fine choir pulpit. As a matter of fact, Dinant is known all over the world as

the town of copper work, to which the chapel of the "English company" with English royal-ties' and the City of London's coats of arms still bear witness. It is also the place of birth of the romantic painter Wiertz. There are two works here which represent the artist ; the canvass "We shall see each other again in heaven" moves by its sincere tenderness. Of great interest is the 14th century outside entrance with many statues in elegant postures and wide gowns, typical of the sculpture of the period. The 44 finely worked niches towards the river Meuse have stood desperately empty since they were ravaged by iconoclasts.

asylum in which until 1880 the mentally sick pilgrims, who came to implore the Holy Dimfna for help, were housed for nine days.

Under a firm stone vault this Kempen church accommodates a graceful interior including three remarkable Gothic altar pieces and a Renaissance finely decorated grave of John III of Merode, squire of Geel, by C. Floris.

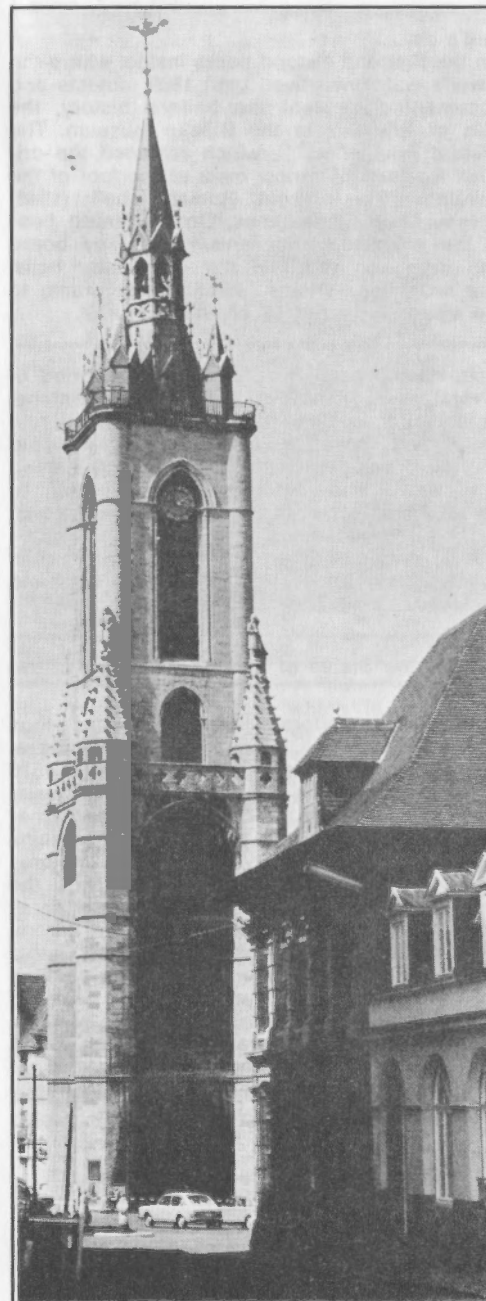
### Geel St. Dimfna Church

Opening hours in 1975 : only Sundays, from 12noon to 6 p.m.

Guided visit : (10 days notice), contact Mr. Willem Vanbroeckhoven, Markt 24, 2440 Geel.

Guide (in Dutch) : 20 BF.

Alongside the N 12 motorway to Mol the late-Gothic St. Dimfna church (14th-16th century) appears in white sand and brown ferruginous stone, a fine specimen of Brabant Demergothic, with choir ambulatory and a monumental porch which during the 16th century iconoclasm was robbed of its 15 niche statues. Against the south side of the unfinished tower leans the sick room, the cradle of the mental



Tournai : Belfry (C.G.T./V. D. Bremt)

The 82 metre-high tower is accompanied by four octagonal corner towers at the top ; both the Gothic choir and the late-Gothic nave are furnished with many radius or side chapels ; the arches separating the nave and aisles merge into clustered pillars without capitals ; the triforium is no more than an open work parapet. Among the many finely decorated graves is the tomb of the benefactor and bishop Antoon Triest (1654) who saw to the decoration of the choir which is the object of greatest interest here. Near the fifth chapel on the north side, with the portraits of the bishops of Ghent on the opposite side, is the Renaissance triptych "The seven works of Mercy" by Michael van Coccie. In the ninth chapel the "Entrance of St. Bavo into the Cloister" (1623-1624) by Rubens can be seen. In the twelfth chapel is "God's Distress" (1633) by the Utrecht painter Honthorst who was among those introducing the fierce contrast between light and dark. In the thirteenth, the Vijdt chapel, always too small for the many visitors, is the world famous multi-panel "The Adoration of the Lamb of God" (1432) by the brothers Hubert and John van Eyck : this work constitutes the permanent breakthrough of the revolution which van Eyck signifies in European painting. The whole event is determined by a new conception, by air and light, so that each minute detail begins to live intensely. Hence also the reflection to which former painters paid no attention. He represents the real world as seen through a window in which everything seems true to life, in which shadow and weaker or stronger colour intensity create depth, in which objects receive as much attention as human beings. We can see the panels as from a helicopter : nothing escapes our gaze. In the beautifully restored crypt, the largest in the country, with Romanesque nucleus, we find the painted vaults and mural paintings (1480-1540) representing saints and the suffering of Christ. It is a genuine underground church in which Ghent families and bishops were buried. The entire, rich St. Baafs is worthy of the Lamb of God, or is it... the other way round ?

### Ghent (Gent) St. Baafs Cathedral

Opening hours in 1975 : from April 1 to September 30 : on week-days from 8 a.m. to 12noon and from 2 p.m. to 6 p.m. ; Sun- and holidays from 12.45 p.m. to 6 p.m. Other months : on weekdays from 8 a.m. to 12noon and from 2.30 p.m. to 4 p.m. ; Sun- and holidays from 2 p.m. to 5 p.m. No access during religious offices.

Entrance fee : cathedral free ; Lam-Godskapel : 10 BF ; crypt : 10 BF. ; tower : 5 BF.

Guided visit : possibility for guided visit when crowds of visitors not too large (preferably afternoons).

Visit of the Lam-Godskapel with the Van Eyck polyptych : from April 1 to September 30 : on week-days from 9.30 to 12noon and from 2 p.m. to 6 p.m. ; Sun- and holidays : from 1 p.m. to 6 p.m. Other months : on weekdays from 10.30 a.m. to 12noon and from 2.30 p.m. to 4 p.m. ; Sun- and holidays from 2 p.m. to 5 p.m.

Events :

— During the « Floralien » (April 25/May 5 1975), flower procession in the cathedral, guided visit with comments.

— In the tourist season, special exhibition in the crypt, apart from the church treasure.

— Organ concerts in July and August.

a.o. « Illustrated guide of the cathedral » in French, Dutch, German, English (60 BF.).

Part of the Festival of Flanders events :

August 21, 1975 : Organ concert by prof. Gabriël Verschraegen ;

August 26, 1975 : Organ concert by Dirk Verschraegen ;

September 3, 1975 : concert with music by Mozart and Mahler (9th) by the New York Philharmonic Orchestra ;

September 10, 1975 : concert with music by Schubert (8th), and Brahms (2nd) by the Wiener Philharmoniker ;

September 11, 1975 : concert with music by Mahler (5th) and Prokofiev (7th), by the Cleveland Orchestra.



## Ghent (Gent) Belfry

No access due to restoration works. Only the « Lakenhalle » is open, where the audio-visual play « Charles V and his time » is produced.

## Ghent (Gent) St. Nicholas Church

Restoration works are in progress in this beautiful church since 1961 ; more time is needed, and as yet the church remains closed. The façade however, is almost restored.

## Ghent (Gent) Town Hall

Opening hours in 1975 : from April 1 to September 30, from 9 a.m. to 11.30 a.m. and from 2 p.m. to 4.30 p.m.

Other months : from 9 a.m. to 11.30 a.m. and from 2 p.m. to 3.30 p.m.

On Sun- and holidays : from 9 a.m. to 11.30 a.m.

Entrance fee : 10 BF.

Guided visit : (2 weeks notice) contact the Tourist Office, Borluutstraat, 9000 Gent, tel. (091) 25 36 41 and 23 36 41. Also tape-recorders available.

Price guided visit : 200 BF.

Events : from July 11 to September 21 1975 : Important exhibition : « Ghent, 1000 Years of Art and Culture » at the « Centrum voor Kunst en Cultuur », Sint-Pietersplein 9. Small guide (free).

The 96 metre-high belfry with its particularly sturdy body in which pointed arch windows or niches emphasise the floors, has slender but robust corner towers. The building which was started in about 1300 was only completed in 1913, the upper floor already being the sixth. The four armed citizens in stone replace the original ones of whom only the "Ghent watchman", who was carefully preserved somewhere, remains. The 14th century "man of the belfry", the helmeted fighter with robust facial expression, made in stone by Feluy, is the symbol of the obstinate pride of the inhabitants of Arte-

The church underwent quite a few changes and was built in two or three stages (1200-1235).

With its enormous four-sectional tower, its windows grouped in three lights at the top, its corner towers, its Tournai pillars and columns triforium and Tournai bud capitals, it is a masterpiece of Scheldt Gothic. The sturdy tower flanked at the corners by cylindrical, decorous turrets has two floors in which slender twin windows are included in one common

It offers a unique contrast between late-Gothic and Renaissance. In the left wing (1518) with luxuriating canopies, consoles and pinnacles, with compressed arches, flame and cabbage leaf motives, with continuous parapet at the top, the Gothic style reaches its decline and burns up whimsically. The right wing, on the other hand (1581), horizontally arranged, with antique columns, rectangular windows and expressive cornice is sober, controlled, even severe. Sections of the earlier 15th century House of Sheriffs, the Renaissance House of Sheriffs (Butter market) and the even later built

veld's city.

On the first and second floors inside, where the tower's watchmen lived until 1869, objects and documents represent the belfry's history, the plan of which is in the Bijloke museum. The "Great Triumphator", which replaced the original Roeland bell, now rests at the foot of the building. The present Roeland bell (1948) weighs 6050 kilogrammes. On the fourth floor is the clockwork mechanism with key board and drum, on the fifth the 45 smaller bells. The sixth floor offers a beautiful panorama to the visitor prepared to climb 356 steps.

arch. Having been restored over a period of several years, it now shows to full advantage. As a matter of fact, rainfall, wind, frozen rain water and pollution eat away at our old churches and town halls. Regular cleaning with water and systematic replacement of decayed stones by others appear to be the best method to save them.

The St. Nicholas church has been in process of restoration for some considerable time and is closed to visitors.

halls of the States of Flanders are part of the structure.

The inside, too, offers numerous surprises : thus the Pacification hall, which has a curious maze, owes its name to the peace concluded in 1576 between Protestants and Catholics at the insistence of ... William the Silent. Thus the former chapel of statutes, now wedding hall, contains a painting in which Mary of Burgundy implores the people of Ghent... for mercy. Thus the arsenal hall with high-panelled vault still dates from the 15th century and in the superb throne room a Renaissance vault is carried by Gothic capitals. Thus this room contains a painting on which William the Silent speaks on behalf of Catholics appearing before Calvinistic sheriffs. The whole building bears witness to the eventful Ghent history in which the people more than once obstinately gave as good as they got...

Leuven : Town Hall



This pilgrimage church, which is still much frequented and was built during the 14th and 15th centuries, occupies a special place among the high-Gothic Brabant churches. In the inner space with its elegant proportions and extremely pleasing decor the eye is caught by the decoration of the triforium which has been worked out differently for the nave and the choir. The triforium of the nave has a parapet and subdivided openings, in the case of the choir it has, apart from a parapet, two rows of richly worked tracery.

The basilica, with its many porticos and roofs, with its elegantly winding tracery and many pinnacles, offers an overwhelming spectacle. On the other hand it shows in microscopic detail the evolution of centuries of sculpture designed to educate the pilgrims : the miraculous, Byzantic, black Mary, the naïve three

The building founded in 1660 by a monk is an imposing Baroque church of the counter reformation period in local sandstone. It has, however, remained uncompleted, an impressive façade and spire having been planned originally. From the 57-metre high tower containing a carillon with 48 bells the visitor has a lovely view of the Brabant countryside.

We find here a combination of oblong and central structures with a dome as its centre, surrounded by five choirs. As in other Norbertin churches, the choir is very long : 30 metres or half the total length. As in other Baroque churches, the tower has been built against the end of the choir. The St. Servaas church is renowned for its most remarkable Baroque furniture, especially the four confessionals with moving, life-size statues, but the pulpit and choir stalls are also masterpieces of carving. In the spacious sacristy, one of the most impressive in western Europe, the ceiling has been decorated with a unique fresco which opens up unexpected vistas and represents the glorification of St. Norbert. The whole building is distinguished by unity of conception, materials, furniture and decoration and everywhere religious, triumphant Baroque reigns supreme.

## Grimbergen St. Servaas Church

Opening hours in 1975 : only on weekdays from 9 a.m. to 12 noon and from 2 p.m. to 5 p.m. ; on Sundays from 3 p.m. to 6 p.m.

Free entrance.

Guided visit : (5 days notice) contact Padre J. De Meyer or Prior B. Krijnen, Norbertijnerabdij, Kerkplein 1, 1850 Grimbergen, tel. (02) 289 18 92.

Price guided visit : adults and groups : 10 BF. per person ; children free.

Events : from Easter to September 30 : small exhibition of art treasures ; documents a.o. in the chapter part of the abbey. Illustrated brochure in Dutch and French (20 BF.).

## Halle St. Martin Basilica

Opening hours in 1975 : visits always possible, except during religious offices. The crypt (with church treasures) can be visited during the Whitsun holidays : May 17 (afternoon), May 18 and 19 (all day). At that occasion permanent comments and slides.

Entrance fee : church free ; crypt : 5 BF.

Guided visit : on June 1 and 29, July 13, 20 and 27, August 17, 24 and 31 and September 14. Meeting at 3 p.m. in the council-hall of the Town Hall. At other moments, possibility of guided visit for groups (20 to 40 persons). Write to the Tourist Office : VVV, Stadhuis, 1500 Halle, or Dekenij, Dekenijstraat 15, 1500 Halle. (8 days notice).

Price guided visit : 20 BF. (10 BF. for children and pensioners) on the days above. At other times 200 BF. per hour ; or 300 BF. (no time limit).

Events : Carillon concerts and concerts of religious music (information at the Tourist Office). Small guide (free).

### Hasselt St. Kwentens Cathedral

*Opening hours* in 1975 : from April 1 to September 30, on Sundays from 2 p.m. to 4 p.m. (guide available).

*Guided visit* possible on weekdays, contact the Dekenij Hasselt, Vismarkt 15, tel. (011) 22 34 68 (A day's notice).

*Price* guided visit : 300 BF.

*Events* : Septennial festivities with Virga Jesse Procession on 10th, 17th and 24th August 1975. Small guide in Dutch.

### Herentals St. Waldetrudis Church

*Opening hours* in 1975 : daily, except during religious offices. Restoration works make the access of the church slightly difficult.

*Free entrance.*

*Guided visit* : (10 days notice) contact Mr. Jan Goris, tel. (014) 21 33 33. Brochure (Dutch) : 20 BF.

### Hoogstraten St. Catharine Church

*Opening hours* : Saturdays and Sundays from 2 p.m. to 6 p.m. and on appointment (VVV, Lindendreef 76 or the Deacon, Vrijheid 183, 2330 Hoogstraten).

*Free entrance.*

*Guided visit* : Contact the VVV, Lindendreef 76, tel. (031) 14 52 40. Access to tower during guided visit and on May 25 and June 1.

*Price* guided visit : 10 B.F.

*Free* guided visit : at 3 p.m. on April 27, May 11 (stained glass windows), June 8 (choir banks), July 13 (mausoleums), August 10 (tapestries and paintings).

*Events* : May 15 : Concert by the Belgian Chamber Orchestra soloists ; conductor G. Maes ; May 25 and June 1 (at 11 a.m.) : Holy Blood Procession ; August 17 to 31 : Exhibition « Hoogstraten monuments in Art » in the Town Hall-cellar (daily from 2 p.m. to 31 p.m.) ; September 21, at 3 p.m. : Concert by the Plus Choir in the St. Catherine Church.

As in the case of the churches of Wellen and Zepperen, this cathedral is in the Brabant-Gothic tradition and therefore not representative of Limbourg-Gothic which comprises some forty marl stone-built, squashed village churches with polygonal tower, surprising mural decorations, star-shaped vaults and ready made capitals or columns brought from the Huy or Namur quarries.

In the Hasselt cathedral we are once again able to follow Gothic evolution step by step. Thus we find in the tower, one of the finest of Limbourg, an accumulation of six centuries : the eleventh century understructure in ferruginous sandstone is Romanesque, the marl stone body is early-Gothic and the spire dates from the eighteenth century.

From the 14th century brick built central por-

tion, the transept and the beautiful choir, all of them in high-Gothic style, we walk to the late-Gothic built-on side chapels in marl stone, with choir ambulatory. How varied is this diversity of works of art in the old St. Kwentens church which became a cathedral some years ago : Gothic mural paintings on the columns of the nave, 15th century triumphal cross with wooden statues, Renaissance choir stools, Baroque confession boxes and pulpit, Rococo doors in yellow copper, 18th century organ loft.

Since 1804 the church has kept the "Holy Sacrament of Miracle", a host which, after having been touched in 1317 by unconsecrated hands, started bleeding, and in addition it possesses a 13th century Gothic monstrance which is said to be the oldest in the world.

In Kempen, which used to be sparsely populated and did not achieve relative prosperity until later, while it was also lacking in stone, we can only speak of an own architecture from the middle of the 15th century. The Kempen Gothic churches show much similarity with those of the coastal region : simple plan, light elevation, monumental west tower, brick and alternating narrow layers of white sandstone.

The important St. Waldetrudis in Herentals is, however, a variant of Brabant high-Gothic and cannot be considered as a Kempen church. Transept and four-sectional tower date from

This beautiful collegiate church (1525-1545) was built in Kempen brick Gothic after a design by Rombout Keldermans II. Among the Kempen towers its 103 metre-high west tower is undoubtedly a crowning glory, erected in brick and Leden sandstone it shows local characteristics intermingled with elements of Brabant flavour. In 1944 it was blown up by the retreating Germans ; its reconstruction in its original

form was to take over four years. The early-Renaissance beautiful grave of Count Antoon van Lalaing and his spouse, founders of the church, and the Baroque tomb of Count Karel van Salm remained preserved ; the Gothic choir stalls, too, with masterly seats, the Renaissance glass work and the five Brussels tapestries, all this from the 16th century, escaped destruction.

Small guide in Dutch (20 BF).

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The style of building of the Rococo town hall (1766) of Huy was apparently influenced in unequal fashion by the two directions pursued by Baroque in the 18th century : on the one hand a more frivolous manner of representation, on the other hand general soberness. The Louis XV style was therefore adapted, but with realistic reserve. The relatively sober decoration and harmonious proportions also display the characteristics of the architecture of the then

The collegiate church is of particular interest for :

- the crypt (appr. 1066) in the subterranean vault of the present church ;
- the exceptionally long, elegant choir where the canons had to be seated ;
- the square block of the west tower built on the outside which is not connected with the church's axis ;
- the multi-coloured "Li Rondia" rose window in the tower's west wall which is unique in the country ;
- the surprising vistas and the play of colours and lines on the inside ;
- the exceptionally slender windows of the choir end, 20 metres high ;
- the whimsical vault decorations attributed to German influence and characteristic of late-Gothic Meuse region churches ;

The reconstruction of the system destroyed in 1914 was achieved in 1965 with the completion of the town hall wing.

As the most representative clothmakers' hall of western Europe, which served as a wholesale, testing and retail centre of cloth, it was built in two stages : east wing and belfry from 1200-1230, west wing from 1285-1304. The façade with ground floor and two floors is 132 metres long. The buyers poured into the hall through many rectangular entrances — no fewer than 48 doors — where a long row of columns divides the ground floor into two spaces. Thanks to the horizontal sections, the rhythm of windows and niches, the built out corner towers, the high-rising roof, the oldest clothmakers' hall still in existence in Belgium was representative of later "bourgeois" architecture. The belfry, which is firmly incorporated in the hall, nevertheless rises independently to a height of 70 metres. A row of blind, pointed arches

prince-bishopric of Liège.

Behind a double flight of stairs with wrought iron banisters the elegant, symmetrical façade is dominated by a stately centre crowned by a triangular pediment. Natural stone delineates entrance door and windows on a brick built background. Bent upper window frames with key stone and roof oculi enlivening the roof confirm the arrival of a playful Rococo line.

the distinct transition from radius to flame-Gothic ;

- the renowned groups of statues in the deepened pointed arch areas of the Bethlehem porch where French, 14th century refinement and charm (birth, adoration of the kings) are to be found side by side with fierce German power of expression (in the other scenes) ;
- the four large relic shrines from the 12th and 13th centuries (treasure chamber behind the organ loft) where, with the aid of countless artistic techniques, the entire culture of those days, of which the Meuse region was a first class representative, can be seen to shine in microscopic detail.

In 1066 Huy was given the first European statute of freedom, on 25 August of the same year the former Romanesque church was consecrated.

separates two floors of glass. The central spire is accompanied by four octagonal corner towers. The carillon, which was renovated in 1963, has 49 bells.

The roofing of the "Pauwel room" in the right wing of the hall, rebuilt faithfully after that of the 13th century, bears witness to boldness and skill. Above the "Dark Gate" stands the statue of Our Lady, the town's patron saint, the statues of Count Baudouin IX and his spouse on the right recall the erection of the first hall ; that of King Albert and Queen Elisabeth recalls the reconstruction. For Ieper, which throws about its cats somewhat carelessly (Cats' feast in May) anxiously guards each stone of its architectural heritage.

### Huy Town Hall

*Opening hours* in 1975 : daily from 8 a.m. to 12.30 p.m. and from 4 p.m. to 5 p.m., on Friday from 4 p.m. to 7 p.m.

*Free entrance.*  
Brochure : free.

### Huy Our Lady's Collegiate Church

*Opening hours* in 1975 : daily from 8 a.m. to 12noon and from 2.30 p.m. until sunset. Church treasure and crypt : June-July-August from 10 a.m. to 12noon and from 3 p.m. until sunset. From Easter to May 31 and in September, on Saturdays, Sun- and holidays : same hours.

*Entrance fee* : church free, church treasures and crypt : adults 20 BF. ; children under 12 : 10 BF.

*Visits in group* : 10 BF. per person (minimum 10 persons). 5 BF. for schools.

*Guided visits* : (10 days notice) Contact Mr. J.L. Joris, Pont des Claires 11, 5200 Huy, tel. (085) 21 70 20. Free tipping of the guide.

Brochure on the church in French and Dutch (5 BF.), on the church treasure in French only (50 BF.).

### Ieper Clothmakers' Hall and Belfry

*Opening hours* in 1975 : daily except on Mondays ; in summer : from 10 a.m. to 12.30 p.m. and from 1.30 p.m. to 8 p.m. ; in winter : from 2 p.m. to 5 p.m.

*Entrance fee* : 20 BF. for adults ; 10 BF. for children.

*Guided visit* : from June to August 1975. On Sundays at 3 p.m. at the Town Hall : 15 BF.

*Events* : organ concerts and exhibitions in the « Hallen ». Small guide : 20 BF.



## Ieper St. Maartens Cathedral

Opening hours in 1975 : daily from 8 a.m. to 12noon and from 2 p.m. to 7 p.m.

Free entrance.

Guided visits : from June to August 1975 : Sundays at 3 p.m. at the Town Hall.

Price guided visit : 15 BF.

Brochure : Dutch.

Ieper, at one time an influential bishops' town, has a remarkable, Scheldt-Gothic, brick-built cathedral, started in 1221. It shows a slender elevation and exceptionally successful proportions. In view of its Tournai columns, the Tournai triforium, the outside ambulatory and the three light windows of the three-sectional choir the style is Scheldt-Gothic. The inside is noteworthy for :

- an impressive, white stone choir screen with wrought iron decoration on which appear the crests of Ieper's 18 bishops ;
- 17th and 18th century paintings in the southern transept ;
- the triumphal arch with the statue of Christ "Redeemer of the World" in front of the main porch, the work of the Ieper sculptor

Taillebert (early 17th century) ;  
— the font, also by Taillebert, with black marble screen ;  
— the eighteen-cornered rose window including a remembrance plaque in honour of the French soldiers killed in Belgium.

The best known bishop of Ieper is probably the "heretic" Jansenius. Jansenism caused a good deal of commotion and its effects were still felt centuries later. In their schools the Jansenists would have nothing to do with rewards, punishments or prize giving, instead they made their influence felt on the pupil. Even at that time they insisted on careful, thorough teaching of the mother tongue, which surely is not heretical. . . .

## Kortenbos Our Lady's Church

Opening hours in 1975 : daily from 7 a.m. to 7 p.m.

Free entrance.

Guided visit per group : on appointment (contact L. Claes), tel. (011) 31 23 23.

Events : May 11, 1975, at 2 p.m. : Holy Mary Procession ; May 25, 1975, at 2.30 p.m. : Limburg horsemen pilgrimage. Leaflet (Dutch) 20 BF.

A Mary statuette placed in 1636 in an oak by a pious widow, soon to be the object of sincere popular worship, forms the origin of the place of pilgrimage Kortenbos and of the Haspengouw basilica which replaces a former field chapel. The friar Nicolaas Ray erected the brick built Baroque basilica which was largely completed in 1665. The building with one aisle, wide transept and square west tower is rather sober in appearance from the outside. The tower floor with layers of white sandstone and its fanciful, pear-shaped top, however, pleasantly enlivens the structure. The rich furniture offers full scope to the Baroque : oak wall hangings, confession boxes, main altar, communion bench. In making the

confession boxes the Malines artist Antoon Bayens gave free rein to his fantasy : satyrs, putti, birds and snakes in sumptuous foliage and spiral columns decorated with plant motives.

The impressive main altar with revolving tabernacle is made up of three closed porches flanked by columns with composite capitals decorated with statues of saints. In the space between the pillars is a canvas by the well known Baroque painter De Crayer (1662).

On the occasion of the papal coronation in 1898 a richly decorated, gold crown was made for the still existing miraculous statue. Limbourg nobility and prosperous citizens donated jewels, gold, objects and money.

## Kortrijk Belfry

No access to the interior, but interesting façade. Floodlights.

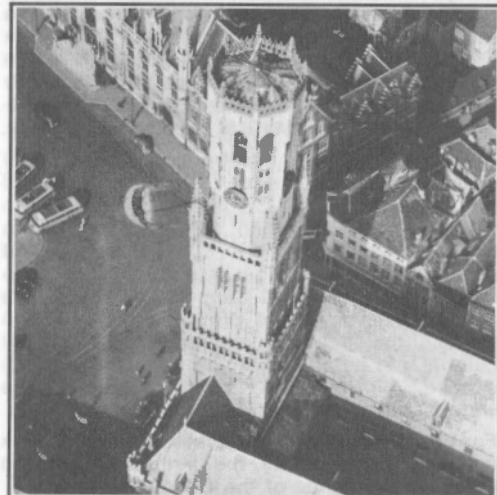
Only remainder, with 13th century under-structure, of the former clothmakers' hall : "I", oldest of the town of Kortrijk, have remained ! With its square ground plan, horizontal masses, closed façades and built out corner towers round a central spire it is a traditional Flemish-Brabant belfry, restored to its 16th century vistas.

The centrally placed, study tower creates atmosphere in the busy, spacious market square, where it finds itself opposite the elegant town hall. Underneath the dial the town's coat of arms decorates the upper section of the façade. Four bells, Nanten (fa cross), Kalle (sol) and two smaller ones have been hung in the spire. The copper hour and half-hour tongues Nanten (1.66 metre) and Kalle (1.60 metre) were invested in 1961. Kortrijk is still a centre of commerce and economic activity : the God of commerce, Mercurius, figures therefore on the spire of the belfry.

The present Kortrijk town hall, restored from 1958-1961, in Gothic-Renaissance transition style, dates from 1520. With its rectangular shape, skeleton structure, rows of windows, statues and built out towers it decidedly belongs to the great family of Flemish-Brabant town halls. The niches of the façade contain statues of the 14 Counts of Flanders, including Baudouin I with his Iron Arm and Baudouin II, founder of the Flemish principality and also Gewijde van Dampierre, Count of the battle of the Golden Spurs.

In the historic Sheriffs' and Court room, now wedding hall, we find a superb late-Gothic chimney. It is decorated with the escutcheons of Ghent, Bruges and Ieper, with a framework of leaves, birds and rabbits, with carved fascinating directives to the judges : "As Moses

The early-Gothic collegiate church, which was once erected within the citadel system of Count Baudouin, the later Emperor of Constantinople, has two west towers. It was repeatedly destroyed or damaged — iconoclasm, air attack in 1944 — reconstructed or adapted. The monumental, alabaster statue of the Holy Catharine, with fanciful play of folds, wide robe, smiling countenance and delicate hands, is a masterpiece of 14th century sculpture. In the Counts' chapel with openings from which the count and countess attended the services, the well known series of portraits of all counts of Flanders is displayed. Melchior Broederlam of Ieper, the oldest Flemish painter, painted



Bruges (Brugge) : The Belfry (C.G.T./Foncin)

struck the rock, so a good judge has to have faith in God".

The chimney (dating from before 1527) of the Gothic Council Chamber, in sandstone, is the town hall's finest work of art. Emperor Charles figures here between justice and peace. The uppermost wooden statues represent the virtues, the ones in the middle the vices. Pride is seated on horseback, gluttony on a wild boar, sloth on a donkey. In the bottom row eight statues represent punishment of vice. The multi-coloured wooden joists against the ceiling make great play of the disastrous influence of woman on man. . . . So many masterpieces of realistic Flemish art. The very modern inside arrangement of the town hall nevertheless remains in harmony with its historic background, worthy of the city of the Golden Spurs.

## Kortrijk Town Hall

Opening hours in 1975 : daily from 8 a.m. to 12.30 p.m. and from 2 p.m. to 5.30 p.m., on week-ends and holidays from 10 a.m. to 12noon and from 2 p.m. to 3 p.m.

Free entrance.

Visit per group (5 days notice) : 300 BF. per person.

Guided visit : the first Saturday of the months of May, June, July, August and September 1975, from 3 p.m. to 5 p.m.

Events : from Easter (end March) to September 30 : exhibition relating to the Town Hall. May 15, 1975 : concert in the Festival of Flanders series. Brochure : 50 BF., leaflet : 15 BF.

## Kortrijk Our Lady's Church

Opening hours in 1975 : daily from 9 a.m. to 12noon and from 2 p.m. to 5 p.m., except on Saturday afternoon and during religious offices.

Free entrance.

Events : May 13, 1975 : concert by the « Worcester Cathedral Choir » in the Festival of Flanders series. Audio-visual play : « Splendour of Flanders' past ». Leaflet.

the portraits of Philip the Pure and his spouse. Above the marble altar of the cross (northern transept) hangs the "Erection of the Cross" painted in 1631 by Anthony van Dyck, less grandiose, but more refined than his contemporary Rubens. The marble high altar (1769) with copper and silver work by the well known Tournai house of Lefebvre is the show piece of the church. The Baroque, copper pulpits in the choir with the eagle-shaped pulpit in particular, where the eagle clasps the seven-headed snake in its claws, and the angels-pulpit, also deserve full attention. Guido Gezelle, the poet of genius, at one time was a curate here.

From the Flemish roads, at a long distance, we notice the tall, stately, late-Gothic tower — with west portico and carillon — of the harmonious St. Maartens church. A sober building with hall, three aisles of equal height, near the people, near the beguinage, with a remote past : St. Elooi is said to have come here in 650. Only the outer walls of the nave bear witness to the 13th century style, the nave is high-Gothic, the choir with ambulatory is in 19th century neo-Gothic style. The inside contains numerous paintings by old Flemish masters, such as De Vos, Gaeremijn, de Crayer. Karel van Mander, who wrote the "Book of Painters", the first Netherlands work on painters, depicted here the "Decapitation on the Holy Catherine". There is also a rich church treasure with silver and gold ciboriums, monstrances, precious gowns, relic shrines and statues.

## Kortrijk St. Maartens Church

Opening hours in 1975 : daily from 8.30 a.m. to 12noon and from 2.30 p.m. to 7 p.m.

Free entrance.

Guided visit per group : (8 days notice) contact the Tourist Office, tel. (056) 22 00 34. Leaflet (Dutch).

## Leuven Town hall

*Opening hours in 1975 :* only guided visits from May 1 to September 15, daily (not on Saturday a.m., Sundays and holidays) at 11 a.m. and 3 p.m. From September 16 to April 30, all Mondays through Fridays, at 11 a.m. and 3 p.m.

Free entrance to the Town hall on September 7, 8, 14 and 15 1975, from 10 a.m. to 4 p.m. Restoration of façade in progress. Entrance : free.

*Visits in group :* free. Contact the Tourist Office, Naamsestraat 3. Visits in group on Sundays and holidays : on request with the guides service « Leuvense Gidsenbond » (Mr. Staes, Parkstraat 7, Leuven. Tel. (016) 22 97 28) ; fee : 350 BF.

Free guided visits (Town hall and one of the town's churches) every Sunday at 3 p.m. from April 6 to October 26, lasting 2 hours, in Dutch, but also in French in May and September. Other languages : on request.

## Leuven St. Peter's Church

*Opening hours in 1975 :* from Monday to Saturday, from 7 a.m. to 11.30 a.m. and from 1 p.m. to 4.30 p.m. (choir only from 1 p.m. to 4.30 p.m.).

Entrance fee : 10 BF. ; children under 12 : 5 BF. Church : free, choir (museum) and treasure room : 5 BF.

*Visit in group :* 5 BF. per person (minimum 10 persons).

Free guided visits in Dutch : on May 3, 10, 17 and 24, 1975 at 2 p.m. Church treasure : 5 BF. Also free tour of the Town Hall and the Sint-Pieterskerk on April 27, May 25, June 22 and July 27, at 3 p.m. (at 3.40 p.m. for church only). Meeting at the Town Hall. On May 25 also in French. Other languages on demand.

*Guided visits* always possible on appointment. Contact Mr. Staes, Parkstraat 7, tel. (016) 22 97 28. Price : 350 BF.

Free access to Town Hall on September 7, 8, 14 and 15, 1975 from 10 a.m. to 4 p.m.

Free tour of Town Hall and of one of the Churches, on Sundays at 3 p.m. from April 6 to July 27 and from September 7 to October 26. Two hour tour.

Language : Dutch ; in May and September also French. Other languages on request.

The rectangular skeleton structure with corner towers, rows of windows, statues placed in pairs under canopies on the remaining wall spaces between the windows, with high rising roof, is in complete conformity with the traditional scheme of Brabant town hall construction of which it constitutes the masterpiece. Mathijs de Layens built the town hall in a short period starting in 1448, which explains the unity of the flame-Gothic structure. The rhythmic arrangement of the main façade, which is conceived in ten sections, the perfect proportions, the elegant octagonal corner towers — three per façade — the canopies with pinnacles and flower motives, the open-work parapet which covers the cornices, with late-Gothic tracery, make it into a shrine and possibly the finest town hall in Europe. The no longer original statues in the niches represent emperors, noblemen, scientists and saints. The Old Testament scenes, the work of several artists, are pithy and popular : Adam and Eve hide with shame, two sons of Noah cover the nakedness of their drunk father who has fallen asleep,

the punished Nebuchadnezzar is changed by magic into a graminivorous animal.

Inside, each room evolves with the centuries. The lobby on the ground floor contains 19th century sculpture, including that by Constantijn Meunier. The first reception room is in Rococo, the second in Baroque. Each oak ceiling tells a different story. The semi-projecting sculpture on the joists of the Council Chamber relates the life of Christ.

The town of Leuven has displayed itself here with justification. On the chimney in the Council Chamber we read the slogan "Louvain au rich Duc" and we find the coat of arms of the town, Brabant, Burgundy, as well as the rendering of a Gothic town's seal. In the same room portraits of famous local personages, as well as flags and coats of arms of the seven leading local families are displayed. The wedding hall contains portraits of the city's burgomasters since 1794. This town hall is the show piece of the architectural open air museum which Leuven constitutes.

The collegiate church which was founded by the Leuven architect Mathijs de Layens, among others, is distinguished by purity of shape and line, successful proportions, by a play of empty and full sections, by lightness of elevation and perfect unity. One single century (the 15th), one single style. One single play of lines of vertical tracery connects the arches, triforium and windows inside. The vertical motion of clustered pillars runs from the floor to the ribbed vault.

The three planned towers which were to be 136 and 168 metres high were not completed as a result of their repeated collapse ; only one fifth remained standing.

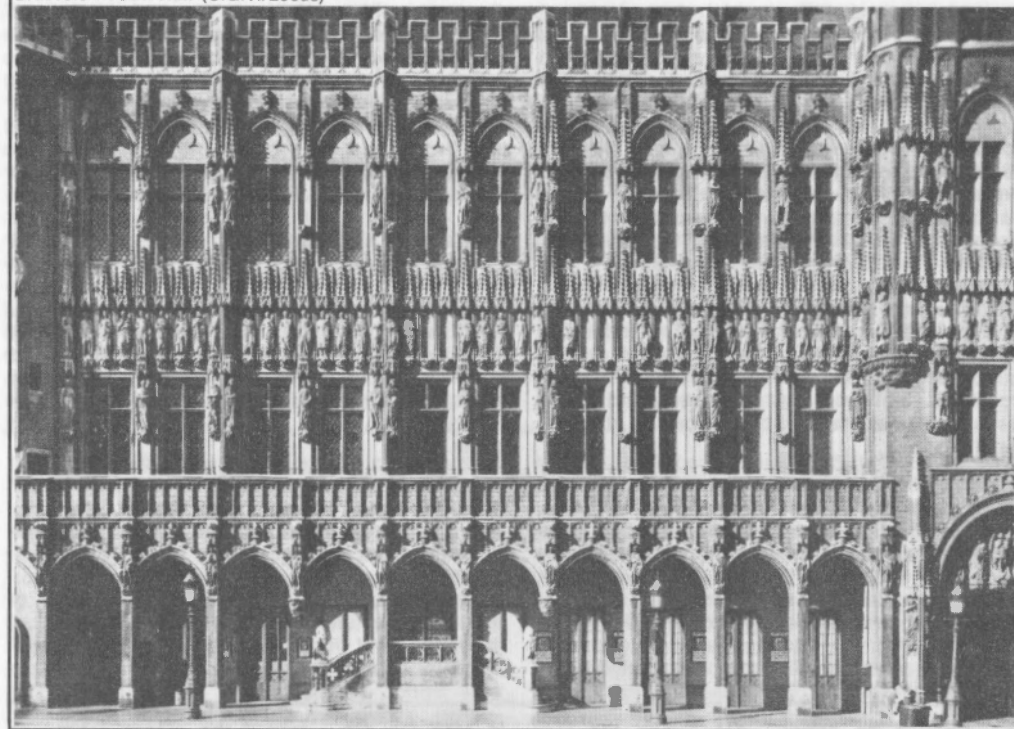
During the restoration works after the second World War which, like the first, made havoc of the church, the Government service of excavations discovered the crypt (11th century) of a former Romanesque church.

In the choir ambulatory we find the box-shaped sepulchral monuments of Duke Henry I (1236), his spouse and daughter. The duke's face already shows the Gothic smile which we never find on Romanesque faces. The pieces of the statue of Mary "Seat of Wisdom", which was smashed in May 1944 and covered by rubble for eight months, were collected and most ably put together again by the sculptor Van Uytvanck, who is patron of Leuven University.

The late-Gothic 12 metre-high sacramental tower in French avander stone, ornate and graceful, depicts the suffering of Christ in vivid scenes. The organ loft, which still is a choir screen (1499) here with 24 niches, and statues which no longer are original, is also late-Gothic. The "Last Supper" by Dirk Bouts (1468), however, is the crowning glory. In the slender, melancholic personages, the brilliant colorite and an all embracing perspective Bouts excelled himself. The painting's side panels were mentioned in the Versailles Treaty.

For centuries on end the dukes of Brabant took the oath here, before the high altar, on the relics, in the hands of the Deacon.

Brussels : Town Hall (C.G.T./Locus)



St. Paul, founded in 971 as a collegiate church, replaces the once so famous Lambert cathedral which was razed to the ground during the French and simultaneous Liège revolution. It is a history in stone of centuries of architecture : early-Romanesque crypt of appr. 970, early-Gothic nave, transept and choir, high-Gothic west tower and low-Gothic entrance hall with Renaissance decoration.

The three galleries of the cloister which join it on the south evolve from the beginning of the 15th to the beginning of the 16th century, from high to low-Gothic.

It distinguishes itself from the other Belgian cathedrals by the vault parts which are decorated with colourful foliage which has to be attributed to the German influence which also made itself felt in other Meuse-region churches.

The narrow windows interrupted at mid-height by small arches, which illuminate the quintagonal choir screen, also occur elsewhere in the Meuse region. The cathedral can justly pride itself on its Renaissance glass windows in the choir screen and southern transept (1530-1559) which recall the 16th century windows of the Brussels cathedral.

Triumphal crosses from the 13th and 14th centuries, Baroque organ loft reliefs, graceful sculpture moved as if by a Whitsuntide wind, by Jean del Cour of Liège, further enrich the building. The iron-capped treasure chamber dates from 1225. The rich treasure and the episcopal museum have been accommodated in the cloister. There are numerous well cared for museums in art loving Liège.

## Liège St. Paul's Cathedral

*Opening hours in 1975 :* daily from 8 a.m. to 6 p.m.

Free entrance.

*Guided visits :* on appointment. Contact Chanoine Devos, Place Saint Paul 5, 4000 Liège, tel. (041) 23 42 78.



## Liège Town Hall

*Opening hours* in 1975 : from Monday to Friday, from 10 a.m. to 12noon and from 2 p.m. to 5 p.m.  
*Free entrance.*

*Guided visits* : (2 weeks notice), contact Mr. P.E. Bernimolin, master of ceremonies, Liège Town Hall, tel. (041) 23 74 53 (Protocol) or Madame Danielle Beck, (041) 32 32 32 (Accueil de Liège).  
Brochure.

The classicist building which has remained nearly intact since 1718 replaces an earlier one, "La Violette". The graceful front is decorated with fir cones, symbol of civic cooperation. On the rounded façade, which is decorated with triangular pediments, we notice, under the crowning upper pediment, the year 1718 and the coat of arms of the then prince-bishop and burgomaster. In the front hall the heavy ceiling decoration contrasts with the pure, more sober appearance of the hall and its black marble columns. The Baroque black marble shells above the six doors each contain a white marble female bust by the Liège sculptor Jean del Cour. They represent virtues. In the same hall we find the white marble statue of Queen Astrid showing the little prince to the Liège population. Between the columns stand busts of the Liège generals who took part in the first World War.

## Liège St. Jacques Church

No access due to restoration works in progress.

The impressive St. Jacques church, a show piece of the flamboyant late-Gothic style, was originally the abbey church of a Benedictine abbey founded in 1013. Of the former Romanesque building only a mutilated Meuse-Romanesque west block (appr. 1160-1170) remains. A remarkable late-Gothic building started in the 15th and completed in the first half of

## Liège Perron

Brochure.

Flanders has its belfries, Liège and the former prince-bishopric its perrons : both are symbols of struggle, freedom and independence. Perrons are not sturdy towers, but more modest monuments placed in a town square. The one in Liège is undoubtedly among the finest. Other fountains, such as the Baptist's fountain and that of the Holy Virgin, enliven the town's appearance. The Liège sculptor Jean del Cour, who was able to turn spouting water into undulating stone, made them into well know monuments. This perron has gone through many vicissitudes : political opponents, storm and wind overturned it several times. In the 14th century it was included in the town's coat of arms. In 1467 Charles the Bold, who ruthlessly destroyed the "Liège nest", had the symbol of freedom transferred to Bruges. After his death, eleven years later, it was returned to the inhabitants of Liège.

On the marble chimney in the second hall on the right we notice fine stucco work representing peace and justice, the work of Italian artists to whom all ceilings are also attributed.

The first and second hall on the left with oak wall coverings or set in gold and white are rich in motives adapted from antiquity which are to peculiar to classicism. The wedding hall with magisterial festive galleries by Jean Hans is the most richly ornate of them all. Here we find portraits and busts of Liège burgomasters and white marble busts of four Walloon authors. In the burgomaster's room figure, among others, the historic flag of the Liège volunteers of 1830 and the silk French-Belgian flag donated by the city of Paris. The whole town hall bears witness to the relationship with antiquity, characteristic of Liège art and Walloon-Belgian pride.

the 16th century was put against it. The very rich decoration of aisles and vaults is exceptional for our country.

In past centuries this church was also of particular political significance : it was here that the statutes of liberty were kept and the burgomasters took the oath.

In 1697 Del Cour rebuilt the monument which had once again been destroyed by storm. Its style is classical rather than Baroque. Three lions carry the graceful pedestal. The three Graces placed on top of the column are Del Cour's masterpiece. Here stone was made into dance and undulating rhythm, even music. The Graces carry the symbolic Celtic fir cone which we so often find in Liège and the prince-bishopric. Initially the perron was the sign of episcopal judiciary power, then of the municipal liberties and still later the symbol of the Liège fatherland and the Liège, social revolution. The religious counter reformation penetrated into this perron : the charming, naked Graces — the only non-religious work by Del Cour — were decently dressed, they received the cross of the faith, which penetrates into the Celtic fir cone, into their hands...

The church has a very old Meuse-Romanesque nave (1010-1016). Transept and choir, with traces of an outside crypt, date from the end of the 12th century, the west block from about 1130. On the inside the Romanesque style has, however, been lost, for in the 18th century the church was systematically adapted to the new taste : vaults where then used to be ceiling, added aisles, columns with antique capitals, etc.

The massive west block, in Liège sandstone, which from the outside has the appearance of a box, undoubtedly constitutes the most fascinating part of the structure. The division into floors can be seen clearly from the building whose width has been particularly worked out. Variety is also provided for by the sober decoration of this essentially Meuse-Roma-

The belfry, last remainder of the clothmakers' hall which in 1741 was replaced by the present town hall, is a reduced tower of the town. The flat belfry body is in striking contrast with the window front of the adjacent town hall in Rococo style whose horizontal cornice seems to emphasize the vertical spires of the belfry top. This mini belfry fits in fairly well with the Rococo style, which does not aim at being impressive, in which the town hall has been built. The architect Bourscheidt de Jonge, who also built the Royal Palace in Antwerp, propa-

The church built by well known architects (end 14th to 16th century) is a masterpiece of Brabant high-Gothic. The west tower known to the inhabitants of Lier as the "pepper box", has a carillon consisting of 45 bells with the largest copper spring drum in the country and patented hour and sound mechanisms made by Zimmer, a famous inhabitant of Lier. Organ loft, glass windows, altar, relic shrine and sculpture combine to make this collegiate church unique in Belgium. The late-Gothic organ loft (1536-1539) which, as in Soignies and Tournai, still occupies its original place and screens off the choir, is the work of Frans Mijnsheeren and Jan Wishagen of Malines. The white stone side represents the betrayal by Judas, the way of the cross and the resurrection.

The five imperial windows of the choir (1515-1519), attributed to the renowned window artist N. Rombouts of Louvain, were donated by Emperor Maximilian, his spouse and his grandson Emperor Charles on the occasion of their

nesque box-west block. The largely late-Baroque furniture inside — altars, confession boxes, pulpit — would even more prefer to leave the Romanesque period behind.

The font in brass, attributed to Renier of Huy, which is in an adjoining chapel, is one of the greatest masterpieces of all times. It shows in a surprising manner how graceful, vived and plastic Romanesque art can be. Arrangements, gestures, gowns, the way the folds hang down, evoke Antiquity. It represents the baptism of Christ, of a Roman officer, a philosopher and two naked youths, as well as the preaching by John the Baptist. The lissom oxen standing at the lower end round the tub, in realistic and varying postures, symbolise the apostles. Liège borders on fertile Haspengouw where the artist found plenty of living oxen !

gated the Rococo building style in our country. Here, as also in most other cases, Rococo is a style for interiors and drawing rooms. The elegant spiral stair case made in 1775 by Willem van Everbroeck of Lier deserves particular attention.

It climbs up from the hall without any support, each detail having received the most careful attention. The ceiling, too, has been decorated in lovely, graceful rococo. In the wedding hall a beautiful Venetian mirror adorns the 18th century marble chimney.

investiture in Lier as dukes of Brabant. As was the case for stained windows at that time, they were recorded among (1) the patron saints, (2) the royal donators, (3) two series of four escutcheons. The Lier glass windows are late-Gothic, the Emperor Charles glass windows in the Brussels cathedral, on the other hand, which were made a few dozens years later, are in Renaissance style.

The Renaissance St. Gummarus altar (1619, left aisle), in various kinds of marble, is the work of Hans van Mildert. Behind the altar is one of the finest relic shrines in Europe, a donation by the population, made in 1682 by Somers. On the sarcophagus weighing 800 kilogrammes are chased scenes of the life of the patron saint. In addition, high-quality Baroque sculpture by Fayd'herbe, J. Duquesnoy and Quellin the Younger, among others.

## Liège St. Bartholomew Church

*Opening hours* in 1975 : daily from 9 a.m. to 5 p.m.  
Important restoration works in progress make access to church difficult.  
Brochure in French.

## Lier Town Hall and Belfry

*Opening hours* in 1975 : Visits only on appointment. Write or telephone (minimum 2 days notice) : VVV, Stadhuis, 2500 Lier, tel. (031) 80 22 33, extension 222.  
*Free entrance.*

*Guided visit* : on appointment (10 days notice). Ask the VVV.

*Price* guided visit : 300 BF. for first two hours.

## Lier St. Gummarus Church

*Opening hours* in 1975 : from March 30 to September 30, daily from 9 a.m. to 12noon and from 2 p.m. to 5 p.m.,

*Free entrance.*

*Guided visits* : on appointment : VVV, Stadhuis, 2500 Lier, tel. (031) 80 22 33.

*Events* : organ concerts in September.  
Brochure.



### Liesswege Our Lady's Church

Opening hours in 1975 : from 10.30 a.m. to 5 p.m.

Free entrance.

Guided visit : access to the tower from June 1, 1975 (entrance fee to agree).

### Lobbes St. Ursmarus Church

Opening hours : daily until sunset.

Free entrance.

Brochure in French (80 BF.).

### Mechelen St. Rombouts Cathedral

Opening hours in 1975 : daily from 7 a.m. to 6 p.m.

Free entrance.

Access to the tower every Monday night from June 1 to September 15, at 7 p.m. Free entrance.

Guided visit : contact the Tourist Office, Stadhuys, 2800 Mechelen, tel. (015) 21 30 37.

Events : Carillon concerts on Sundays at 11.30 a.m., in summer on Monday nights at 8.30 p.m. Small guide in Dutch and French (20 BF.).

### Mechelen Our Lady's Church-over-de-Dijle

Opening hours in 1975 : from May 1 to September 30, daily from 2 p.m. to 6 p.m. Other months : from 2 p.m. to 4 p.m.

Guided visit : on appointment. Contact the Tourist Office, Stadhuys, 2800 Mechelen, tel. (015) 21 30 37.

Events : July 25 at 8 p.m. : Choir of Saint George's College, Weybridge.

Brochure in Dutch (100 BF.).

Together with the church of Damme, this early-Gothic, brick-built pilgrimage church (13th century) with massive west tower, was representative of the coastal area. The sturdy tower from the tower has only been softened by some windows and blind niches. The sumptuous Baroque furniture (1652) by Walram Rombout of Lissewege, with pulpit, west organ loft and organ chest fits in less well with the flat oak ceiling of the lateral aisles, the sober pillars and elegant, small triforium columns in Tournai freestone. Churches, however, are living build-

The 71 metre-long St. Ursmarus church, one of the few preserved witnesses of Carolingian architecture in north west Europe, used to be the crypt of a renowned Benedictine abbey founded in the 7th century. It was apparently built about 823 on the occasion of the withdrawal of the relics from Ursmarus, its second abbey : the Carolingian west choir part, the altered nave and the eastern transept date from the first half of the 9th century ; the Roma-

With the St. Rombouts, started about 1335, Brabant Gothic came into existence : continuous tracery, worker cabbage leaf capitals, pointed gables, decorated with figures or tracings, bold west tower. We owe this unfinished, powerful tower (97 metres), which with the originally planned spire was to rise to 167 metres, to the Keldermans family of Malines. It passes from a quadrangular to an octagonal, from a massive to a lighter, Gothic structure. The tower has 513 steps and the 49 chime-bells, the oldest of which dates from 1480, together weigh 38,000 kilogrammes. The choir plan with ambulatory enclosed by seven chapels corresponds with that of the classic French cathedrals. The structure has three sections, and arches support the entire vaulting.

Inside, almost 19 metre-high windows by Puyts and paintings, among which a "Christ on the

The Brabant-Gothic church was built from the 15th to the 17th century. It was the Malines cathedral which in the 14th century gave an impetus to Brabant Gothic which is characterized, among others, by a sturdy west tower, cabbage leaf capitals, continuous decorative tracery and gaudy gables.

The building was completely destroyed by fire in 1944, the restorations completed in 1968 adapted the old church very well to the present-day community liturgy. Together with Antwerp, Malines, the city of

ings in which each successive generation makes itself felt. All the same, the unity of the 13th century building style, both inside and outside, remains surprisingly well preserved.

The wooden, miraculous statue of Mary (1615) is cut after the original work which was destroyed by the iconoclasts. From the 50 metre-high tower the legendary monk of Ter Doest, Willem van Saeftinge, hero of the Golden-Spurs battle, is said to have pelted his persecutors with briks...

nesque choir with crypt and west tower, however, date from the last quarter of the 11th century.

As a result of restoration carried out without any piety the church building was severely mutilated in 1865 : the saddle roof on the west tower, the pseudo-Romanesque spire and the concealment of alternating nave supports still are a painful reminder of this.

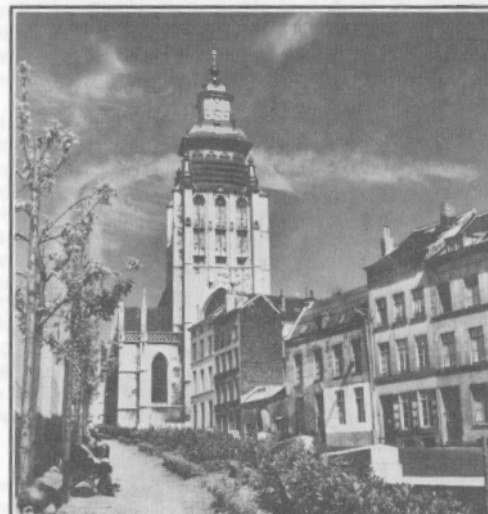
Cross" (1627) by Anton van Dyck, are found. In Antwerp and Malines, where the sculptor's profession passed from father to son, a good many professionally skilled artists were active during the Baroque period. Their products can be traced to isolated villages. The works are, however, second rate and almost all of them, in the second half of the 17th century, conform to the same type : emaciated faces, strongly emotional, richly draped figures, flowing beards, swollen veins, tough sinews, thin necks. Here, once again, we find the naturalistic style in the open-worked communion bench by Quellin de Jonge, in the Baroque apostle statues, in the magnificent grave of Archbishop Creusen by Fayd'herbe. The well known pulpit by Michiel van der Voort is no longer a piece of wooden architecture, but an excuse for naturalistic portrayal and decoration : rocks, trees, animals, brooks...

furniture, in the 17th century introduced the sumptuous, real-life, but often too realistic Baroque furniture to our regions : the main altar by the well known Boeckstuyns and Langhans and the sculptures, amongst others, bear witness to it. The church has an invaluable canvass by Rubens, the "Miraculous Fish Catch". During the restoration old mural paintings were discovered which have now been transferred to the choir ambulatory. From the tower, in the mecca of carillon players, a modern chime booms over city and Dijle.

The town hall consists of three parts which can be clearly distinguished from the Great Market : on the right, the sober, Gothic cloth-makers' hall on which a curious Renaissance gable from the Spanish period can be seen. The uncompleted Gothic belfry with octagonal turrets stands in the middle. To the left of the tower is a building in Brabant high-Gothic, initially conceived as palace for the Great Council.

The blend of parts and styles bears witness to the fortunes of the town : fire, economic decline, the death of the great Margaret of Austria who lived in Malines ; the move of the Burgundian court to Brussels, the foundation of

The present town hall by Mathijs de Layens, built about 1480 — which accounts for its Brabant-Gothic appearance and likeness with the Leuven town hall — replaces a former "house of peace" built from wood, loam and straw. Only the ground and first floors were completed which can be seen from its compressed shape and limited dimensions. The lock of the gate is a masterpiece by itself. The "Saquiau" — or room of sacks where the town's guards in the evening had to hand in the six keys of the town's gates, is the only one which, with wooden ceiling, chimney and Gothic door, preserved its original view. The monumental chimney of the wedding hall shows the town's coat of arms, of Hainault and of St. Waldegrudis. The Baroque stucco decoration



Brussels : Kapelle Church (C.G.T./Kayaert)

the Archbishopric in 1559.

The series of great paintings inside representing the meetings of the Great Council, among which "Charles the Bold installs the Malines Parliament on 3 January 1474" by Coessaert are of great interest, particularly from an historic aspect. The Great Council, initially called Parliament, was the Supreme Court of the Burgundian States.

The furniture decorating the various rooms attracts every visitor's attention. Is there anyone who never heard of Malines furniture ? Those in the town hall are the work of those employed by the railway workshops who thus escaped deportation to Germany.

of the ceiling is excellent and may be Italian.

The adjacent room has a number of Brussels 18th century tapestries whose subjects have been drawn from the painter Teniers. In the burgomaster's room on the first floor another series of tapestries from the 18th century represents the continents. In the neo-Gothic hall, a conversion of the former Trade Fair hall, we find a series of spectacular canvases where historic value outstrips artistic merit.

The umbrella room owes its name to its shape of the vaulting. In the front stands a curious iron statuette, the "monkey of the guard", whose origin and significance cannot be fathomed by anybody. But... whoever caresses the monkey, is going to be lucky !

### Mechelen Town Hall

Opening hours in 1975 : from Easter to September 30 : Saturdays and Sundays at 2 p.m., from June 1 to September 15 also on Monday nights at 7 p.m.

Free entrance.

Guided visit : hours above and on appointment (2 days notice) : Tourist Office, Stadhuys, 2800 Mechelen, tel. (015) 21 30 37. Small guide (free).

### Mons Town Hall

Opening hours in 1975 : daily except Mondays from 10 a.m. to 12noon and from 2 p.m. to 6 p.m.

Entrance fee : adults 10 BF., children under 6 free. Groups : 5 BF. per person.

Guided visit : contact the Tourist Office (4 days notice), Grand'Place 20, 7000 Mons, tel. (065) 33 55 80.

Price : 500 BF.

From Easter to September 30, also possibility for guided visits from 10 a.m. to 12noon and from 2 p.m. to 6 p.m.

Events : February 14 at 9 p.m. : concert by the Zürich Chamber Orchestra ; March 20 : concert by the Orchestre de Chambre de Wallonie ; April 4 at 8 p.m. : piano recital by Jacques Genty ; June 1 at 5 p.m. : Eric Adolphe Sax ; Sept. 19 at 8 p.m. : song and harp recital.

From July 1 to August 31, 1975 : exhibition of old documents relating to the Town Hall.

## Mons Belfry

Opening hours in 1975 : daily except on Mondays from 10 to 12 noon and from 2 p.m. to 6 p.m.

Entrance fee : adults 10 BF. (20 BF. with use of elevator), children under 6 free. Groups : half price.

Guided visit : contact the Tourist office (4 days notice) : Grand' Place 20, 7000 Mons, tel. (065) 33 55 80.

Price guided visit : 500 BF. Small guide in French (free).

## Mons St. Waldetrudis Collegiate Church

Opening hours in 1975 : daily from 8 a.m. to 12 noon and from 2 p.m. to 7 p.m.

Treasure : from July 15 to September 30 daily from 2 p.m. to 5 p.m.

Entrance fee : church free entrance ; treasure 10 BF. ; children under 6 free. Groups (minimum 20 persons) : 5 BF.

Guided visit : contact the Tourist Office (8 days notice) : Grand' Place 20, 7000 Mons, tel. (065) 33 55 80.

Price : 500 BF. From Easter to August 31, guided visit on Sundays at 3 p.m.

Events : from Easter to Whitsun : organ concerts on Sundays, from 4.30 p.m. to 5 p.m. Until the end of June, organ concert every Monday, Wednesday and Friday from 2 p.m. to 6 p.m. Small guide in French, Dutch, German, English.

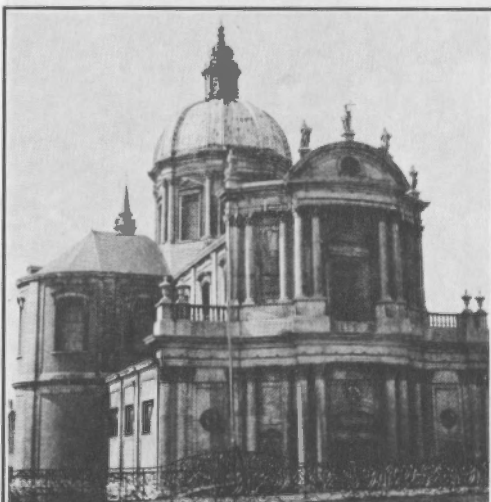
This belfry (1661-1669) is the last-built in the Netherlands, the only one in Baroque style and the only non-church Baroque tower in Belgium. An 87-metre high tower, grey and blue stone, three floors clearly separated by banisters and jutting out cornice. Doric pillars and Ionic half-columns frame in the round-arched windows. Upstairs, octagonal turrets accompany the top which is spherical in shape and ends in a slender lantern. The spherical decoration, which we find on towers in Havré, Walcourt, Dinant, is typical for Wallonia. Our most recent belfry has all the same remained a watch and

Although the building of this Brabant, late-Gothic collegiate church took 230 years (1450-1686), it was never completed : the powerful tower, which was to match the Malines Rom-bouts tower in design, got stuck in cardboard.

The successive architects, however, respected the original plans, so that the church became a miracle of spacious unity and breath-taking verticalism. Nothing, not even the capitals, impedes the urge for height ; the light, clustered pillars climb without interruption from floor to top. The ladies superior of Mons, who had the collegiate church built, had a great vision : it measures 115 by 34 metres and is 24.5 metres high. They repeatedly called Mathijs de Layens to Mons. Various materials were used. Columns, west part and gables are in Solgnies-blue stone. The outside is austere and massive, the inside extremely elegant,

clock tower, for it is equipped with a siren and announces each new quarter of the hour with a cheerful tune. The chime with 47 bells moreover gives summer concerts. From the 17th century up to and including the Second World War the tower served as watch post. From the openwork lantern above, the tower affords a magnificent distant view of the Bor-nage and one's gaze reaches well into France. Inside, the texts recall historic events that occurred within the view covered by the tower, and an explanatory panorama of the battle fields of the 1914-1918 war has been arranged.

with a display of feminine refinement. The most striking sculpture is undoubtedly the 14th century St. Michael (chapel to the left of the choir) calling the angels of Reims : fleshless, slender, refined. In the choir the statues by Jacques Du Broeucq, our most genuine Renaissance sculptor. Those statues, the only relics of the former organ loft, in polychrome marble and alabaster, are expressive, gracious works in which Greek antiquity continues to live. In addition, there are tombs of which that of Alice of Namur (appr. 1169) is the oldest ; retables from the 15th and 16th centuries ; a Baroque pulpit, 17th century Eding "personage carpets" and extremely remarkable Renaissance glass windows by the Mons glazier family Eve. Who would not cast a glance at the renowned, Baroque-decorated "Gilt Coach" (end 16th century) in which the Waldetrudis relic shrine is carried each year in procession.



Namur : St. Aubain Cathedral (C.G.T./Tamines)

The belfry or "Tour St. Jacques" or "Tour Cloche-Porte" replaces a former tower demolished in the 14th century. The present one was part of the third ramparts in defence of the town and constituted its most important tower. Initially it was 32 metres high and was provided with battlements. In the 16th century it was reduced by 12 metres and was given a Renaissance turret with two bells.

The bells were used to announce the opening

The Baroque church built from 1621 to 1645 by the Jesuit Frans Huyssens used to be the chapel of the Jesuit college. The Order led, in architecture, as well as in other ways, the counter reformation in our country.

The building, with three aisles, has a very simple plan and an unfinished tower with striking pediments at the four sound-holes. Here, too, is the façade with the Order's monogram on the roof floor, with pillars, columns, niches,

Italians immediately feel at home here and Belgians wonder whether they are still in their own country.

In this building (1750-1767), which was designed by the north Italian Pizzoni, middle ages, Baroque and classicism meet. The plan with nave and side aisles is Gothic, but the style as a whole is a classical-type Baroque.

Twenty granite pillars with Corinthian capitals determine the bulging front crowned by a pediment on which figures representing Christ and four Evangelists are to be seen. Over the front a Baroque wind blows. A comparison between the dome and its pillars outside with the façade immediately shows the similarity.

From the inside the cathedral shines in a bright white, such as cannot be seen in any other cathedral in our country. Everywhere the light pours inside, from side aisle to dome. This white colour contributes to its classicist nature : no Gothic glass window play of colours, no Baroque views of light and shadow. The intensity of the light increases as the altar is

Our country owes the Norbertines the most noteworthy abbey churches from the Baroque period. Of the enormous monasterial complex in Ninove founded in the 16th century, only the Our Lady's church (1635-1723) has remained.

It served as model to the St. Servaas of Grimbergen and its façade is almost identical with the Small Beguinage in Ghent.

and closing of the town gates, hence the term "cloche-porte" or curfew bell. The northern French belfries — Lille, Calais, Douai ... — constituted, with the Flemish ones, one single entity and tradition. Wallonia has few real belfries, although it does possess some per-rons. Namur's round belfry is a defense tower which later on was turned into a belfry and lacks the structure and vista of the Flemish belfries.

volutes, vases and braziers, is a decorative showpiece ; as in other Baroque churches, here, too, the sides have been neglected.

Inside, black marble socles, porphyries, red brown columns and grey, barrel-shaped vaults constitute a colourful whole. The dazzling, ear-shaped vault decoration is unique in the country. The furniture with copper choir candelabra, sculpture and confession boxes remains in harmony with the sumptuous architecture.

approached. Since the French Revolution the white colour, attributed to the antique Greek statues, also determined gentlemen's and ladies' fashions.

The furniture of diverse origin is second-rate : a large organ loft by the classicistic architect Balat, oak choir stalls, altars in black and white marble.

Two choir pulpits in brass and two apostle statues in Carrara marble are handsome. The oak statues of the Church Fathers around the nave, by Delvaux, deserve full attention. Laurent Delvaux, an inhabitant of Ghent of Walloon origin, later Court sculptor, made many objects for our churches. His position, elegant but controlled, is between Baroque and Classicism, as is that of the cathedral itself.

A few steps away from the church, surrounded by typical small streets, standing by itself, is a Gothic tower (1399), only remainder of the former collegiate church. Does that sturdy representative of the middle ages cast a somewhat disdainful glance at the 70-metre high, magnificent dome of the cathedral ?

It is the work of the Malines sculptor Th. Verhaegen in particular which has spread the fame of Our Lady's church : its impressive confessional, among others, representing the last phase of Baroque and the appearance of Rococo in the church furniture, as well as a masterly Rococo-wainscoting with alternately sculptured and painted panels relating the life of the abbey's two patron saints.

## Namur Belfry

Interior closed to visitors.

## Namur St. Loup Church

Opening hours in 1975 : from Easter to October 31, daily except on Sunday from 7.30 a.m. to 5 p.m., from November 1 until Easter from 7.30 a.m. to 4.30 p.m.

Free entrance. Small guide in French and Dutch (5 BF.).

## Namur St. Aubain Cathedral

Opening hours in 1975 : daily from 7 a.m. to 6 p.m., except during religious offices.

Guided visit : on appointment. Contact Chanoine Lanotte : tel. (081) 71 27 96 ; Tourist Office : tel. (081) 22 28 59 ; Mr. Nigot : tel. (081) 30 15 95.

Price guided visit : 400 BF. per half day. Brochure in French (5 BF.).

## Ninove Our Lady's Church

Opening hours in 1975 : daily. Free entrance.

Events : March 21, 1975 : Matthew Passion from Bach by the choir of the European Communities. Small guide in Dutch.



### Nivelles St. Gertrudis Collegiate Church

*Opening hours* in 1975 : daily, except on Tuesday and during the first religious office, from 10 a.m. to 12 noon and from 2 p.m. to 5 p.m.

*Entrance fee* : free for the church ; crypt 10 BF., children under 10 : 5 BF.

*Guided visit* : on appointment. Tape-recorders, stencils (Dutch and French).

The church, consecrated in 1046 and now near the Paris motorway, is the prince of Romanesque churches of the Meuse region and shows all its characteristics. It has a western structure and crypt and its foundations contain the remainders of thousand years of architecture. It had two patron saints and consequently consists of two churches in one. Being a prince, it is more elegantly decorated than other buildings of the Meuse region : a harmonious play of niches will be noticed in the eastern transept. German influence having penetrated to Nivelles, the collegiate church constitutes one family with the Maria-Laach abbey church and Treves cathedral. The inside impresses by its naked stone, fine proportions, the stately rhythms of progressing arches and sober space.

The 50-metre high western structure, pure in shape and line, with square middle tower and two round staircase towers, dates from the second half of the 12th century.

The 40-metre high nave inside has been divided into two symmetrical groups of four sections, emphasized by the play of pillars and by the large diaphragm-arch in the middle. Its flat concrete cover imitates the original wooden ceiling. The rectangle dominates the whole, distinct elevation for which 1/2/4 proportions were used. In the rectangular, flatly-screened choir without ambulatory, the small adjoining columns with cube-shaped capitals are note-

worthy. The northern entrance hall named Samson hall represents the biblical hero lifting gates and causing the temple to totter. Decorative foliage and symbolic figures lend added strength to the event. This realistic, supple sculpture is the most important product of the first, Romanesque sculpture of the Meuse region.

In the sacristy we find fragments of the renowned 13th century relic shrine, destroyed in the Second World War, as well as a cast of the shrine representing a French-classic, Gothic church.

Underneath the choir is the largest, purely Romanesque crypt in the country, a lightly conceived hall church with three aisles. A 60-metre high Gothic spire built in the 17th century, Nivelles' pride, was destroyed in the great fire of 1940. Was the newly to be built tower to be Romanesque or Gothic ? For many years this controversy remained unresolved, until in December 1974 the Nivelles population in a referendum declared itself for a Romanesque tower to be built, like the one that stood there originally.

The inhabitants of Nivelles, proud of their collegiate church, have never abandoned it to its fate. In the same way they are proud of the gilded, harnessed Jean de Nivelles who, high-up in the side tower, keeps guard over church and town.

### Oudenaarde Our Lady's Church of Pamele

*Opening hours* in 1975 : daily from 8 a.m. to 7 p.m.

Free entrance.

*Visit in group* : contact the "Gidsenbond van Oudenaarde", tel. (055) 31 14 91, possibility visits on Sunday from 10 a.m. to 5 p.m.

*Price guided visit* : 10 BF.

In this church with its dark stone, compressed proportions, ambulatories, three lights and octagonal celebration tower, Scheldt Gothic shows to full advantage, although the cylindrical pillars have curled capitals from the inside. The building recalls that of St. Maarten in Ypres. The church was founded in 1234 by Arnulf of Binche, the first masterbuilder to be known by name in our country, as can be read on a brass plate outside the choir ambulatory.

The two sumptuous graves of the barons of Pamele, in the rear of the church, are separated by a century : the first is late-Gothic (1504), the second late-Renaissance (1616). In addition, there are other tomb stones from the 17th and 18th centuries. The most remarkable painting here is the triptych "Adam and Eve" by Jan Snellinck. The Our Lady's statue "te Waele", popularly known as "in the water", patron saint of shipmasters, fits in well here, because the Scheldt-Gothic building adjoins the river Scheldt itself.

A carnival-drunk population in 1525 pulled down the old, Romanesque town hall. However, from 1525 to 1536 Oudenaarde built what possibly was the finest late-Gothic town hall in Western Europe. The wings of the main façade recall that of Leuven. The lightly built open-work tower, rhythmically horizontal and also vertical, with four quadrangular and two octagonal sections, makes the whole building into a harmonious unit. The late-Gothic town hall blends in a very peculiar manner with the adjacent 13th century Romanesque cloth-makers' hall. Above the Emperor Charles crown Hanske de Krijger, first citizen of the town, waves the flag with the town's coat of arms. In the People's Hall we admire the early-Renaissance chimney by Paul van der Schelden,

crowned with late-Gothic tracery. Each of the cavities of the chimney has been decorated with a lion. In the rear, small red bricks depicting Emperor Charles and Isabella of Portugal have been laid in. The 19th century mural paintings represent historic personages. In the Hall of Sheriffs the masterpiece by Paul van der Schelden the *draught hall*, identical reproductions of which are kept at the Louvre and at the Victoria and Albert Museum in London, can be seen. Arabesques, friezes, frames, ribbed columns and countless twigs decorate the 28 varied panels of the three doors. The town hall is now in process of being renovated, each stone being replaced by French stone, for Hanske de Krijger watches over his renowned building.

From the little Zak street the visitor has a surprising view of the late-Gothic west tower of the church which, with its spacious dimensions, dominates the Small Market of which the Great Market Square is an extension.

The 13th century hall choir is Scheldt-Gothic, the 15th century nave, on the other hand, has a Brabant-Gothic appearance. Here, too, the Brussels architect Jan van Ruysbroek worked as masterbuilder, together with other work leaders. The contrast between the older sombre choir in blue stone and the grandiose lower church is immediately noticeable.

The semi-circular part, which was added to the choir, was for the use of the duke John the

Fearless who had established the seat of his Government here, and his retinue.

A good number of interesting paintings, as well as some Oudenaarde tapestries, decorate the interior. The remarkable funeral monument of four Oudenaarde priests who in 1572 were drowned in the Scheldt by the Protestants, is in the middle of the choir. In addition, St. Walburga has a rich church treasure of gold and silver work, gowns, chalices, monstrances, etc., worthy of the once famous carpet town. Nave and tower fit in well with the renowned late-Gothic town hall. Their sumptuous appearance, however, has been toned down suitably by a number of sober, subdued market square façades.

Centuries and styles lie here piled up. Much reused material refers to the former presence of the Romans. Of the later Romanesque building the northern transept in local brown and grey-green sandstone has remained, plus part of the crypt. The largely late-Gothic building, which gradually replaced the Romanesque church, dates from the 15th and 16th centuries.

Few churches knew a more eventful past, from the iconoclasm to the doubtful 19th century restorations. The west tower makes a heavy, rugged impression, the compressed nave on the inside with the later added Brabant façades on

the outside looks forced, even something of a caricature. The late-Gothic cross-aisle, however, strikes by its pleasant proportions. The crypt, which requires a good dose of archaeological acumen, is undoubtedly one of the most fascinating in western Europe. This "underground cathedral" dates from the 11th century. All kinds of alterations, however, led to a puzzling mixture of styles.

In addition, we find here a fine Malines yellow copper pulpit (1685), an irritating neo-Gothic high-altar, mutilated choir stalls in Rococo style, a life-size St. Hermes on horseback and an elegant Rococo pulpit.

### Oudenaarde Town Hall

*Opening hours* in 1975 : from April 1 to October 31, 1975. Visits (always guided at 8.30 a.m., 9.30 a.m., 10.30 a.m., 11.30 a.m., 1.30 p.m., 2.30 p.m., 3.30 p.m., 4.30 p.m.

*Entrance fee* : 10 BF. ; children under 12 and groups min. 10 persons : 5 BF. Brochure (Dutch) : 20 BF.

### Oudenaarde St. Walburga Church

*Opening hours* in 1975 : daily.

Free entrance.

*Guided visit* possible : (4 days notice), contact (055) 31 14 91 every Sunday from May 4, to September 31, from 3 p.m. to 5 p.m.

*Price guided visit* : 20 BF.

*Events* : exhibitions of precious metals.

Guide (Dutch) : 15 BF.

### Ronse St. Hermes Church

*Opening hours* in 1975 : daily, except on Tuesday and Wednesday and during religious offices.

*Entrance fee* : church free entrance ; crypt 10 BF. per person.

*Visits in group* : 5 BF. for visit of crypt.

*Guided visit* : tel. (055) 21 25 01 (8 days notice).

*Events* : 7 March 1975 : choir and band festival ;

28 March 1975 : organ concert by Mrs. Merziowski (Salzburg, Mozarthum).

October/November 1975 : choir festival.

## Saint-Hubert St. Hubert's Basilica

Opening hours in 1975 : daily from 9 a.m. to 12noon and from 2 p.m. to 7 p.m.

Guided visit : guide available ; contact (061) 61 14 83.

Price guided visit : free tipping of guide, minimum 10 BF.

Events : November 3, feast of Saint Hubert.  
Brochures : French 50 BF., Dutch, English, German : 20 BF.

Even to this day many pilgrims come to Saint-Hubert to seek favour from the hunter who became a saint and first bishop of Liège. And is there anyone who does not know the "hui-bekens" or St. Hubert rolls? Less than a hundred years after his death in Tervuren (727) his remains were transferred from Liège to a Benedictine foundation in Andage. Later on this was given the name of St. Hubert.

The basilica — now a cultural centre — with abbey buildings still annexed to it has a crypt which partly dates from 1064 and a tower which partly goes back to the 13th century. The basilica itself is late-Gothic with a late-Baroque façade consisting of three sections.

The varying materials judiciously applied, the successful proportions, the balanced incidence of light through windows of varying dimensions, the spaciousness and well cared for works of art give the basilica a physiognomy all its own. Protectors, even French kings, showered gifts and donations upon it. Very old mural paintings, a 16th century retable with painted enamel, tombs of abbots, late-Baroque sculpture by Jean del Cour bear witness to a past of great quality. Is this among the reasons why at the present time up to 8,000 festively attired hunters and horse riders from far beyond the frontiers fill the basilica to overflowing and depict Hubert's life in historical procession?

## Scherpenheuvel Our Lady's Basilica

Opening hours in 1975 : daily.

Guided visit : on appointment.  
Small brochure.

About 1600 Albert and Isabella called the Fleming Wenzel Coberger, painter, author and architect, from Italy to Brussels where they promoted him to be the Court's masterbuilder. In 1609, on the instructions of the archdukes, he built the largest basilica in Scherpenheuvel which has been an important pilgrimage up to the present day. He applied the central plan and established the basilica in the sign of the holy number seven. Round the septagonal middle space above which a dome inspired by Italy was put up, he placed six chapels, an entrance and a tower.

The dome, façade and tower, however, are somewhat cumbersome and heavy in appearance. Furthermore, the basilica is of interest because of the statues of the four Evangelists in the hall, the font donated by the archdukes, the silver tabernacle (1850) on which Pieter de Maes of Malines worked for seven years, and in particular the 17th century paintings by Theodoor van Loon (six lateral chapels) representing the joyful mysteries in the life of Mary. Van Loon's canvases look Italian, but are somewhat metal-cool appearance, as is the basilica itself, but with fine reflections.

## Sint-Truiden Town Hall, Belfry and Perron

Opening hours in 1975 : from June to August 1975, daily except on Mondays, from 9 a.m. to 11 a.m. and from 2 p.m. to 4 p.m. ; Sundays from 10 a.m. to 12noon and from 2 p.m. to 4 p.m.

Guided visit : for visits on Sunday contact (011) 67 55 91, extension 11 (6 days notice).  
Brochures : free (Dutch and French).

The belfry built in 1606 from a side façade of the town hall, 46 metres high, its slender shape tapering off as it rises above the spacious market square, is in decorous Renaissance style recalling the Meuse region, with a play of white lines on red brick and undulating divisions between the three parts.

Its 13th century bottom step is no longer visible from outside.

The old, imperial abbey town belonged to the 23 towns of the prince-bishopric of Liège. The coat of arms of a prince-bishop and of an

abbot, the two-headed, imperial eagle and the old coat of arms of the town are consequently displayed on the tower which has a carillon of 41 bells.

Since 1930 the perron (1361) can once again be seen in front of the belfry. The perron is a symbol of liberty, with other symbols ; we find three of them here : the Celtic Fir cone, the cross and the two-headed German-Habsburg eagle.

The town hall (17th-18th century) in brick with geometric, decorous bands of marlstone, once again recalls the Meuse region. An elegant upper volute consolidates the entire façade. The tower façade is still in Baroque, the others may rather be termed classicistic. The inside also has a classicistic entrance hall and Baroque wedding hall. The very fine chimney in the Council Chamber has a panel "Peace and Justice" above it with the various crafts' coats of arms around it.

The Flemish part of the country has its belfries, the former prince-bishopric its perrons. St. Truiden, on the border of the two, possesses both belfry and perron.

The thousand-year old collegiate church in Solgnies is the most important representative of the first Scheldt-Romanesque period. Its founder, St. Vincentius, count of Hainault, lived in the seventh century, but the present church was founded in 962 by the archbishop of Cologne, brother of the German Emperor Otto, on the bank of the river Senne, in sombre, local stone. It has both a cross tower and a west tower and thus constitutes a very important link between the rivers Meuse and Scheldt. In appearance it is warlike on the outside, peaceful on the inside, but whoever were to stay alone in the crypt for long, would feel out of place and be afraid.

The heavy bands against the outer walls having been conceived as supports, it rests so securely in itself that ten centuries did not manage to overturn it. Its powerful group of canons (chapter house) had to support the policies of the counts of Hainault, which accounts for the spacious galleries and boxes for the aristocracy ; the ordinary folk, who took their seats

downstairs, were not allowed to see the high and mighty.

The choir, cruciform tower and core of the west block date from the end of the 10th century, nave and lateral aisles from the beginning of the 12th. The structure did not, however, remain purely Romanesque, but evolved with the centuries : early-Gothic chapter house and monastery building, Brabant-Gothic Hubert chapel (15th century), Renaissance choir organ loft, Baroque pulpit and choir stalls. The organ loft, a Renaissance masterpiece with arches and Tuscan columns on which statues of the Church Fathers, is of great interest. Up to and including the Renaissance the organ loft separated the choir from the faithful community ; afterwards, in order to fasten everyone's attention on the altar, it was abolished or transferred to the end of the nave, where it will serve the purposes of organ and choir. Here, as in some of the country's other churches, it still screens off the choir from the nave.

Spa town hall which with some moderation incorporates a Louis XV style already containing elements of Louis XVI, remains a fine example of the prince-bishopric's architecture in the 18th century.

This harmonious building, which owes its existence to the well-filled purse of L. Xhronet, one of the concessionaires of the later casino "Grand Hotel", was successively converted into a wool combing mill, school, library, and finally into a town hall.

About the middle of the 15th century Spa already had a stone perron; this monument of freedom gave the inhabitants of the Franchimont marquisate the civil rights of the town of Liège. In front of the present town hall there now stands a new perron whose brass upper part and general shape recall the old one.

## Solgnies St. Vincentius Collegiate Church

Opening hours in 1975 : daily from 8 a.m. to 6 p.m.

Entrance fee : free entrance ; treasure : 30 BF., children under 12 : 15 BF.

Visits in group : 15 BF. per person.

Guided visit : on Saturdays and Sundays from 9 a.m. to 12noon and from 2 p.m. to 6 p.m. ; from July 1 to September 30 : daily from 9 a.m. to 12noon and from 2 p.m. to 6 p.m. ; from Easter to June 30 : contact (067) 33 33 42 (48 hours notice).

Price guided visit : 20 BF. per person ; group of more than 20 persons : 10 BF.

Visit of the tower on special request (maximum 5 to 10 persons). Stencils in French : 70 BF., in Dutch, English and German : 30 BF.

## Spa Town Hall and Perron

Opening hours in 1975 : from Monday to Friday, from 8.30 a.m. to 12noon and from 2 p.m. to 5.30 p.m.

Visits in group : 18 BF. per person (minimum 20 persons), contact (067) 77 17 00 or 77 29 13 (8 days notice).

Printed leaflets (French).



Leuven : St. Peter's Collegial Church (C.G.T.)



## Tienen Our Lady-ten-Poel

Opening hours in 1975 : daily from 9 a.m. to 7 p.m.

Guided visit : on week-ends except during religious offices (6 days notice), tel. (016) 81 10 07. Small guide.

In the most spacious but one market square in Belgium the very fine façade of the church immediately catches the eye. The uncompleted building consists of a 13th century choir, a 15th century transept and the renowned, 14th century façade, which is French in appearance, with three halls. The high four-sectional tower was later given a pear-shaped spire. The chief architect Jean d'Osy was assisted by Jacob and Hendrik van Goeberghen. Jacob also built the masterly left wing of the Brussels town hall. The 14th century sculpture of the façade attracts every art loving tourist, particularly the Madonna by Walter Pans, with tender smile, aristocratic countenance, studied hands and extremely fine fingers. The pedestals in the niches relate in detail the legend of Our Lady-

ten-Poel, consisting, amongst others, of the murder of a priest by an inn keeper and his wife.

Two stones carrying the hall represent an Old Testament scene in bas-relief. We see the prophet Balaam seated on a donkey. Instead of cursing the Israelites he is going to bless them, as they have mended their ways in the meantime.

The inside of the church with its Baroque furniture is of much less interest. The canvas "The Holy Family" (1791) is by Verhaegen, painter of the Hage region and late disciple of Rubens. Each genuine work of architecture has its own personality. In this case it can be found in the white stone hall façade recalling the great French cathedrals.

## Tienen St. Germanus Church

Opening hours in 1975 : daily, except during religious offices, from 9 a.m. to 7 p.m.

Free entrance.

Guided visit : on appointment (6 days notice). Brochures.

Narrow little streets lead to the quiet, remote church, one of the most fascinating of our country. It has been built in Romanesque-Gothic transition style. It has high columns, narrow vault portions and an extremely elegant triforium which is early-Gothic in the middle aisle and high-Gothic in the transept. Under the tower is a separate church (narthex), which is rather rare in Belgium, with very old capitals, on which we notice David with the harp, among others. The very interesting 46-metre high closed Meuse-Romanesque west block does not give access to the building. In addition, the church has a Romanesque font (1149) the original of which is in the Brussels Cinquante-

naire Museum, the oldest in the country except for that in the St. Bartholomew church in Liège. In addition, it takes pride in a remarkable, copper pelican-shaped pulpit, late 15th century, in an 18th century organ, the oldest of Brabant, and in one of the most lavish carillons of the country with 54 bells.

The 16th century sacristy has been thoroughly restored, and the well known St. Anne porch is in Renaissance style.

The church has no main entrance hall, but two side entrances, one for use by men, the other by women, which was also for long the case elsewhere.

The inside of the structure is fairly sober. The triforium with small pointed arches stands on narrow little columns. Between the middle aisles and transepts six Romanesque and four Gothic columns can be seen. The late-Gothic oak retable in the choir represents in 23 scenes the life of the Virgin. The four famous Renaissance glass windows are placed round the choir screen. The masterly Dinant eagle-shaped pulpit in massive copper (1370), also in the Choir, is the oldest in the country. In the left transept we find the walnut, crowned, miraculous "Statue of Our Lady smiling" (1479), patron saint of Tongeren.

The organ in Rococo chest with 3992 pipes is one of the largest in Belgium.

The choir includes an early-Romanesque crypt, later burial place. Tongeren, oldest city of Belgium, the town of Servaas and of the 13th century visionary St. Lutgart, possesses in its basilica by far the richest church treasure of the country.

## Tongeren Our Lady's Basilica

Opening hours in 1975 : daily, except during religious offices, from 7 a.m. to 6.45 p.m.

Guided visit : contact (012) 23 29 61 (10 days notice). Small leaflet : 1 BF.

A very wide porch built in the axle of the tower gives access to this basilica in Meuse-region style which was started in 1240. Choir, southern transept and the first three sections of the middle aisle are early-Gothic. The last two sections of the middle aisle, with cabbage leaf capitals and lateral chapels date from the 15th and 16th centuries. The heavy, late-Gothic, Brabant tower, 64 metres high and with four floors, was built against the nave in 1440. It is flanked by gradually narrowing corner supports.

Above the three-sectional tower porch is a late-Gothic gallery with round columns on top of which are statues of three prophets and trumpet blowers.

First there was the liberty bell allowed in 1188 by the French king. Then, instead of the tower formerly incorporated in the fence, came the belfry for the bell. It has been built in three distinct parts. The four buttresses flanking the square lower part end up in decorous, projecting corner towers. A gallery with balustrade constitutes the division between the lower and the more slender upper part which in its turn is crowned with turrets and central spire. On top is a copper dragon. This belfry standing by

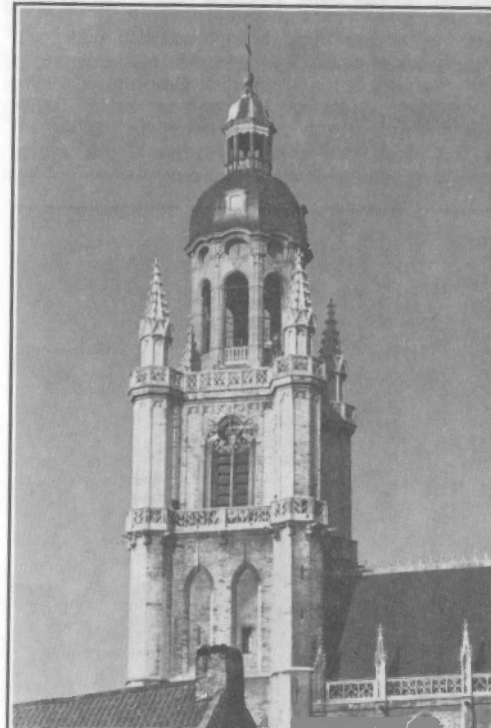
itself which is the oldest in Belgium constitutes the top of the equilateral triangle formed by the Tournai market square. The dark stone contrasts with the colourful market façades.

Two 14th century bells, the "Bancloque" announcing the festivities and the "Timbre" giving the alert, are still preserved. 256 steps lead to the 70-metre high top where the carillon with 44 bells offers visitors and inhabitants summer concerts of high quality.

Between the 12th and 13th centuries twelve parish churches went up as a silent guard of honour round the Our Lady's cathedral. St. John and St. Margaret were replaced by 18th century structures; the others, the Saint Piat church with its typical basilica plan without the protruding transept among them, remained Romanesque and early-Gothic specimens of its original Tournai style. The Romanesque nave of St. Piat (appr. 1150) still bears witness to the strong influence ema-

nating from the cathedral's building shed. The side aisles end up in two square towers giving the impression of cross beams. Only the north tower adjoining the nave was completed (end 12th century). Drastic alterations allowed the spirit of classic Gothic style to penetrate into the rebuilt choir and also renovated the nave in the 15th century.

The interior charms the visitor by its fine Baroque furniture, a copper eagle-shaped pulpit (1404) and a skillfully forged choir screen.



Halle : St. Martin's Basilica (C.G.T./Esterhazy)

The Tournai town hall is situated in a pleasant park. It was not erected as a town hall, but as an abbot's palace of the St. Maarten abbey founded in the 11th century and rebuilt in 1763 by the architect Dewez. The building whose façade escaped the fire of 1940 is the most important of our classicistic town halls, sober, of pure lines, severe. It consists of two simple window floors, an accentuated middle part with pillars, round arches and pediment and of two façade endings, also accentuated. This variation in the long façade, together with the vases and braziers above and some decorative relief work, brings life and variety to the symmetrical building which is shown to full advantage by the lines and colourful flower beds of the park.

As regards the old abbey, the thoroughly restored, Romanesque crypt with its columns are there to be admired, as is part of the Gothic monastery.

## Tournai Belfry

Opening hours in 1975 : from April 1 to October 30 daily except on Fridays, from 10 a.m. to 12noon and from 2 p.m. to 5.30 p.m.

Entrance fee : 10 BF. ; 5 BF. for children under 12.

## Tournai St. Piat Church

Opening hours in 1975 : daily from 9 a.m. to 12noon and from 2 p.m. to 6 p.m.

Guided visit : tel. (069) 22 20 45. Stencils (French), brochure - Guide de Tournai - : 60 BF. (French, Dutch, English).

## Tournai Town Hall

Opening hours in 1975 : daily, except on Fridays, from 10 a.m. to 12noon and from 2 p.m. to 5.30 p.m.

Entrance fee : 20 BF.

Visits in group : 10 BF. per person (minimum 20 persons), 5 BF. per person (schools).

Guided visit : contact (069) 22 20 45 (6 days notice).

Price guided visit : 300 BF. first two hours ; 150 BF. each following hour.

Events : from May 1 to August 30, 1975 : exhibition in the crypt of recent excavations. Stencils : 5 BF.



## Tournai Our Lady's Cathedral

Opening hours in 1975 : daily from 9 a.m. to 6 p.m.  
Treasure : from 10 a.m. to 12noon and from 2 p.m. to 6 p.m., on Sunday from 11 a.m. to 12noon, from 2 p.m. to 3 p.m. and from 4 p.m. to 6 p.m.

Entrance fee : 20 BF. (visit of the treasure) ; 5 BF. (children).

Visits in group : 10 BF. per person.

Guided visit : tel. (069) 22 20 45.

Events : exhibition from May to July ; procession on September 7, 1975 at 3 p.m. ; concerts in September (Tournai Festival).  
Brochure : « La cathédrale de Tournai et son trésor », 65 BF. (French).

« Guide de Tournai » 60 BF. (French, Dutch and English).

The Tournai cathedral, which is the leading cathedral for the Scheldt region, of grandiose design, consecrated in 1171, is one of the masterpieces of European architecture. In the four successive, Romanesque floors of the nave (bottom row of arches, galleries, triforium, window section), geometrically cut round arches progress rhythmically towards the later built Gothic choir with its very slender windows, bud capitals and elegant clustered pillars: the Romanesque horizontal on its way towards the Gothic vertical. The cruciform tower was soon accompanied by four others, one on each corner of the transept. In addition, this cathedral of the five towers ("les Cheoncq Cloitiers", in Tournai dialect), has two staircase turrets, one on each side of the main entrance. The large rose glass window "Triumph of Virgin and Mother" dates from the 19th century, but is conceived in the style of the 13th century French cathedrals. The Baroque pulpit, the figures at the bottom of which represent faith, hope and love, has skilfully worked shells. The very old, 13th century frescoes on a clear background in the Catherine chapel (southern gallery, upstairs) deal with the Catherine legend and depict a crucifixion. In the Holy Louls chapel erected in 1299 to the right of the nave in honour of the French king are the restored glass windows, the oldest being 14th and 15th century fragments. In his moving "Crucifixion" the great painter Jordaens casts

ample light on the main scene and leaves the remainder in a mysterious background. The renowned organ loft (1570) in marble of many colours by Floris de Vriendt screens the choir from the nave. Bas-reliefs in squares and medallions and statues of apostles and saints standing by themselves decorate the Renaissance masterpiece. The northern wing of the transept also contains very rare mural paintings (about 1200) on a blue background. In seven sections placed above each other they depict the Holy Margaret legend. Twelve 15th century copper candelabra, 18th century choir stalls, a bishop seat after the very old one by Dagobert (National Library in Paris) and above all the classic high-altar enrich the choir.

Of the countless large and small works of art, which turn the chapels of the choir ambulatory into small museums, we only mention "The Purgatory" by Rubens (1634-1636).

Tournai ateliers carried out ready made capitals for the whole of Northern Europe. Here all types are represented: tiles, animals, figures, foliage and bud capitals. The famous northern porch on the outside, named "Mantila gate" after the blind Mantileus who was said to have been cured there, is the most important 12th century monument in Belgium. In the sculptured reliefs of the beams virtue fights vice. Avarice, purse on the chest, is carried off by the devil. No one can absorb the entire artistic richness of this church.



Ghent (Gent) : St. Nicholas Church, Belfry, St. Baafs Cathedral (C.G.T./Dédé)

From the beginning of the 17th century a number of architects in the prince-bishopric of Liege reacted against the bombastic style of the Baroque and later against the Rocaille fantasies.

J.B. Renoz, the designer of the town hall (1775-1779) who received his grounding in Paris, also opted for a new style which, having grown from Greek genius, wanted to return to original dignity and simplicity. Like most classicistic works, the town hall stands entirely by itself. Grooved, composite pillars accentuate

The Veurne town hall, centre of the green polder plain, has been erected in the town's typical yellow brick. It has two decorative gables which partly determine the building's two-sectional structure. The town hall forms one entity with the Great Market and its contours of gables and gable tops. The outside strikes by its Renaissance ornament, its finely chiseled drawings and its fine date 1596. It has completely renovated steps made of magnificent hard stone in which slender columns accentuate the horizontal tracery.

Inside some late-Renaissance interiors may be seen :

- the wedding hall covered in Malines leather in wich a still life by P. de Vos ;

the corner connections of façades and centre part. The windows of the two floors have been elaborated differently, as has the upper part.

The town hall, a masterpiece of classicistic architecture, impresses by its colossal conception, by the symmetry and manner of construction. Its grandiose properties are, however, softened down to such an extent by the many curved lines and a rather pittoresque roof that it loses all solemnity and ultimately fulfils its destination : to be the house of all citizens.

- the Council Chamber, again covered in Malines leather and 18th century furniture ;
- the small Sheriff's Court in Utrecht velvet where a few 17th century Tournai tapestries are displayed ;
- the Assembly Hall where King Albert during the battle of Ieper had his headquarters, covered in real Corduan leather with engraved drawings which are of much greater beauty here than those in the downstairs halls. Above the chimney hang the portraits of Albert and Isabella.

Two masterly porches connect the town hall with the Law Courts which are adjacent to the belfry.

The fascinating early-Gothic church is limited to choir, ambulatory and transept. The latter, together with two sections of the nave, were completed in 19th century neo-Gothic style. The tower, with niches in white stone, now a Government-protected ruin, was never raised high from the ground. In the later restored superb choir with sandstone parapet on the outside, Scheldt and coastal Gothic meet : while it has Tournai columns, it has been erected in sandstone.

The church, which was badly damaged in 1940, but has now been thoroughly restored, has a great number of tombs and other works of art, among which the oak, late-Renaissance high-altar, a 16th century "God's Distress", attributed to the well known Pieter Pourbus, and two stations of the Veurne way of the cross. The relic holder with the relic of the Cross, donated to Veurne in 1100 by Count Robert II, is in the sacristy.

## Verviers Town Hall

Opening hours in 1975 : daily from Easter to September 30.  
Guided visit : contact (067) 33 61 61.  
Brochure.

## Veurne Town Hall

Opening hours in 1975 : from Easter to September 15.

Entrance fee : adults 10 BF., children under 12 : 5 BF.

Visits per group : 5 BF. per person (minimum 10 persons).

Guided visit : possible without appointment.

Brochure (free).

## Veurne St. Walburga Church

Opening hours in 1975 : daily from 9 a.m. to 12noon and from 2 p.m. to 6 p.m., except during religious offices.

Free entrance.

Guided visit : contact Mrs. A. Florizoone, Zwarte Nonnenstraat 34, 8480 Veurne, tel. (058) 31 12 07.

Events : evenings with colour slides, guided visits, exhibition of the treasure and concerts ; dates and other information Mr. J. Patton, parish priest, 8480 Veurne, tel. (058) 31 21 98.  
Brochure.

### Walcourt St. Maternus Basilica

*Opening hours* in 1975 : daily from 9 a.m. to 12noon and from 2 p.m. to 6 p.m., except during religious offices.

*Guided visit* : contact (071) 61 13 66 (2 to 3 days notice).

*Price guided visit* : free.  
Stencils and brochures 10 to 100 BF. (French).

The church in Meuse-region style, which in 1950 acquired the honorary title of basilica, dominates valley and town from a rock massif. It strikes by its unity of choir and nave with bud capitals, by its west block with Romanesque understructure and rounded, crowned spire. Rounded crowns also occur elsewhere in Wallonia : Mons, Dinant, Namur...

The early-Gothic, 13th century choir, slightly altered later on, is a contemporary of that in Dinant. The high-Gothic, 14th century nave with three floors shows a "faked" triforium, more

richly worked at the south and east than at the north and west side. In the 16th century side chapels the ribbed vaulting descends as far as the back of seated monkeys which form its consoles.

The basilica has a very fine late-Gothic sacramental tower and organ loft and early-Renaissance choir benches. The organ loft, which was taken down and removed earlier on, now once again serves as choir screen : the present-day faithful look for more confined, congenial space.

### Zoutleeuw St. Leonard Church

In 1975 *guided visit* only : on Sundays from 11 a.m. to 12noon and from 2.30 p.m. to 6 p.m.  
Weekdays : call on Mr. Hendrickx, Markt 10. Appointment preferable tel. (011) 78 92 01.

*Entrance fee* : 20 BF. : children under 12 : 5 BF. and schools (children over 14).

*Visits in group* : pensioners 10 BF. per person.  
Small guide in Dutch and French (25 BF.).

For this building, which evolves from early-Gothic choir to late-Gothic sacristy, five kinds of stone were used. In the front with its two unequal towers we even notice three Romanesque round arches. The church, which did not suffer from either the iconoclasm or the French revolution, is thus unusually rich in highly valuable works of art.

The statues, often polychromed, from the 12th to the 19th century, some of them eaten by woodworm, have been thoroughly restored. Monumental groups, such as the hanging Marianum (1535) and the triumphal cross with Mary petrified with grief and John. Statues placed separately include the saints in the choir ambulatory where Barbara stands in taut bodice and the young girl Lucy protrudes the stomach after the Burgundian fashion of the period (1473) and Apollonia wears her beautiful

hair down the back. A 12th century "Seat of Wisdom" in lime wood is Byzantine in appearance. The 18-metre high sacramental tower in French avender stone by Cornelius de Vriendt, architect of the Antwerp town hall, is the most monumental work of art of the church (1552). Horizontal cornices moderate the vertical urge of the turret conceived in Gothic style with approximately 200 statuettes, friezes, flowers, columns and small doors worked and decorated in Renaissance style.

The gild chapels are so many small museums where retables exert an artistic and human appeal. The St. Leonard retable, for example, a Brussels masterpiece (end 15th century) depicts the life of the saint : expressive gestures, serious expressions, slender postures. Sculpture and painting go together.

### Zoutleeuw Town Hall

*Opening hours* in 1975 : from May 15 to August 15, only week-ends.

*Free entrance.*  
During the week, on appointment. Contact (011) 78 90 84.

*Guided visit* also on appointment.

*Events* : exhibition relating to the Town Hall.  
Small guide.

The present town hall was erected in 1528 next to the 14th century clothmakers' hall where the Sheriff Court was also situated. It is a skeleton building, probably after a design by Rombout Keldermans of Malines who built the St. Rombout tower.

Owing to the vertical elevation of the richly-worked structure, the columns with leaf capitals and the ogival entrance gate, it remains late-Gothic. The wide, horizontal central space, the deep openings and the recessed arches, however, announce the Renaissance.

The present front, in early Renaissance style, with Emperor Charles' escutcheons, that of the dukedom of Brabant and of the town of Zoutleeuw, is a copy of the original. On the frieze we read the following text : "This front was completed during the reign of Charles V". The glass windows, too, bear the Emperor's and dukedom's crests. Inside we enter the Council Chamber, the Great Chamber and the burgo-

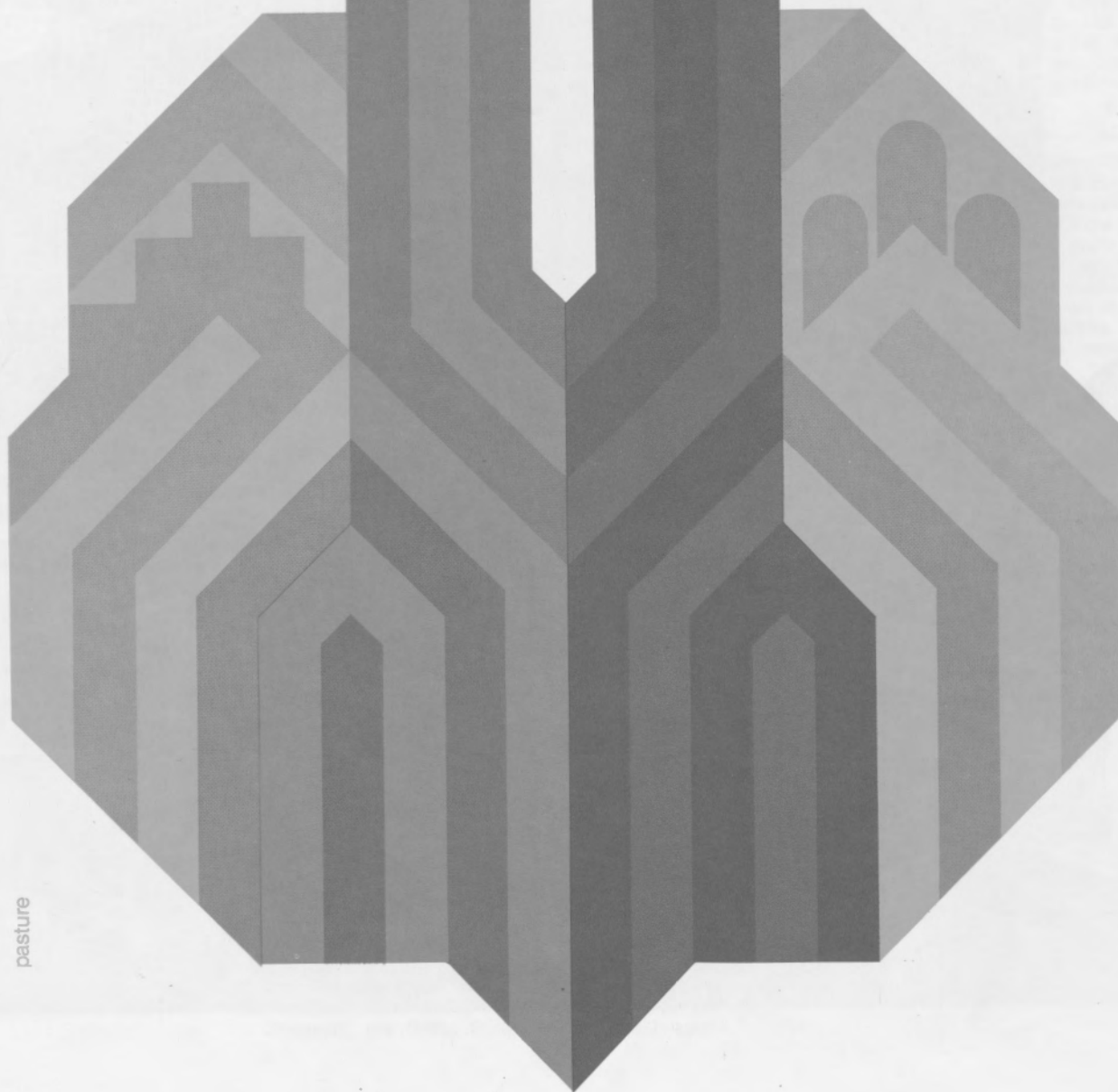
master's Cabinet. They contain fine chimneys and mural paintings dating from 1919. The oak chairs of the Council Chamber bear the armorial bearings of the town in the back rest. Above the chimney we see the coat of arms of the rhetoricians' society "Lillies of the Valley", the year 1551 and the slogan : "Art is for the Young".





The action "The Cathedrals  
and Town Halls in  
Belgium" is a contribution  
to the European Year for  
the Architectural Heritage.

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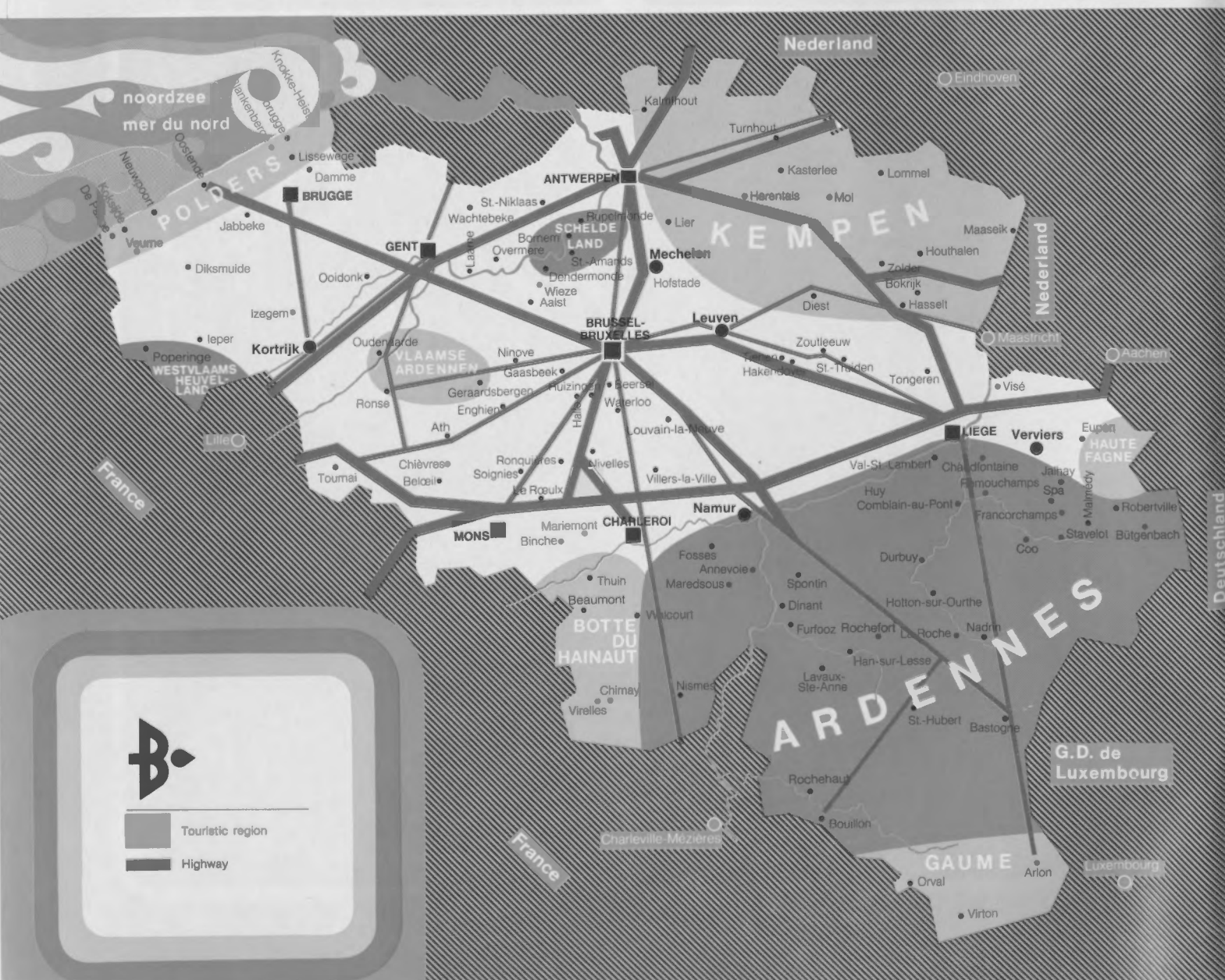
# belgium for holidays







Any one of Belgium's ancient Cities is a history book in itself. This small publication is intended only as, shall we say, an appetiser to those who may wish to holiday in a country where the beaches are glorious, the countryside varied, and where places of interest do not necessitate long distance travel. It is hoped that in these pages you will find sufficient interest to visit or re-visit this land of history, carnival and good living.



# brussels



**Centre of the European community**, this important international city is a perfect blend of ancient and modern. The medieval Grand'Place, old heart of Brussels, is a magnet to tourists from all over the world. See the XIIIth century Cathedral of St. Michael, stained glass and wonderful tapestries, Notre Dame du Sablon, Law Courts; in the museums the finest collection of the Flemish masters and moderns. **Enjoy strolling along the magnificent gay, glittering boulevards**, lined with cafés, restaurants, shops of Parisian elegance, arcades. The cosmopolitan atmosphere of Brussels is enhanced by a great variety of restaurants, it's a gastronomes' delight. From the smallest restaurants to the grandest the cooking is excellent; wherever you eat you get real value for money. On the outskirts of Brussels there is the Atomium built for the 1958 exhibition.

Cover: The celebrated Grand'Place of Brussels

- 1 The impudent Manneken Pis said to be the oldest citizen of Brussels
- 2 Many covered shopping arcades
- 3 17th century Guild Houses on the Grand-Place
- 4 The gardens of the Mont des Arts near the Congress Palace with a view of the Town Hall spire in the Grand'Place
- 5 Capital of Europe. Berlaymont Centre, seat of the Common Market





# the coast



If you like glorious safe sandy beaches, you'll love Belgium. Over 40 miles of coastline dotted with resorts for a quiet or gay holiday. The beaches are broad with plenty of space for sunbathing and games, and at some the exhilarating sport of sand yachting. Behind many beaches are sand dunes where you can catch the sun away from a prevailing breeze.

**The sea is perfect for children**, as it does not shelve suddenly. At most of the popular resorts, there are lifeguards keeping an eagle eye on all bathers. The Belgian coast is noted for its health-giving ozone, it gives your lungs a holiday. In a few days you feel on top of the world, children develop hearty appetites. Don't worry, wherever you stay, your hotel or pension will see you get plenty to eat, cooked as you like it.

**Sports and pastimes.** All along the coast plenty are provided. There are first class swimming pools, tennis, golf, riding, go-carting, sailing, fishing, sand and sea yachting. Special attention is given to children; you can leave them in play centres, they can join in organized games and be watched on the beach. Something the kids cannot resist are the little carts and pedal motors; some are worked by batteries — quite safe. There are of course, amusement arcades and pony rides.

**Choice of resort.** You will not find it difficult to select the place for your kind of holiday. Along the whole length of the Belgian Coast there is sure to be one resort that fits your requirements perfectly. For those who want the bright spots after a day on the beach, the gay and glittering resorts are Ostend, Blankenberge and De Panne.

**When the illuminations switch on, that's the signal for fun.** There are Casinos, variety shows, night clubs, cinemas, pleasant cafés with

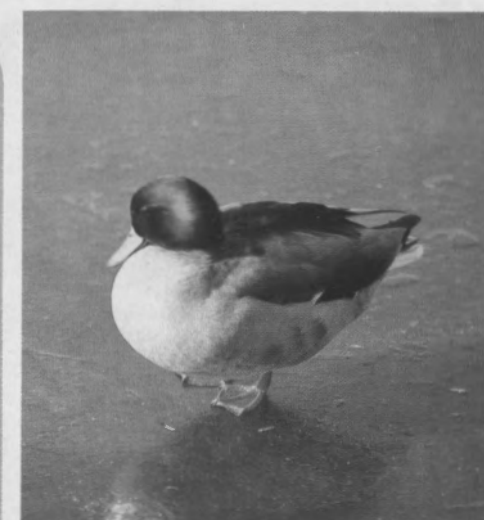
music, some where you can have a sing song or knees-up; even British Pubs. At every turn there is something to catch your eye with an invitation for a jolly evening and in some places right into the morning, if you are so inclined. But with it all there are quiet retreats in the side streets or on the sea front — a cosy little restaurant or club where you can enjoy the company of a friend. You will soon make friends on the coast, the international atmosphere brings everybody together.

By the Dutch border is Knokke-Heist, a select part of the coast as is evidenced by the magnificent villas, tree-lined avenues and elegant shops. There are plenty of places for enjoyment here, but without the hustle and bustle of the popular resorts.

**For a quiet holiday especially for families**, the following resorts are ideal: Zeebrugge, Wenduine, De Haan, Bredene, Middelkerke, Westende, Lombardsijde, Nieuwpoort, Oostduinkerke, Koksijde, St.-Idesbald. All have lovely beaches, and are not far from the big resorts, if you wish to pop in for some extra fun.

**It has been called "the coast with the most"** possibly because apart from all the amenities, wherever you are, you are not far from some place of historical interest. Beautiful Bruges, Damme, Veurne, Ieper (Ypres) are all within easy distance. There are plenty of day trips to Brussels, Antwerp, Ghent, even Paris.

**Week-ends:** In the past few years, the Belgian coast has become very popular for really inexpensive week-ends. From October 'till April is the time. No crowds, the air refreshing with health giving ozone. You will go home re-vitalised ready to tackle anything. If you have never been to Belgium try one of these week-ends. It is a certainty you will return for a longer holiday.



- 1 Yachting in Nieuwpoort, Ostend, Zeebrugge and Blankenberge.
- 2 Characteristic countryside of Flanders.
- 3 A paradise for children.
- 4 Sand Yachting; plenty of space on the vast beaches.
- 5 A stimulating bathe.
- 6 Nature reserve at Knokke-Heist.
- 7 Lissewege, picturesque village near Bruges.
- 8 Fun and games in the dunes.
- 9 Always plenty to see on the sea front.
- 10 Sunset.





# the ardennes



**Here you will find an ever changing panorama.** Dense forests, winding rivers. The air is unpolluted, the roads uncongested. For rambling there are many mapped footpaths over hills through valleys and along the rivers Semois, Ourthe, Amblève and Lesse. You must visit the Grottos of Han and Rochefort, the most beautiful and largest phenomenon in Europe. Stalactites amazing in their purity, the subterranean lake a world wonder. The Ardennes has many ancient castles, all open to the public. In Namur, visit the Citadel, take a ride on the Teleferique 400 ft above the valley. One of the gems of the Ardennes is Bouillon. See the castle and museum perched above the river Semois. Over 10,000 acres of forest, 80 miles of mapped walks

available. Dinant where the Grottos are like fairyland, collegiate church nearly a 1,000 years old, half hiding a great rocky cliff, crowned by a proud Citadel. Waulsort, 6 miles from Dinant, is a self contained holiday playground. Modern chalets for rental, hotels, camping sites, all tucked away in a huge beautiful estate with lakes. The northern part of the Ardennes is the province of Liège which spreads along the rivers Meuse and Ourthe. Here are a great number of holiday resorts. Spa is the original watering place. Chaudfontaine another health centre, has the only natural hot spring in Belgium (98° F). Remouchamps on the Amblève, in a beautiful setting, has a remarkable grotto and the biggest subterranean navigation in the world. Francor-

champs (near the Fagnes, altitude 1,500 ft, National Park of the upper Ardennes), is famous for its Grand Prix racing circuit.

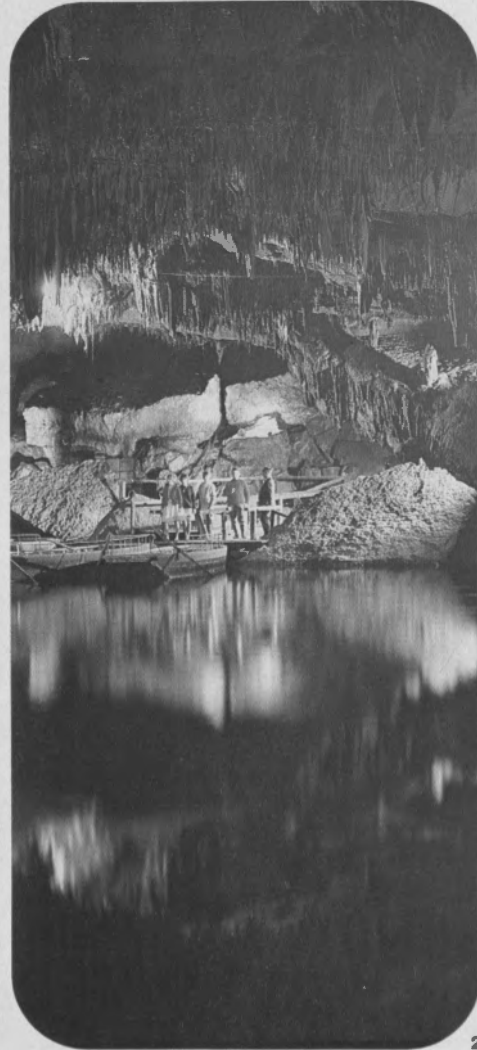
**Sports and Pastimes:** Of course there is no sea in the Ardennes, but there are plenty of modern bathing facilities by rivers and lakes with plenty of greensward for sunbathing in delightful surroundings. Something really inexpensive is the fishing. The rivers are well stocked, the permit fees are from as little as 25p up to £5. Everywhere you will find Tennis, Riding, Canoeing in slow or fast flowing rivers; Sailing, Rowing, Motor Boat cruising, Water Ski-ing, Golf, Go-carting are all available. You will have to go to the big towns for cinemas, night clubs, theatres and really smart shops.

**Nowhere in Belgium is the food better than in the Ardennes.** Here you will find many specialities. The hams and cold meats are a treat and are in demand all over the world. If you would like to discover a place where you could get back the real joy of eating, go straight to the Ardennes. In the big towns or the remotest village the cuisine is excellent. The most jaded appetite will be satisfied in this heaven of the culinary arts. Whatever you pay you will savour of the best in quality in food cooked for a gastronome and never feel uncomfortable. From the Autumn to Spring, many hotels offer gastronomic week-ends. How about a hunting meal after a long walk, finishing with your coffee and liqueur round a log fire?

- 1 The pleasant smell of log fires permeates Ardennes villages
- 2 Visitors at the boarding point for the boats on the underground lake of the Grottos of Han
- 3 Durbuy, the smallest town in Belgium
- 4 The rivers of the Ardennes are well stocked with fish
- 5 Game park
- 6 Dinant on the Meuse. The collegiate church and the Citadel
- 7 Descent of the Lesse in a kayak
- 8 11th century fortified castle of Bouillon
- 9 The innkeepers of the Ardennes are justly proud of their tables



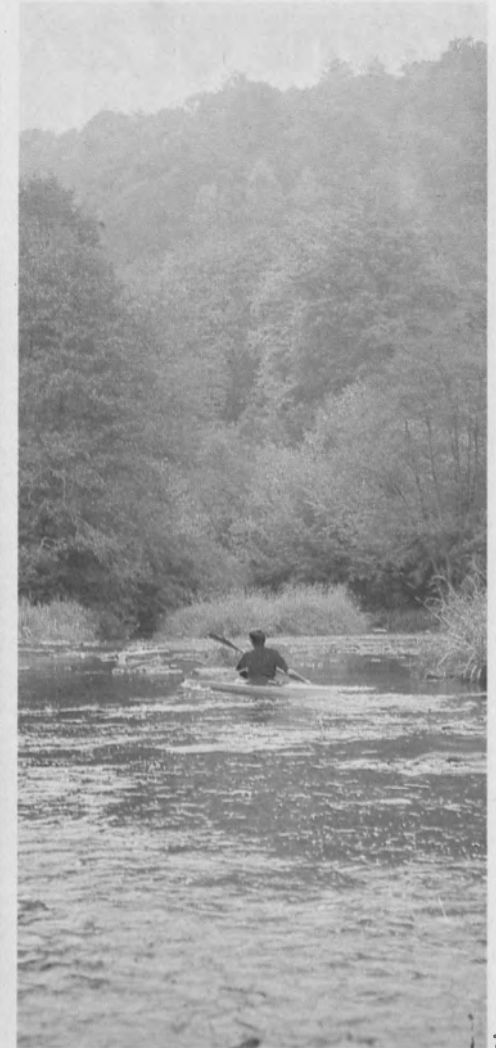
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## towns of art



The Belgians, Flemish and Walloon, living where the Germanic and Latin worlds meet, have been very sensitive to the artistic cross currents. This has produced a profusion of artistic genius much out of proportion to the size and population of the country. The great Flemish painters Van Eyck, Bruegel, Rubens and many others, have their masterpieces hanging in museums and churches throughout Belgium, as do the moderns such as Ensor, Permeke, Delvaux, Magritte. Every province in Belgium is steeped in art, culture and history.

**Antwerp** represents every shade of Flemish culture. Our Lady's Cathedral, Rubens' huge canvasses of the Crucifixion and the Descent from the Cross. The Beurs was copied by Sir Thomas Gresham for the Royal Exchange, London. In the Plantijn-Moretus museum, 16th century printing presses. The Castle Steen. Royal

Museum of fine Arts. So much to see in Antwerp, not forgetting its famous Zoo.

**Liège**, a remarkable city, centre of important international congresses, is predominantly a place for art lovers, with its Gothic St.-Pauls Cathedral, the former Palace of the Bishop Princes; Churches masterpieces of Romanesque Art, and many museums. Wherever you go in Liège, you will find echoes of the past.

**Ghent** called "the city of flowers", is foremost a place of absorbing historical interest. In the city centre all is at hand: the 11th century Castle of the Counts of Flanders, the Belfry with its four stone men, the church of St.-Nicholas. Many other ancient buildings, including the Castle of Gerard the Devil

**Bruges**. To call it the Venice of the North is not enough. True, the canals are picturesque; but this, the best preserved mediaeval city of Europe,

has something about it that is almost ethereal with its XIIth-XIIIth century market square and 275ft Belfry. There are four mediaeval gates to the city and four main museums. In a walk along the quay sides and side streets you will see XIIth and XIIIth century churches, fascinating old houses, and gaze in wonder.

**Brussels**, cosmopolitan as it is, will remain for ever a city of art. History seeps into every nook and cranny of this area, which contains so many towns of art: **Leuven** (Louvain), University centre. Its Gothic Town Hall is a jewel of the XVth century. **Mechelen**, the Carillon town: Cathedral of St.-Rombout XIIth century, tower 330ft; interesting museum, paintings by Rubens.

**Halle**: famous place of pilgrimage. Our Lady's Basilica XVIth century. **Tervuren**: visit the museum for central Africa, set in a beautiful park.

**Hainaut**: there's a wealth of art and treasure in

this province. **Mons**, the capital, needs no introduction to the British. **Tournai**: its origin goes back to 275 A. D. The Cathedral (XIIth century) with 5 steeples is one of the finest in Christendom.

Do not overlook little **Veurne** near the Coast. Its Grote Markt is a step into history; many examples of two centuries of Spanish occupation are still to be seen. **Ieper** (Ypres) has of course a strong bond with the British: the Menen Gate memorial, the beautifully kept British military cemeteries, the Cloth Hall and the surrounding poppy land.

- 1 Namur. Cultural centre
- 2 Leuven (Louvain). 15th century Town Hall
- 3 Mechelen. St.-Rombout's Cathedral
- 4 Bruges. The Groene Rei and the Belfry
- 5 Ghent. Guild Houses on the Graslei
- 6 Tournai. Tapestry representing the Labours of Hercules
- 7 The Château of Laarne
- 8 The Château of Belœil
- 9 The church of St.-Barthelemy at Liège; the baptismal fonts of Renier de Huy (12th century)
- 10 Antwerp. Our Lady's Cathedral





# from the ijzer to the meuse

**The Kempen:** This countryside of Belgium is well worth exploring. You will find small lakes surrounded by fir trees, sand dunes — a really happy playground for children of all ages. The air has a suggestion of pine and heather, which grows in profusion, adding a delightful touch of mauve and yellow. In a rich golden sunset a beautiful natural picture is painted by the greatest master of all. Camping is popular in this area and there are many good centres. Places to see are Kasterlee, Mol-Zilvermeer recreational centre, Lommel, Zolder (circuit of Terlaemen, museum of Veteran cars). See the open air museum in Bokrijk, set in a beautiful park; all types of old farm buildings, and mills, blacksmiths' premises have been authentically re-built. Visit the nature reserve at Kalmthout.



**The Scheldeland.** This region borders the river Scheldt from Dendermonde to Temse. The countryside is lush, and with its large flowing streams and brooks, is even to-day comparatively untouched since the days when its praises were sung by the poet Emile Verhaeren. Rupelmonde, town of Mercator, who was the first to influence the production of a world atlas, and Dendermonde are worth a visit.

**Hainaut.** Apart from Tournai and Mons and other towns of art mentioned earlier, this is a many splendoured province, a region of woods, rivers and lakes. The Virelles lake covers over 300 acres — the biggest in Belgium. The scenery is beautiful in the Botte du Hainaut and the Sambre valley. You must see the Castle at Le



# Pocket guide to your holiday in Belgium

In this brochure printed on coloured paper we have brought together vital practical information which may help you in preparing your journey and your stay in our country. It is obviously not possible to give full details in a general brochure such as this. The Belgian National Tourist Office in your country

can provide more detailed folders on various towns and regions. The text of this brochure has been revised and brought up to date during the summer of 1974. The publishers cannot accept any responsibility for inaccuracies which may result from changes which have taken place since then.

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and use it as a  
separate brochure.



# Practical information

## Introduction to Belgium

### The country

Lying between its other two Benelux partners, the Netherlands and the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg, Belgium also has common borders with France and Germany, and its neighbour just across the sea is Great Britain. Belgium is a monarchy with one of the oldest constitutions in Europe. For administrative purposes, the country is divided into nine provinces, each with its own regional characteristics: Antwerp, Brabant, East Flanders, West Flanders, Limburg, Hainaut, Liège, Luxembourg and Namur. There are in Belgium three «cultural communities», the Flemings (Dutch-speaking), the Walloons (French-speaking) and a small German-speaking minority. Each of these groups has a certain degree of independence in economic and cultural matters. The formation of the Benelux Economic Union was the first stage in European integration. Since then Belgium's policy has been aimed at the widest possible co-operation within Europe in the economic, social, cultural and political fields. It is not without reason that the title «Capital of Europe» has been conferred upon Brussels. The Belgian capital is the seat of the E.E.C. (European Economic Community) and of EURATOM (European Atomic Energy Community).

**Population**

Belgium covers an area of 11,730 square miles and has 9.700.000 inhabitants, which gives a population density of just over 800 people per square mile, thus making it one of the most densely populated countries in the world. About half the population is concentrated in the large towns and the immediate surrounding areas. The most important of these focal points are Brussels, seat of the European Common Market, with more than 1 million inhabitants, Antwerp, the third world sea-port with 700.000, Liège, former seat of the Prince-Bishops with 450.000, Charleroi, important industrial centre with 325.000 and Ghent, second port of the country, with 250.000 inhabitants.

### Languages

Three languages are spoken in Belgium: Dutch in the North, French in the South and German in the East. However, since German is only used by a small minority of people, Dutch and French must be considered as the two official languages of Belgium. The nineteen administrative districts of Brussels are bi-lingual. English is widely spoken in hotels, restaurants, shops and places of business.

### Relief and climate

In Flanders, i.e. the northern part of the country, the land is generally flat, whilst in the south, in Wallonia, the ground is more broken. The highest point in the country is to the south-east of Verviers, the Signal de Botrange which reaches 2,275 ft. Since the hills do not rise to any great height, Belgium enjoys a temperate climate, influenced by the sea. There are no extreme temperatures. From December until April, the weather is relatively cool, but never with severe cold. The first really warm days come in May, and June, the sunniest month of the year, brings the hotter weather of summer. June, together with the months of July and August, form the ideal holiday period. The warmer weather continues until September and even, in good years, on until October. From May to September Belgium has an average of 200 to 300 hours of sunshine per month. It is, thus, possible to spend wonderful holidays there in May, June and September, whilst avoiding the crowd and receiving (still) better service! Whatever the weather, the famous art cities of Belgium are there to be visited throughout the year. As regards clothing, take fairly light summer clothes. But some woollens and a raincoat are advisable for cooler evenings (particularly in August) and for unexpected changes in temperature (no climate is without its surprises). Temperatures vary from 54° F to 72° F in summer and from 32° F to 43° F in winter. The sea-water at the coast, in summer, is usually about 59° F.

### Tourist bibliography - Conducted tours

A good **guidebook** can also be very useful in telling you about the places of interest which you should not miss. The Blue Guide «Belgium and Luxembourg» and Fodor's «Belgium and Luxembourg» are among the many good guidebooks available in English. Finally, we would mention that in the majority of towns, whether you are on foot, in your own car or with a coach, it is possible to obtain the services of **multi-lingual guides** to accompany you. They will be happy to show

your their district. Tariff: 350 B.F. for the first two hours and 100 B.F. for each additional hour. Information on these services can be obtained from the local Tourist Bureau of the town you are visiting, or by writing to the National Federation of Tourist Guides - Tuinwijklaan 11, B-9000 Ghent.

## How to get to Belgium

### The journey

#### By road

Brussels is less than 200 miles by road from the majority of the major cities of Western Europe. Here are <b>some distances</b> :			
NETHERLANDS		FRANCE	
Amsterdam	125 miles	Paris	182 miles
The Hague	105 miles	Strasbourg	267 miles
Rotterdam	92 miles	Marseille	613 miles
GERMANY		GREAT BRITAIN	
Bonn	160 miles	London	219 miles
Düsseldorf	167 miles	Dover	150 miles
Cologne	142 miles	Liverpool	428 miles
ITALY		SWITZERLAND	
Rome	949 miles	Geneva	410 miles
Milan	564 miles	Basel	336 miles
AUSTRIA		SWEDEN	
Vienna	687 miles	Stockholm	962 miles
Innsbruck	525 miles	Göteborg	587 miles
NORWAY		DENMARK	
Oslo	770 miles	Copenhagen	587 miles
Bergen	1.013 miles		
		SPAIN	
		Barcelona	825 miles
		Madrid	966 miles

The Belgian road network has good connections with all the main trunk roads and motorways in Europe.

#### By air

Brussels is just one hour's flying time from Paris, London, Amsterdam, Bonn and Düsseldorf, one hour 20 minutes from Frankfurt, one hour 50 minutes from Zurich, two hours from Milan, three hours from Nice three hours 15 minutes from Rome, seven hours 15 minutes from Montreal, seven hours 40 minutes from New York and fourteen hours from Johannesburg. Sabena Belgian World Airlines, Belgium's national carrier, operates regular air services to all parts of the world and has offices throughout the world. Brussels National Airport is linked by fast trains with the centre of the city. The journey from the airport to the Air Terminus (at the Central Station) takes only 14 minutes (fare 60 B.F.). Almost all the international airlines have offices in Brussels. In addition to Brussels-National airport, Belgium also has an airport at Deurne-Antwerp for additional services from the United Kingdom and the Netherlands, as well as the airport at Ostend-Middelkerke for flights (including the transport of cars) from Great Britain.

#### By rail

The Belgian National Railways operate the densest rail network in the world and the majority of the international lines pass through Brussels, the centre of this network. From Brussels almost all places in Belgium can be reached quickly by train, with frequent services. The T.E.E., the Tauern Express, the Italia Express, the Rijeka Express, the Ostend-Vienna Express, the Nord Express and the Paris-Scandinavia Express are just some of the famous international trains which pass through Belgium. The fact that there are no terminal stations in Brussels, as in London or Paris, makes it possible for passengers to travel straight through without having to change stations. Trains cross the very heart of the city underground. **Europabus**, a network of coach services operated by the railways of Western Europe, connects several places in Belgium on routes from the Netherlands, France, Spain, Germany, Italy, Greece, Yugoslavia and Roumania.

### By sea

When travelling by sea, passengers usually arrive at Ostend, Zeebrugge and sometimes at Antwerp. **Dover-Ostend**: at least two daily crossings by passenger ship are operated in each direction throughout the year. At Christmas, Easter and Whitsun, special additional services are run and during the peak holiday months (July and August) the number of sailings is increased to eight per day. The crossing takes only 3 3/4 hours and facilities such as berths, cabins, restaurant, snack-bar, duty-free shop, exchange office, are available on board these one-class only ships. Children under four years of age travel free and children up to 14 years at half fare. The Dover-Ostend line also operates a car-ferry service all the year round. There are three crossings in each direction throughout the year and up to 11 during the summer season. Moreover, for 2 months there are daily crossings in each direction between Folkestone and Ostend. The cost for transport of cars is based on the overall length of the vehicle. Car-ferries can also be used by travellers without cars, the fare being the same as on the passenger boats. On the car-ferries as well as on the passenger boats, special prices are in operation for groups, short-term excursions, etc. In addition there is a car-ferry service between Harwich and Ostend, with one crossing daily in each direction during the summer months only. Full information on all these services can be obtained from the **Dover/Harwich-Ostend Line**, 167, Regent Street, London W.1 - Tel.: 437/8405. **Townsend-Thoresen Car Ferries**, 1, Camden Crescent, Dover, Kent, operate services with or without a car, between Dover and Zeebrugge with four daily sailings in each direction throughout the year, and many additional sailings in the main holiday period. **North Sea Ferries**, King George Dock, Hedon Road, Hull HU9 5QA, operate daily passenger and car-ferry services between Hull (Yorks.) and Zeebrugge, departing in each direction at 18.00 and arriving at 9.00. Passengers wishing to travel to Belgium, with or without a car, can also use the daily Hovercraft services from **Dover or Ramsgate to Calais**, which is within a very short distance of the Belgian border. Information on these services can be obtained from Seaspeed Hovercraft, Continental Car Ferry Centre, 52, Grosvenor Gardens, London, S.W.1., and Hoverlloyd, Ramsgate, Kent, or from a Travel Agent.

### Customs

#### Customs formalities for vehicles, caravans and boats

The following **may be imported temporarily free of duty**, without formality: bicycles and scooters bearing obvious signs of use, cars and small baggage trailers registered abroad. Caravans and trailers from other countries can be imported temporarily without a Customs document, provided: a) they are towed when imported by a motor vehicle registered abroad, which itself requires no Customs document; b) that thus coupled to a tractor vehicle, if they themselves are not registered, they bear obvious signs of use. The usual equipment and fittings of such trailers and caravans (simple furniture, stoves, cooking utensils, etc.) are also admitted without Customs documents. For other vehicles, a triptyque, carnet de passages or a Benelux temporary admission certificate must be produced. For boats also, one of these documents is required or alternatively a membership card of a yachting club, proving that the boat has its home base abroad. In the latter case, the boat must bear obvious signs of use. Rowing boats and canoes are admitted free of duty. Divers must possess a national or international driving licence, as well as a certificate of vehicle registration and proof of insurance. Motor-vehicles must bear a registration plate as well as a nationality plate. Skippers of pleasure craft must have with them the boat's documents issued in the country of origin.

#### Passports and visas

Nationals of the following countries may enter Belgium on production of their national **identity card**: Benelux, Federal Republic of Germany, France, Monaco, Italy, Andorra, Liechtenstein, Austria, Switzerland, Spain. A **passport**, the period of validity of which expired less than five years previously, is sufficient for nationals of France, the Netherlands, Andorra, Liechtenstein and Switzerland. Nationals of the United Kingdom or one of its colonies must produce a valid passport or a «British Visitor's Passport». Nationals of the following countries may enter Belgium on production of a valid **passport**: Northern, Western and Southern Europe, as well as Finland, Iceland, the Irish Republic, Malta, Cyprus, Yugoslavia and Greece; all the American continent, and finally Australia, Barbados, Dominican Republic, Philippines, Gambia, Haiti, Iran, Israel, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Japan,

South Korean Republic, Malawi, Malaysia, Mauritania, Morocco, New Zealand, Niger Republic, Tunisia, Turkey, Upper Volta, South African Republic. Nationals of all other countries must be in possession of a valid-passport, with a **Benelux visa**. Travellers who still require a Benelux visa should ascertain that their passport is valid and endorsed for the three countries, Belgium, the Netherlands and Luxembourg, before applying for the visa. Application should be made to Belgian diplomatic offices abroad and the national passport should be valid for three months after the expiry of the Benelux visa requested. A transit visa can be obtained in the same way, provided that the passport bears a visa for the country of destination where such is required. These provisions apply only to tourists whose stay will not exceed three months, except for nationals of the Netherlands and Luxembourg. For a stay of more than three months, a provisional stay visa is also required. This visa will be issued by Belgian diplomatic or consular representatives abroad. Groups travelling on a collective passport can obtain the necessary visas from Belgian diplomatic representatives abroad. Coach or bus drivers must be able to produce a list in duplicate of their passengers. Groups of young persons (up to 21 years of age) coming from the United Kingdom, France, Luxembourg or the Netherlands, may enter Belgium on a collective passport, provided they cross the frontier in a party. In Belgium, all persons should at any time, be able to produce valid **identity papers**, passport or identity card.

### Vaccination

Smallpox vaccination is compulsory for any person, who during the fifteen days prior to entry into Belgium, has been in a country other than those in the following list: all countries of the continent of Europe, Algeria, Australia, the Azores, Bermuda, Canada, the Canary Islands, the Caribbeans, French Guyana, Greenland, Guadeloupe, Ghana, Israel, Japan, United Arab Republic, Madeira, Martinique, Mexico, Morocco, the Dutch Antilles, New Zealand, Reunion, Saint Pierre and Miquelon, Surinam, Tunisia, Turkey and the United States of America. Any person having stayed in an area infected by cholera or smallpox must present an international vaccination certificate. Failure to do so will result in quarantine. **Importation of animals**

For cats and dogs, not coming from the Netherlands or Luxembourg, a detailed vaccination certificate against rabies must be produced.

### Import and export of goods

The following may be **imported free of duty**, provided that they are **declared at the Customs**

GOODS	COUNTRY OF ORIGIN OF GOODS	
	Member States of the EEC	Other Countries
A normal quantity of souvenirs, gifts, articles for personal use, etc.	6,250 BF	1,250 BF
(persons under 15 years of age)	(1,500 BF)	(500 BF)
plus: cigarettes or cigarillos or cigars or tobacco	(1) 300 150 75 400 g	200 100 50 250 g
plus: spirituous beverages of an alcoholic strength exceeding 22°	1,5 l	0,7 - 1 l
or spirituous beverages of an alcoholic strength equal to or less than 22°, sparkling wines or fortified wines	3 l	2 l
plus: still wines and Luxembourg wines (imported via the Luxembourg frontier)	3 l	2 l
	10 bottles	10 bottles
plus: perfumes	75 g	50 g
plus: toilet water	0,375 l	0,250 l
plus: coffee or coffee extracts and essences	750 g 300 g	500 g 200 g
plus: tea or tea extracts and essences	150 g 60 g	100 g 40 g

(1) Non-Europeans may import 400 cigarettes, 300 cigarillos, 100 cigars or 500 g of tobacco for smoking.



The duty free allowances for tobacco, cigarettes, cigars, as well as for alcoholic drinks, are not granted to anyone under the age of 15 years. The following articles are **admitted free of duty** on condition that they are **re-exported**: clothing and toilet articles for personal use; the following used articles, provided they are carried by the traveller or are in his luggage when he passes through the Customs: personal jewellery, two cameras and 24 plates or 10 rolls of unexposed film per camera; two small cine-cameras with a total of 10 unexposed films; a film or slide projector; sports equipment (two rifles with a maximum of 100 cartridges per gun, a pair of skis, two tennis rackets, fishing tackle, etc.); one portable radio receiver; one portable tape recorder with two spools of tape; one record-player with up to 20 used records; one pair of binoculars; one portable typewriter; one tent and simple camping equipment (sleeping bag, cooking utensils, etc.); crockery and cutlery in reasonable quantity; one child's pram. The maximum value of articles which can be imported by tourists coming from extra-European countries is 25,000 B.F. and for tourists from European countries, it is 5,000 B.F.

The following may be **exported** free of duty:

All personal effects which were imported, as well as all articles purchased in Belgium up to a maximum value of 25,000 B.F. for travellers from extra-European countries, and up to a maximum value of 5,000 B.F. for travellers from European countries.

#### Import and export of currency

Visitors from abroad may enter into and leave Belgium with an unlimited quantity of national bank notes or foreign bank notes, as well as other instruments of payment, shares and gold. All this information is correct in August 1973 but is subject to alteration. Consult your Travel Agent before departure.

## Getting about in Belgium

### By car

#### Rules of the road

In Belgium, you drive on the right, overtake on the left. Be careful at road junctions: drivers coming from the right always have priority, unless traffic signs indicate the contrary. A large number of the rules of the road are the same as, or only differ slightly from, those in most other European countries. There is a speed limit of 90 k.p.h. (56 m.p.h.) on all roads throughout the country, with the exception of motorways and trunk roads with four traffic lanes. In most main towns the speed limit is 60 k.p.h. (37 m.p.h.) indicated by traffic signs. On motorways, there is a minimum speed limit of 70 k.p.h. (43 m.p.h.) on level stretches. In the northern part of the country, the signs are given in Dutch, in the southern part in French.

#### TRANSLATIONS OF SOME OF THE MOST USUAL WRITTEN SIGNS ENCOUNTERED:

Dutch	French	English
Uitgezonderd plaatselijk verkeer	Excepté circulation locale	Road closed except to local traffic
Douane	Douane	Customs
Schijf verplicht (blauwe zone)	Disque obligatoire (zone bleue)	Parking disc compulsory (Blue Zone)
Moeilijke doorgang	Passage difficile	Difficult passage
Weg in slechte staat	Route en mauvais état	Road in bad condition
Werken	Travaux	Roadworks in progress
Wegomlegging	Déviation	Diversion

### The roads

On the whole, the roads are good. During the last few years in particular, considerable progress has been made in this respect. The network of roads in Belgium is one of the densest and most varied in Europe. In addition, the majority of distances are very short. You have only a few miles to drive in order to see a great many places of interest. As the crow flies, the longest distance across the country, from South-East to North-West, is only 212 miles and the greatest distance from North to South is only 167 miles.

As regards the motorways, with the exception of the Ardennes, they serve most of the country. It is interesting to note that access to the motorways and bridges is entirely free in Belgium because no toll-charge exists. Since Dutch is spoken in the northern part of the country and French in the southern part, several towns and villages have two names, one in French and the other in Dutch. Below is a list of the main names you are likely to meet (the official names are given in heavy type).

**Aa**let/Alost  
**Antwerpen**/Anvers/Antwerp  
**Brugge**/Bruges  
**Brussel**/Bruxelles  
**De Haan**/Le Coq  
**Dendermonde**/Termonde  
**De Panne**/La Panne  
**Gent**/Gand/Ghent  
**Ieper**/Ypres  
**Koksijde**/Coxyde  
**Kortrijk**/Courtrai  
**Leuven**/Louvain  
**Liège**/Luik

Take a good look at these translations, because the signposts and town name panels on the roads always show the names of the places in the language of the region in which you are.

### Petrol and Oil

Filling stations are so numerous in Belgium that it is possible to obtain petrol or diesel fuel without any difficulty. However there are rare exceptions and it is always prudent to fill-up, before commencing a long journey on the motorways. Diesel costs 8.33 B.F. per litre, normal grade petrol (92 octane) costs 14.04 B.F. per litre and super grade petrol (98 octane) costs 14.50 B.F. per litre. Lubrication oil is about 40 B.F. per litre. 1 gallon = 4 1/2 litres. (approx). LP gas is 5.28 B.F. per litre.

### Breakdowns

The Touring Club de Belgique operates an efficient breakdown service. The telephone numbers to call, vary from one area to another. The list of numbers and zones is as follows.

Coast - 050/81.17.17  
West Flanders - 051/77.81.40  
East Flanders - 091/70.65.65  
Antwerp - 031/53.88.88  
Brussels and Brabant - 02/512.78.90  
Region of Leuven-Diest-Tienen - 016/46.68.21  
Limburg - 011/22.55.33  
Hainaut - 064/66.33.01  
Charleroi Region - 071/31.00.24  
Namur - Botte du Hainaut and region of Hannut - 081/43.33.63  
Liège - 041/68.79.91  
Luxembourg - 062/21.23.33

The Royal Automobile Club de Belgique and the Vlaamse Automobilisten-bond also give assistance in breakdowns. The numbers to ring are, respectively 02/513.38.55, 513.92.00 and 031/31.31.31, 031/31.31.21 or 31.56.00. In the case of an **accident in which**, as well as damage to cars, **persons are injured**, dial **900** wherever you are in the country and medical help will reach you promptly. In such cases you should state clearly where the accident has taken place and the extent of the injuries, so that the emergency services can be organised as efficiently as possible.

### Parking

There are no parking problems except in the centre of some large towns. You will usually find that it is possible to park free of charge. Pay special attention to the signposts giving information on parking and obey them. In most towns, «Blue Zone» parking is in operation. This system, which limits the time of parking, necessitates the use of a «disc» which can be obtained in that town. Some towns have also installed parking meters. In the vicinity of several main stations there are vast car-parks where, for a charge, vehicles can be left during the day and at night.

### Taxis

Taxis can be hired in all the main towns. The fare is made up of an initial hiring charge of 22 B.F. + 12,15 B.F. per Km in town and 19 B.F. per Km outside town. A trip of 20% of the total should be given to the driver. For longer distances, it works out less expensive to hire a chauffeur-driven car.

### Hiring a car

Self-drive car hire services are available in all large towns in Belgium. Hiring rates vary, but are competitive and about on the international level. Many international car-rental companies are able to arrange for clients to collect the car in Belgium and to leave it in another country, and cars hired in other countries can be brought into Belgium and left there. You must have a valid driving licence with you and in most cases you must be at least 21 years of age.

### By train

The Belgian Railways have the densest rail network in the world and also

**Lille**/Rijsel  
**Mechelen**/Malines/Mechlin  
**Mons**/Bergen  
**Mouscron**/Moeskroen  
**Namur**/Namen  
**Nivelles**/Nijvel  
**Oudenaarde**/Audenarde  
**Roeselare**/Roulers  
**Ronse**/Renaix  
**Sint-Truiden**/Saint Trond  
**Tienen**/Tirlemont  
**Tournai**/Doornik  
**Zoutleeuw**/Léau

operate a number of additional bus routes. The cost of rail travel per kilo-metre in 2nd class is about 1.35 B.F. and in 1st class 2.04 B.F. All the main lines have been electrified.

The Belgian Railways have evolved several interesting and varied schemes for services for tourists. You have a choice of at least five different ways of exploring Belgium, by rail, at very reasonable cost.

1° **Runabout Tickets**, valid over the whole network; two types are available:

either Runabout Tickets for	2nd Cl	1st Cl
5 consecutive days .....	660 B.F.	990 B.F.
10 consecutive days .....	930 B.F.	1.400 B.F.
15 consecutive days .....	1.200 B.F.	1.800 B.F.

or a Runabout ticket valid for 5 days which the holder may choose freely within a period of 14 days. This Runabout Ticket costs 800 B.F. in 2nd class and 1.200 B.F. in 1st class.

2° If you wish to use the train regularly during **one month**, you can obtain for 264 B.F. (2nd class) and 396 B.F. (1st class), a card which entitles you to 50% reduction on all fares throughout the month.

3. In addition the railways offer a choice of **excursions**, combining travel by rail and coach (and sometimes even by boat) to the well-known tourist centres. These excursions are available in July and August.

4. Anyone who doesn't know where quite to go, and also hates travelling in a party, can obtain a booklet of tickets «**A day at...**». These offer a considerable reduction on the rail journey as well as on the admission price to castles, caves, museums, etc. Such excursions are run to Antwerp, Belœil, Bokrijk, Bruges, Dinant, Tournai, Ghent, the Grottoes of Han, Rochefort and Lessive, Chimay, Modave and Huy, descent of the Lesse or Meuse by boat, Verviers and the Fagnes, and have been especially designed for those who wish to travel individually or in a family. The majority of these excursions are operated daily from mid-July until mid-August as well as on Saturdays, Sundays and Public Holidays from May till September. 5° Finally from Easter until the end of October, the Railways issue yet other tickets at greatly reduced rates for «**A day at the seaside**» and «**A day in the Ardennes**». These are return tickets, but the tourist can choose the station from which he returns. Full information can be obtained from the Belgian National Railways, 167, Regent Street, London, W.1A 4BY. Tel.: 01/734/1491.

### Accommodation

#### Hotels

In general the hotel capacity in Belgium is adequate to meet all requirements. In the main holiday centres it is, of course, advisable to reserve in advance, particularly during the summer season. The hotels and pensions in Belgium are excellent everywhere in the country. **The Belgian law on hotels protects the tourist and guarantees an excellent standard of quality.** The Belgian National Tourist Office issues to all approved hotels a shield by which they can be recognised. This must be affixed to the front of the hotel in a conspicuous position. Hotels which display these shields conform to the official standards.

**Rates:** The tariffs for rooms and services in hotels are not high; they correspond roughly to the price levels in other countries.

There is as yet no system of grading hotels into categories in Belgium. The hotel-keeper must display in each room of his establishment and also at the reception desk or in the lobby, the tariff per night for that room, and he must keep to this tariff. A complete list of hotels, addresses and prices is given in the Hotel Guide, an official brochure published by the Belgian National Tourist Office.

Note that hotels with swimming-pools, motels and chateaux-hotels are indicated. No hotel reservations can be made through the Belgian National Tourist Office or its offices abroad. Bookings can be made through your Travel Agent or direct with the Hotel.

### Camping and Caravanning

The majority of the camping sites are in the Ardennes and on the coast; many of these are excellent. A list of addresses, rates and other information can be obtained from the Belgian National Tourist Office.

**Rates:** The average cost per night spent on a camping site is about 20 B.F. for adults, 10 B.F. for children, 15 B.F. for a car and 20 B.F. for the space for a tent or caravan. The local tax «Taxe de séjour» is usually included in these rates. On the coast during the summer season a supplement of about 25% is charged on the majority of the tariffs. Camping in places other than recognised sites is permitted, provided the agreement of the land-owner or tenant has been obtained.

### Farm holidays

In some regions of the country, it is now possible to spend your holiday on a farm. More especially in the Polders, you can for a small cost, participate in the life and work of the farmer, during your vacation. If this sort of holiday is of interest to you, you should contact the local tourist bureau concerned, who will put you in touch with the farmers.

### Renting accommodation

In Belgium, there are ample opportunities to rent furnished villas, flats, rooms or bungalows for a holiday period. There is a particularly wide choice available in the Ardennes and on the coast. These holiday houses and flats are comfortably and well equipped. Rentals are determined by the number of bedrooms, the amenities, the location and the season. On the coast, many appartments, studios, villas and bungalows are classified in 5 categories according to the standards of comfort they offer. The Estate Agents can provide full details. For the Ardennes region, enquiries should be made to the local tourist bureau. Addresses of local tourist offices, and lists of coastal estate agents can be obtained from the Belgian National Tourist Office.

### Hostels for young people

Young people can spend quite inexpensive holidays in Belgium by staying in the hostels run by various organisations and which are spread throughout the country. The charges at these hostels are within the reach of young people, however modest their means. A complete list of Youth hostels and other holiday homes for young people can be obtained from the Belgian National Tourist Office.

Information for young people can also be obtained by writing direct to «Infor-Jeunes», Place Quetelet 3, 1030 Brussels, or to Info-Jeugd, Grêtrystraat 28, 1000 Brussels.

### Useful Information

#### Postal Services

You will find post offices everywhere open from 9 a.m. to 12 noon and from 2 p.m. to 5 p.m. In the larger towns there is often a post office close to the station, which is open without a break from 9 a.m. to 5 p.m. Some postal rates: letters inside Belgium and to other EEC countries except Great-Britain (up to 20 grs) 5 B.F.; letters to Britain (up to 20 grs) 10 B.F.; letters to other countries 10 B.F. Mail can be sent «poste restante» to all main post offices. You must take your passport with you when you go to collect and there is a small charge for this service.

### Telephone and Telegrams

Telephone services are automatic throughout the country. In the main towns, telephone and telegraph offices (usually located in the stations or close at hand) are open day and night. For 4 minutes, local calls from a public call-box cost 5 B.F. and trunk calls from 5 to 20 B.F. (Prices in August 1974.) In some tourist centres on the coast, international calls can be made from call-boxes. International calls with a number of countries, such as Britain are automatic. The cost depends on the distance and duration of the call.

### Tips, V.A.T., taxes

In Belgium many prices are quoted «all-inclusive». When the prices are not «inclusive», it is customary to give a 16 % tip to the waiter in restaurants, hotels and pensions. In addition, it is usual, out of politeness, to leave the small change for the waiter as thanks for good service.

Taxi drivers claim a tip of 20 % of the fare.

A Value Added Tax is levied on all purchases. V.A.T. is not, however, applicable to goods which are for export. Thus the foreign tourist who has goods bought in Belgium delivered to his home address, does not have to pay the Value Added Tax.

### Left-luggage lockers

Left-luggage lockers are at the disposal of tourist laden with cases and bags. These lockers, the charge for which is 10 B.F., are located in the majority of stations, as well as at various points in the large towns. If you wish to leave luggage for more than three days, it is advisable to do so at the main left-luggage offices in the stations.

### Banks - Exchange rates

There are many banks in Belgium. Opening hours: 9 a.m. to 12 noon and 2 p.m. to 4 p.m. Some banks, however, remain open at midday.

**Exchange rates for 01 august, 1974.**

100 Belgian Francs =		
1.06 pound sterling		13.70 Norwegian crown
2.53 U.S. dollar		1,709.40 Italian lire
7.57 Swiss franc		6.60 German mark
6.72 Florin		144.93 Peseta
11.94 French franc		64.94 Escudo
15.15 Danish crown		46.51 Austrian schl.
11.11 Swedish crown		



Visitors to Belgium who wish to exchange travellers cheques in our country are reminded that there is a minimum charge of 89 B.F. (approx 95p) per transaction.

For small amounts, it is therefore advisable to use alternative forms of payment, such as Eurocheques, travellers cheques issued and exchanged by Cooks and American Express at any of their offices in Belgium or sterling in cash, as the charges for these transactions are much lower.

### Voltage

In Belgium, the electricity current is A.C. 220 volts - 50 cycles. There are still a few communes where the voltage is only 110. For definite information you should contact the Tourist Office in the town you are visiting or telephone to Electricity Enquiry Centre at 02/511.90.55.

### Religious Services

Almost all religions are represented in the main towns of Belgium. For all details contact the local tourist bureau.

### Public holidays

On public holidays and on some other important feast days, all shops and public institutions are closed.

# Belgium for the tourist

## Suggested itineraries

For those who are visiting Belgium for the first time, we suggest two programmes; one a circular tour taking six days and another taking three days. These programmes take in all the main points. They can be easily adapted to suit personal preferences.

Then we list nine itineraries for those who wish to visit the country in more detail. The branches of the Belgian National Tourist Office can provide detailed descriptions of itineraries for motorists.

### a) Six-day circular tour

Brussels - Mechelen (Malines) - Antwerp - Ghent - Brugge (Bruges) - Ostend - Ieper (Ypres) - Tournai - Belœil - Meuse Valley in the Province of Namur - Han-sur-Lesse - Liège - Bokrijk - Leuven (Louvain) - Brussels.

### b) Three-day circular tour

Brussels - Antwerp - Ghent - Brugge (Bruges) - Tournai - Belœil - Brussels.

### c) Itineraries for one or two days

#### 1. Walloon Brabant

Brussels - Tervuren - Overijse - Genval - Rixensart - Wavre - Grez-Doiceau - Chaumont-Gistoux - Wavre - Villers-la-Ville - Nivelles - Ronquières - Ittre - Braine-le-Château - Braine-l'Alleud - Waterloo - Brussels.

#### 2. The «Botte» of Hainaut

Brussels - Beersel - Halle - Soignies - Mons - Montignies-Saint-Christophe - Beaumont - Chimay - Virelles - Couvin - Nismes - Dourbes - Mariembourg - Philippeville - Walcourt - Gerpinnes - Charleroi - Aulne - Thuin - Lobbes - Binche - Mariemont - Seneffe - Ecaussinnes-Lalaing - Le Rœulx - Soignies - Brussels.

#### 3. Mons, the Tournai region, the Flemish Ardennes

Brussels - Gaasbeek - O.-L.-Vrouw-Lombeek - Ninove - Geraardsbergen - Nederbrakel - Ronse - Oudenaarde - Kluisberg - Tournai - Antoing - Bonsecours - Belœil - Attre - Roisin - Mons - Soignies - Huizingen - Brussels.

#### 4. The Scheldt and the Dender

Antwerp - Doel - Rupelmonde - Bornem - Temse - Sint-Niklaas - Lokeren - Lochristi - Ghent - Laarne - Overmere-Donk - Dendermonde - Sint-Amands - Aalst - Hekelgem - Groot-Bijgaarden - (Brussels) - Grimbergen - Breendonk - Boom - Antwerp.

#### 5. West Flanders, the coast and the Leie

Brugge (Bruges) - Lissewege - Blankenberge - Ostend - Nieuwpoort - De Panne - Veurne - Diksmuide - Lo - Poperinge - Kemmel - Dikkebus - Ieper (Ypres) - Comines - Kortrijk - Ooidonk - Deurle - Sint-Martens-Latem - Ghent - Wachtebeke - Zelzate - Eeklo - Knokke-Heist - Damme - Brugge (Bruges).

#### 6. Brabant and Antwerp Kempen

Mechelen (Malines) - Lier - Schoten - Brecht - Westmalle - Turnhout - Retie - Geel - Herentals - Lier - Heist-op-den-Berg - Aarschot - Scherpenheuvel - Diest - Sint-Pieters-Rode - Haacht - Keerbergen - Mechelen (Malines).

These holidays are: New Year (January 1st); Easter Monday; Labour Day (May 1st); Ascension Day; Whit Monday; National Day (July 21st); Feast of the Assumption (August 15th); All Saints (November 1st); Armistice Day (November 11th); Christmas Day (December 25).

## Tours and Weekends

### Inclusive Tours

Belgian Tour operators organise short stays of 1 to 3 nights duration, at very moderate prices.

As regards excursions, visitors can choose between three half-day excursions and five whole day excursions.

Further details from the Belgian National Tourist Office.

### Gastronomic weekends

In the low season, special gastronomic weekends are arranged in the Ardennes and on the coast. The «all-inclusive» rates are so reasonable that for the same price as one night's accommodation only during the high season, you can have accommodation and meals on a gastronomic weekend. You will find more details in the special folder telling you all about these weekends.

#### 7. The Limburg Kempen and the Hesbaye

Hasselt - Zolder - Houthalen - Koersel - Leopoldsburg - Bree - Maaseik - Lanklaar - Genk - Bokrijk - Hasselt - Tongeren - Borgloon - Sint-Truiden - Zoutleeuw - Tienen - Leuven (Louvain) - Heverlee - Hamme-Mille - Jodoigne - Folx-les-Caves - Hannut - Sint-Truiden - Hasselt.

#### 8. The Ourthe Valley and the Fagnes

Liège - Saint-Séverin - Huy - Modave - Durbuy - Hotton - La Roche - Nadrin - Houffalize - Burg Reuland - Sankt-Vith - Losheimer Graben - Bütgenbach - Malmédy - Signal de Botrange - Eupen - Verviers - Chaud-fontaine - Liège.

#### Variation (Ourthe and Amblève)

After Houffalize: Baraque de Fraiture - Chevron - Remouchamps - Aywaille - Comblain-au-Pont - Esneux - Tilff - Banneux - Theux - Franchimont - Spa - Coö - Trois-Ponts - Vielsalm - Burg Reuland. Continue as above.

#### 9. The Ardennes, the Meuse Valley and the Gaume

Namur - Profondeville - Annevoie - Dinant - Freyr - Beauraing - Rochehaut - Bouillon - Noirefontaine - Lacuisine - Chiny - Florenville - Orval - Virton - Buzenol-Montauban - Arlon - Habay-la-Neuve - Bastogne - Neufchâteau - Saint-Hubert - Nassogne - Rochefort - Han-sur-Lesse - Lavaux-Sainte-Anne - Celles - Ciney - Spontin - Marche-les-Dames - Namur.

In the provinces of Antwerp, Brabant, Limburg, and East and West Flanders, there are marked itineraries, marked out by hexagonal signs, which can be easily followed. These itineraries, from 50 to 150 Km long, lead you «off the beaten track». Folders describing these itineraries can be obtained from the Provincial Tourist Offices.

## Art and history

Tourists who are interested in the arts or who quite simply love beautiful things will be surprised by the treasure they will find in Belgium. The wealth which the country has to offer in this field is completely out of proportion with its small size. Eight centuries of intensive activity in the arts have filled the Belgian towns with treasures, although very many works of art of Belgian origin are to be found in museums and palaces all over the world.

### The art cities

You will find in the alphabetical index at the end of this brochure a short description of the main Belgian art cities.

The **leading ones** among these are Antwerp, Brugge, Brussels, Ghent, Liège and Tournai. Their architectural and artistic treasures merit a lengthy visit.

Among the other interesting towns we mention Kortrijk, Ieper (Ypres), Leuven, Lier, Mechelen (Malines), Mons, Namur, Nivelles, Oudenaarde, Tongeren and Veurne. Each of these towns has several interesting buildings and/or museums to offer the visitor.

Apart from the historic buildings of the art cities, the tourist will find many churches, castles, abbeys and museums scattered about the country.

At the beginning of this section we gave some suggestions for itineraries which include the majority of the main art cities and the more remote places of interest.

### Architecture

It was the **15th and 16th centuries** in particular which gave Belgium its architectural masterpieces.

There are, however, also some very lovely buildings in the **romanesque** style. The most famous of these is undoubtedly Tournai cathedral (12th century) with its five towers, one of the wonders of mediaeval architecture in Europe. Other noteworthy romanesque churches are to be found at Nivelles, Liège, Tongeren, Jodoigne, Xhignesse and Lobbes.

The cathedrals of Our Lady at Antwerp, Saint-Michael in Brussels, Saint-Rombout in Mechelen, Saint-Bavo in Ghent, Our Lady in Bruges and Saint-Waudru in Mons are some of the many beautiful **gothic** churches in our country.

Some of the churches are worth a visit just to see the churchplate and other items in the treasury. You should not fail to visit the treasures of Tournai cathedral, Saint-Paul's cathedral in Liège, Saint-Waudru in Mons, that of the House of the Sisters of Our Lady at Namur and of the basilica at Tongeren.

The wealth of the Flemish and Walloon towns in the 14th and 15th centuries explains why this period also witnessed the building of so many masterpieces of secular architecture. Everyone knows the Town Hall in Brussels and the magnificent group of Guild Houses around the Grand-Place. Leuven, Bruges and Oudenaarde too have very beautiful gothic town halls. The one at Antwerp is a noteworthy example of the Renaissance style. We must also mention the belfries at Bruges, Ieper (Ypres) (with its splendid Cloth Hall), Ghent, Mons and Tournai.

### Painting

It is above all in painting, that the artistic genius of this country has expressed itself. The Flemish school occupies a leading place in the history of world art.

Flemish painting had two golden eras—the 15th and the 17th centuries.

The 15th century is that of the **Flemish primitives**: Jan Van Eyck, Roger Van der Weyden, Van der Goes, Memling, Gerard David, Dirk Bouts. In the 16th century, just two names to remember—Quentin Metsys and particularly Pieter Bruegel (the Elder). The 17th century is the age of the **Flemish baroque** with Rubens as the leader. Others like Van Dyck and Jordaens were his pupils.

In the 19th, and especially in the 20th century, a revival in painting took place. Ensor, Rik Wouters, Permeke and Magritte have gained world renown.

In museums and churches everywhere in Belgium you will find works by Flemish and Walloon painters.

### Decorative arts

In addition to the outstanding treasure of Hugo d'Oignies at Namur, mention must be made of the amazing font by Renier de Huy (12th century) in Saint-Bartholomew's church in Liège and the font by Guillaume Lefevbre, a native of Tournai, at Halle, of the tombs of Charles the Bold and Mary of Burgundy at Bruges (church of Our Lady), of the brass lecterns made in the Meuse Valley which are found in many of our churches.

As for the Antwerp and Brussels **altar-pieces** of the 15th and 16th centuries, their fame spread throughout Europe.

It is impossible to overlook the renown of our **tapestry-weavers**, whether they be from Tournai, Enghien, Oudenaarde or Brussels and we give as an example the fame in Europe, earned during his lifetime by Van Orley, the designer of so many well-known «Suites» which Belgian and foreign museums are justly proud to own.

Finally it is not perhaps superfluous to point out that the Curtius Museum in Liège houses a marvellous collection of old Belgian and foreign glassware and that this city has become the international glass centre.

### Museums

Here is a selection of the main museums in Belgium. This list has not the pretension of being complete. Admission fees are usually reasonable (sometimes free). Many museums are closed on one day a week (see the local folders).

#### African (art)

TERVUREN: Royal Museum of Central Africa

#### Antiquities (Oriental, Greek, Roman, etc.)

BRUSSELS: Royal Museums of Art and History  
MORLANWELZ: Mariemont Museum (oriental art)

#### Archaeology

ANTWERP: Vleeshuis Museum  
ARLON: Luxembourg Museum  
BRUGES: Gruuthuse Museum  
BRUSSELS: Royal Museums of Art and History

GHENT: Bijloke Museum  
LIÈGE: Curtius Museum  
NAMUR: Archaeological Museum  
TONGEREN: Gallo-roman Museum

#### Arms and armour

BRUSSELS: Halle Gateway Museum  
Royal Museum of the Army and Military History  
(temporarily closed)  
LIÈGE: Arms Museum

#### Brewing

BRUSSELS: Guildhouse of the Brewers

#### Cinema

BRUSSELS: Cinema Museum

**Decorative arts** (crafts, lace, tapestry, furniture, porcelain, silverware, ceramics, etc.)

ANTWERP: Vleeshuis Museum  
Sterckshof Museum (at Deurne)

BRUGES: Gruuthuse Museum  
BRUSSELS: Royal Museums of Art and History  
King's House (City Museum)

GHENT: Fine Arts Museum  
KORTRIJK: Fine Arts Museum  
LAARNE: Castle (silverware)  
LIÈGE: Ansembourg Museum  
NAMUR: Diocesan Museum  
SINT-NIKLAAS: Archaeological and Folklore Museum  
(with Mercator Room)

TURNHOUT: Playing-card Museum  
as well as the treasures in the churches mentioned above.

#### Folklore, local life

ANTWERP: Folklore Museum  
BOUILLON: Ducal Museum  
BRUSSELS: Royal Museums of Art and History  
GHENT: Folklore Museum  
GENK: Bokrijk Open-air Museum  
LIÈGE: Museum of Walloon Life  
SAINT-HUBERT: Fourneau Saint-Michael  
TOURNAI: Tournai House  
VIRTON: Gaume Museum.

#### Hunting

LAVAUX-SAINTE-ANNE: Hunting Museum

#### Manuscripts, old books

ANTWERP: Plantin-Moretus Museum  
BRUSSELS: Royal Library

#### Maritime navigation

ANTWERP: Het Steen (National Maritime Museum)

#### Musical instruments

BRUSSELS: Musical Instruments Museum  
LIÈGE: Grétry Museum

#### Natural History

ANTWERP: Zoological Gardens and Natural History Museum  
BRUSSELS: Royal Institute of Natural Sciences  
LIÈGE: The University aquarium

#### Painting and sculpture

ANTWERP: Royal Museum of Fine Arts  
Middelheim Park Open-air Museum  
Mayer Van den Bergh Museum  
Rubens' House  
BRUGES: Groeninge Museum  
Memling Museum (Saint-John's Hospital)  
BRUSSELS: Museum of Ancient Art  
Royal Museums of Art and History  
King's House (City Museum)

GHENT: Fine Arts Museum  
JABBEKE: Permeke Museum  
LIÈGE: Fine Arts Museum  
OSTEND: Fine Arts Museum  
TOURNAI: Fine Arts Museum

#### Transport

HOUTHALEN: Veteran Cars Museum  
SCHEPDAAL: Tramways Museum



### Literature

Flemish and Walloon writers have contributed to a great extent to literature both in the French and Dutch languages.

One can visit:

— in respect of literature in the **French language**: The Museum of the Spoken Word in Brussels - the Apollinaire Museum at Stavelot - «Het Veerhuis» Museum at Sint-Amands and «Le Caillou qui Bique» at Roisin, which contain souvenirs of Emile Verhaeren.

— in respect of literature in the **Dutch language**: The Archives and Museum of Flemish Cultural Life in Antwerp - the Gezelle Museum at Bruges - the Timmermans-Opsomer Museum in Lier.

### Music

We have already mentioned the very rich **Musical Instruments Museum** in Brussels. Let us also remind you that during the summer season many music festivals are held in Belgium, including the **Festival of Flanders** (May to September) and the **Festivals of Wallonia**. See below under «Festivals».

Every two years the **Queen Elisabeth International Competition** is held in Brussels in which young musicians from all over the world take part.

### Castles

There are several hundred castles and châteaux in Belgium of which about **two dozen** are **regularly open to the public**.

Here is a list of the castles which, at least during the season, are open on a permanent basis (the letter NF mean «not furnished», the letter R «in ruins»):

Aigremont (Awirs)	Ghent - Castle of the Counts (NF)
Annevoie-Bouillon	Horst (Sint-Pieters-Rode) (NF)
Attre	Jehay
Beauvoorde	Laarne
Beersel (NF)	La Roche-en-Andenne (R)
Belœil	Lavaux-Sainte-Anne
Bouillon (NF)	Le Rœulx
Brussels - Royal Palace	Lexhy
Chimay	Logne (R)
Crevecœur (R)	Modave
Ecaussinnes-Lalaing	Poilvache (Yvoir - R)
Franchimont (Theux - R)	Rumbeke
Freyr (Waulsort)	Spontin
Gaasbeek	Vèves (Celles).

### Abbeys

Here are the names of a few abbeys which are **still occupied** by monks and where the church, and sometimes other parts, can be visited (make enquiries about the conditions): Averbode - Chevetogne - Grimbergen - Heverlee - Maredsous - Postal - Tongerlo - Orval.

Other abbeys are **now used for other purposes**. Among the most interesting are the Abbaye de la Cambre in Brussels, Floreffe, the Bijloke Abbey in Ghent, those at Saint-Hubert and Stavelot.

**Abbeys in ruins**: Aulne - Orval (old abbey) - Villers-la-Ville.

### Beguinages

During the Middle Ages and until the 18th century, these were enclosed districts which were inhabited by beguines, women who were called secular nuns. This is a phenomenon peculiar to Flemish towns. Today these beguinages are still very picturesque with their narrow streets and white-washed houses.

The most interesting are those at Bruges, Kortrijk, Ghent, Lier, Leuven and Diest. Entrance is free.

### Battlefields

Many important battles have been fought on Belgian soil.

Some battlefields are worth a visit:

**Bastogne**: (Ardennes Offensive 1944): Mardasson Monument and «Nuts» Museum.

**Ieper** (Ypres): This region was the scene of one of the bloodiest battles of the First World War. There are more than 150 cemeteries in the area.

**Waterloo**: Several monuments and museums (including the Napoleon Museum at the Caillou Farm and the Wellington Museum).

## The coast

The North Sea coast of Belgium stretches for 40 miles, from Knokke, near the Dutch border to De Panne, on the French border, with an almost unbroken chain of resorts between.

The Royal Road, running parallel to the shore, protected behind the sand-dunes, links all the resorts and a tramway also provides services along the entire length of the coast.

Hundreds of beach-cabins and windbreaks have been installed by hotels, agencies and private owners, and in some resorts, beach huts are available to the public. It is also possible to hire deck chairs (15 B.F. per half-day). The gay umbrellas, windbreaks and deck chairs create an atmosphere which is specific to our beaches.

These beaches are a paradise for parents and children where they find everything they need to make their stay at the seaside a pleasant and happy one: fine sand, sunshine, and after a swim, the dunes in which to play or to sunbathe.

**Bathing in the sea is free on all beaches.**

Everyone can enjoy his favourite sport. Bathing, swimming, rowing, golf, sailing, tennis, land-yachting, riding, fishing-facilities are there for all of these.

Wherever you go on the coast, the children have pride of place, for all the beaches shelve away gently and are safe, so that even the toddlers can paddle in the water in complete safety. The wide beaches of firm sand are their kingdom. The little ones build sandcastles whilst their older brothers and sisters can play all kinds of ball games.

**The promenades are closed to traffic** and this means that children can play there, ride a bicycle or a pedal-car without the slightest danger. Since there is such **complete safety**, parents too can relax and enjoy their holiday.

But if after a while, you should become bored with spending day after day lazing in a deck chair, you can try some of the many pastimes offered. The children too will welcome a change.

Why not go for a trip out to sea? (Price: 70 B.F. to 100 B.F.; children: 40 B.F. tot 50 B.F.). Or what about a game of mini-golf? (Price: 25 B.F. to 35 B.F.).

Riding is very popular nowadays. If you are not already perfect in the saddle, you will have the opportunity of improving your riding in one of the many riding-schools (Price: about 140 B.F. per hour).

The children can imitate their elders, but on ponies or donkeys (25 B.F. a ride).

Small bicycles and pedal-cars can be hired (25 B.F. an hour) and also go-karts (30 B.F. an hour).

One usual sport which you might like to try whilst on holiday is **land-yachting**. This exhilarating sport is practised at Middelkerke, Oostduinkerke and De Panne, where the absence of breakwaters on the beach makes it possible to go for long runs at sometimes very high speeds (200 B.F. to 250 B.F. an hour).

If you prefer more worldly entertainments, the **casinos** at Ostend, Knokke, Blankenberge and Middelkerke offer you plenty of choice.

The cosmopolitan resorts of Ostend, Blankenberge and Knokke are especially well-known for the many types of entertainment which they offer and the pleasant holiday atmosphere which the visitor enjoys there.

As a contrast, Zeebrugge, Nieuwpoort, Oostduinkerke, Westende-Lombard-sijde and Wenduine are ideal resorts for family holidays with children. There you will find quiet beaches with plenty of room and even in the height of the season, the number of visitors remains comparatively low. During the holiday season, almost all resorts have a full and varied programme of festivities.

The folklore is also not forgotten, with numerous «Blessings of the Sea». Knokke-Heist has one of the finest flower processions of the country, and Oostduinkerke organises each year, with increasing success, its «Shrimp Festival». The North Sea coast offers not only rest, relaxation, sports and entertainments, but it also offers health-giving holidays. The air, with a high iodine content, is a tonic particularly recommended by doctors especially for children.

## The countryside

One of the reasons why Belgium is so attractive from the tourist point of view is that for such a small country (11,750 square miles), it has such a great variety of scenery. It is not possible to travel more than 20 or 30 miles without noticing a complete change in the countryside. Anyone who crosses the country sees unfold before him a synthesis of the most beautiful and most varied scenery that Europe has to offer.

### The Polders and other Flemish landscapes

You have hardly turned your back on the sea with its beaches and sand dunes than at Het Zoute you are faced with the «**Zwin**». The Zwin is all that remains of an old arm of the sea, up which, in the Middle Ages, ships used to sail to reach the port of Bruges. The Zwin is now a protected nature reserve of 360 acres, where the flora and fauna are unique in Belgium. Visit the bird sanctuary there. It is open all the year round (Entrance: 15 to 35 B.F.).

A little way further inland the **Polders** start. The low-lying land (three feet below sea level) is protected by strong banks and crisscrossed with canals and ditches. The meadows and fertile fields are lined with unending rows of poplars, their tops pointing landwards, bent by the prevailing winds from the sea. Typical villages like Damme and Lissewege are worth a visit.

The Polders stretch out across the north of the country as far as the lower Scheldt. Towards the south the land becomes slightly rolling and gradually rises to form the **hills of West Flanders**.

Mount Kemmel is a popular tourist centre and the Rodeberg, at just over 500 ft, is the highest point in this beautiful region. From the summits of these hills, the views over the surrounding countryside are magnificent. On a clear day, it is possible to see the towers of Ieper, Poperinge and Diksmuide. And one can even catch a glimpse or Armentières and Lille, beyond the frontier. A little to the east of these hills lie the «**Flemish Ardennes**». The main centres of interest of this delightful area are Ouden-aarde, Ronse and Geraardsbergen, with the highest points at Kluisberg (466 ft), Mount Saint-Aubert (484 ft) and the Pottelberg (520 ft).

#### The Kempen (Campine)

Between the Scheldt and the Meuse lies the Kempen, a tourist region which covers the greater part of the provinces of Antwerp and Limburg. The Kempen is made up essentially of vast moors, dunes and bogs with pinewoods and dotted here and there with a cluster of shining silver birches. This is a region of poetry and romanticism. It is indeed a favourite haunt of writers and artists. One can walk here all day long, day after day, far from the noise of the towns.

Among the loveliest beauty-spots in the Kempen, we mention the peaceful **Kalmthout heath**.

Kasterlee is the centre for holidays deep in the countryside of the Kempen. At Mol, the Provincial Estate of «**Zilvermeer**», with its lake, beach, bathing and rowing facilities, set in the middle of woods and dunes, attracts many visitors during the summer months.

The Provincial Estate of **Bokrijk** has an **open-air Museum**, parkland and some small lakes in a beautiful natural setting. In the Open-air Museum, an authentic Kempen village, as well as the centres of a Flemish village and a Brabant village have been reconstructed.

Attention is also drawn to the «**Lage Kempen**» natural park and the Molenheide safari park at Helchteren.

The hotel industry is not yet well developed in the Kempen, but camping sites are numerous in this area.

### The Ardennes and adjoining regions

Once across the line of the Sambre and Meuse valleys, an inexhaustible variety of natural beauty and art treasures lay waiting for you. The Ardennes, the Gaume, Hautes Fagnes, Botte du Hainaut, the Entre-Sambre-et-Meuse, Condroz, Fagne and Famenne are the regions which make up the southern part of Belgium. All of these have their own scenery and characteristics and much with which to reward the attentive tourist. The little village churches like those at Saint-Séverin-en-Condroz, Hastière, Xhignesse, Waha and Saint-Hadelin at Celles-lez-Dinant, as well as larger churches like those at Liège, Huy and Lobbes, betray the fact that they belong to an ancient culture. Stavelot and Visé have very lovely reliquaries: the font in Saint-Bartholomew's in Liège is known all over the world and secular architecture has left us some outstanding châteaux like those at Annevoie, Belœil and Chimay.

Hotels, pensions, camping-sites and bungalows are not lacking in the Ardennes, and in addition, the cuisine is superb.

As for nature itself, it is just as magnificent as the works of man. In unimaginably extensive forests, you will discover little streams meandering this way and that, joining up with each other and finally flowing into the Meuse. The **Semois** for example passes through many pretty towns and villages; Arlon with its Luxembourg Archaeological Museum, Florenville, a highly-esteemed holiday centre (5 miles from the ruins of Orval Abbey). Bouillon and its castle, Botassart and Rochehaut with their incomparable scenic beauty and finally, Bohan, famous for its tobacco. On all sides beauty-spots, as unexpected as they are picturesque, crowd in upon you, including the «Pulpit», the «Stones of the Devil», «The Fairies' Table» and the impressive «Giant's Tomb».

The **Ourthe** runs through Tilff (28 miles of sign-posted paths), Durbuy (the smallest town in Belgium) and La Roche (the largest holiday resort in the Ourthe Valley with 95 miles of sign-posted footpaths).

The **Amblève** Valley is the wildest one in the Ardennes and has some impressive sights like the «Fonds de Quarreux». This river goes through Stavelot (reliquary dating from 1265), Remouchamps (grottoes) and Coö (small waterfall). The Bocq, well-known for its pure water where trout are abundant, flows past the mediaeval castle of Spontin, where there are mineral water springs.

Remouchamps is a gastronomic centre worth knowing.

The **Meuse** makes its way through many important tourist centres: Dinant with its Bayard Rock and its Citadel; Annevoie, its castle and grounds with fountains and bright flowerbeds; Yvoir, Godinne and Profondeville where all types of water-sports are encouraged. As for Namur, thanks to the cathedral, the citadel, the various museums and fine mansions, it has justly acquired the title of the «Pearl of the Meuse». Huy also has an impressive citadel, as well as some interesting churches. Liège, the third city of Belgium coming after Brussels and Antwerp, is just one great «open-air museum», with its many museums and fine churches.

In following the course of the various rivers in the south of our country in order to discover the tourist resorts of this region, we have left out Saint-Hubert and the surrounding area. This charming little town is, indeed, located in the very heart of a great forest of no less than 15,800 acres, a true paradise for the hunter. It is the larger game, stag, deer and wild boar, that is hunted here.

### Lakes

Do you like lakes? Well, these are not lacking in our little country either: we must mention the dam on the Warche with its lake, the one at Robertville and the Gileppe dam. The lake of Virelles, in the south of Hainaut, is the largest one in Belgium. It goes without saying that on all these lakes, facilities exist for sailing and rowing.

### Health resorts

Spa, Chaudfontaine and Ostend are three watering-places which have gained an international reputation. The waters of Spa are recommended in particular for those suffering from heart conditions, who have circulatory disorders, gout, rheumatism, anaemia and disorders of the metabolism. Spa has, in addition, all the installations necessary for physiotherapy.

The medical centre in Ostend has all ultra-modern equipment for treatments using hydrotherapy, heliotherapy, electrotherapy, kinesitherapy and inhalations.

Chaudfontaine has the only natural hot mineral springs in Belgium. The water there rises at a temperature of 208° F. It is alkaline and is used in the treatment of rheumatism and chronic gout. Its radio-activity, although only slight, plays its part in the general stimulation of the organism.

A brochure giving details of these three health resorts can be obtained from the Belgian National Tourist Office.

### Natural parks

The most important natural parks are:

- Soignes Forest** (9,880 acres) in the immediate vicinity of Brussels, including the arboretum at Tervuren.
- The **Provincial Estate of Bokrijk** (1,270 acres). In addition to the open-air museum, this estate also has an arboretum and several small lakes.
- Kalmthout Heath** (4,200 acres).
- The «**Zwin**» (360 acres). Near Knokke-Heist, the «Zwin» is a bird sanctuary on the sea coast.
- Furfooz** (just over 2,000 acres) contains some prehistoric caves and a Roman camp.
- Lesse and Lomme** (about 2,470 acres). Heathland, woods and cliffs in the area around Rochefort.
- Hautes Fagnes** (see below).
- The «**Hautes Fagnes-Eifel**» natural park.
- The «**Lage Kempen**» natural park (many walks through the woods).
- The «**Mechelse Heide**» at Maasmechelen.
- The «**Molenheide**» safari park at Helchteren.

### Grottoes

Anybody who is interested in caving, or just in visiting caverns, will find plenty to keep him occupied in any one of the many grottoes which are one of the special attractions of the Ardennes. Among these are the «Merveilleuse» grotto at **Dinant** and the cavern at **Remouchamps**, which has the longest subterranean navigable river.

There are prehistoric caverns too at **Spy**, **Rochefort**, **Hotton** and in particular those at **Han-sur-Lesse**, with its underground lake. This grotto is considered to be one of the loveliest and the most extensive in Europe, and in addition, boasts that it has the tallest underground chamber in the world (420 ft high). Comblain-au-Pont, Pétigny and Goyet all have underground excavations of great interest to tourists.

### Hautes Fagnes

It is in the East of Belgium that we find the **highest region of the country**. The Baraque Michel, the Mont Rigi and the Signal de Botrange rise to heights of between 2,215 ft and 2,275 ft above sea level. They watch over the Hautes Fagnes (High Moors) and the Hertogenwald which stretches away over the border into Germany. The Hautes Fagnes form a



unique nature reserve with subalpine vegetation which is not found elsewhere except on the much higher plateaus of Central Europe. In spite of many precautions, it is easy to lose one's way in the fagnes, and for this reason, we advise you strongly not to explore them on your own. **Excursions in groups**, led by experienced guides who know the region like the backs of their hands, are arranged from the towns in the area.

## Sports

Whatever your tastes, facilities for the practice of many sports exist at all seasons of the year.

### Rock-climbing

Belgium is not a mountainous country, but is is possible to practise rock-climbing there on the cliffs along the banks of the Meuse, the Ourthe, the Molignée and the Samson. The Belgian Alpine Club has a climbing school at Freyr. Information: The Belgian Alpine Club, Square Ambiorix 37, 1040 Brussels - Tel.: 02/734.70.04.

### Skiing

In winter there are opportunities for skiing in a series of well-equipped resorts in the province of Liège. The weather on the highlands of the Ardennes can be compared with that of a winter resort at an altitude of 3,900 ft and in a normal winter, snow is plentiful from December to March. The main centres are at Bütgenbach, Jalhay, Francorchamps, Robertville-Ovifat and Bévercé-Malmédy, Eupen, Trois-Ponts and Spa. At Liège, Spa, Jalhay, Verviers, Robertville and Ovifat you can hire equipment for skiing at very reasonable cost. Further information can be obtained from the Tourist Federation of the province of Liège, 33, avenue Blonden, B-4000 Liège. Tel.: 041/52.20.60. In the province of Luxembourg at Baraque Fraiture, Bihain, two ski-runs. Reception hut. Hire of equipment. Information: M. Close, 6689 Bihain. Tel.: 080/41.87.64.

### Aquatic sports

There are countless opportunities for sailing and rowing. Along the North Sea coast, you can drop anchor in the ports of Zeebrugge, Blankenberge, Ostend and Nieuwpoort. In the Ardennes, the rivers are suitable for canoeing, and there are many lakes where you can indulge in the delights of leisurely rowing or the pleasures of sailing. And let us not forget that sport peculiar to the Belgian coast: land-yachting, which can be practised on the beaches of the West Coast (from Oostduinkerke to De Panne). There are facilities for water-skiing at several places, including Hofstade (200-acre lake), at Overmere-Donk (215 acres), on the lake of Viralles (300 acres), on the Meuse, the Scheldt, the Albert Canal and other water-courses. Some addresses:

Belgian Union for Watersports, De Frélaan 15, B-1180 Brussels. Tel.: 02/648.81.80.

Brussels Royal Yacht Club, Vilvoordsesteenweg 1, 1000 Brussels.

Antwerpse Yacht Club, De Gryspeerstraat 21, B-2100 Deurne.

Royal Yacht Club of Belgium, Thonetlaan 133, B-2000 Antwerpen.

North Sea Yacht Club, Montgomerykaai 1, B-8400 Ostend.

Koninklijke Oostendse Yachtclub, E. Moreauxlaan 2, B-8400 Ostend.

Vlaamse Vereniging voor Watersport, Beatrijslaan 25-27

Antwerp - Linkeroever.

Tel.: 031/19.22.07.

### Tennis - Golf

Tennis courts with all amenities are found both on the coast, in the centre of the country and in the Ardennes. There are golf courses at Antwerp (Kapellenbos), Brussels (Tervuren), Dinant (Houyet), Ghent (Sint-Martens-Latem), Grez-Doiceau, Houthalen, Keerbergen, Knokke-Heist, Liège (Sart-Tilman), Mons (Erbisœul), Ostend (Klemskerke) and Spa.

### Angling

Fishing from boats at sea (starting at Nieuwpoort, Ostend and Zeebrugge) casting in the rivers of the Ardennes, groundbait fishing, sea angling from jetties and breakwaters, angling in ponds and canals: there is something for all anglers and for all tastes.

The main types of fish found are the trout, chub, roach and carp. It is necessary to have a valid fishing licence, of which there are six types available, costing from 30 to 500 B.F. These are issued in all post offices in the country, are valid for the year of issue and are not transferable.

### Hunting and Shooting

Large game (wild boar, stag) is hunted in the forests of the Ardennes. There are hunts and shoots of smaller game throughout the country.

It is not possible to shoot game simply on presentation of a game licence.

Indeed, in Belgium, all shooting and hunting grounds are leased or belong to individuals. But you must have a licence to carry a sporting gun, the cost of which is 3.920 B.F. in all cases and 10% tax. Belgian licence holders can obtain for their guests from abroad, a game licence valid for five consecutive days for 980 B.F. + 10% tax.

It is therefore necessary for visitors from abroad to be in contact with Belgian huntsmen or owners of shooting grounds. The Royal St. Hubert Club, 1, Place Jean Jacobs, Brussels 1000, can help them in making the necessary

### Riding and Horse-Racing

Along the coast and in many places inland, riding stables exist where horses can be hired and many of them also arrange lessons. Rides from 2 to 12 days, can be organised by «Hippotour», 12, rue du Moulin, 1331 - Rosières. Tel.: 653.30.41.

A folder presented by the Belgian National Tourist Office entitled «Belgium on Horseback» gives details of possible rides and organised events for riders.

Full information on jumping and horseriding events in Belgium, can be obtained from the Fédération Belge des Sports Equestres, 19, champ du Vert Chasseur, Brussels 1180. Tel.: 02/374.47.34 and from Hippotour, 12 rue du Moulin, 1331 Rosières.

For racing enthusiasts there is a choice of several race-courses: at Ostend (the Wellington Hippodrome - in summer), the Groenendael course at Boitsfort, and those at Sterrebeek (trotting) and Waregem (steeplechase - end of August).

A programme covering all these courses can be obtained from the Belgian National Tourist Office.

## Folklore

If you like folklore and merriment, Belgium can offer you a perpetual spectacle. Carnivals, ancient customs and commemorations of historic or legendary happenings bring gaiety throughout the year to the towns and villages. The Belgians have a very pronounced taste for celebrations and festivities of all kinds.

### Carnivals

Carnivals are held almost everywhere in the country, but the presentation of these carnival festivities varies greatly from one region to another, whether it be in Wallonia, Limburg or Flanders.

**Binche** has one of the most famous traditional carnivals in Europe. Its authenticity is undisputed. Celebrations start on Quinquagesima Sunday, continue on the Monday and on Shrove Tuesday comes the parade of the famous Gilles.

The «Cwarmé» or carnival of **Malmédy** has its parade with decorated floats, masked performers, satirical sketches, and masked balls.

Every year **Stavelot** celebrates its famous «Laetare» (mid-Lent carnival). The parade is lead by the «Blancs Moussis», draped completely in white cloth with their distinctive masks with the long red nose, and brandishing bags of confetti.

The carnival at **Eupen** has something of a Rhenish character. It reaches its climax on «Rosenmontag», celebrated on the eve of Shrove Tuesday. The carnival at **Aalst** starts on Quinquagesima Sunday (parade) and reaches its high spot on Shrove Tuesday, which by tradition is the day of the «Vuil Jeannetten» (fancy-dress based on imitated cast-off clothing).

**Fosses-la-Ville** is well-known for its carnival of the «Chinels» (Laetare Sunday - mid-Lent). Dressed in resplendent satin costumes, the «Chinels» dance like living dolls.

Carnivals also take place at **La Louvière**, **Ostend** (with the Ball of the Dead Rat), **Hasselt** and **Maaseik**.

Finally, do not forget the famous «Poraïs» of **Tilff-sur-Ourthe** whose costume and legend is based on «the leek».

### The giants

These «giants» are a special feature of folklore in Belgium. They are huge figures, usually mounted on wicker frameworks, sometimes as tall as the rooftop. They take part in traditional parades and festivals and are generally reincarnations of historical or legendary characters. They are found scattered throughout the country at Nivelles, Ath, Geraardsbergen, Aalst, Lier, Arlon and in many other towns.

### Processions and pageants

Brussels sets the form with the aristocratic parade of the «Ommegang»,

a reconstitution of the original one held in 1549 in the presence of Charles V (in July).

Some deeply religious and mystical processions take place here and there in the country; the famous **Procession of the Holy Blood** at Bruges (in May), the Procession of the **Penitents at Veurne** (July), those at Lessines, Hakendover, Tournai and Ronse. In Bruges, the Pageant of the Golden Tree recalls the Burgundian period when the town was a flourishing city.

In Mons the hard-fought and spectacular **battle of the Lumeçon** takes place each year and in it Saint-George always triumphs over the dragon, nicknamed the «doudou».

#### Military marches

These are another famous feature of folklore in Belgium and belong to the region lying between the Sambre and Meuse rivers. They are parades in which sturdy «marchers» participate, dressed in very colourful military uniforms, of the Napoleonic period. Each «march» takes place on a different date, starting on the Easter Monday. The most well-known are the long «**March of Saint-Rolende**» (22 miles) at Gerpinnes (Whit Monday) and the «**March of the Madeleine**» at Jumet. There are also «marches» at Walcourt, Thuin and Ham-sur-Heure.

### Kermesses, ducasses and other festivities

The summer brings a spate of fairs of all kinds, with much noisy merrymaking in all corners of the country. These are often religious in origin, held on the anniversary of the dedication of a church, when a yearly fair took place. At this time of the year, on the coast, «**blessing of the sea**» ceremonies are held and at Sint-Truiden the **orchards** then in bloom are blessed, whilst **interwoven flowerheads** decorate the floats at Spa or form **floral carpets** at Lochristi.

#### Beer festivals, Breughel feasts

Autumn is the season of the big beer festivals; the Breughel feast at Wingene in September, every other year, and the annual «Oktoberfeesten» at Wieze.

#### Folklore museums

In Brussels you can see the famous Toone marionnettes and the impressive wardrobe of Manneken-Pis.

Many towns and some villages have folklore museums. Let us just mention the ones at Antwerp, Ghent, Brussels, Liège, Tournai and Virton, the famous open-air museum at **Bokrijk** (the largest in Europe) and the «Fourneau Saint-Michel» at Saint-Hubert in the Ardennes.

#### Principals events

**Quinquagesima Sunday**

Malmedy Carnival Parade

**Quinquagesima Monday**

Eupen: Rosenmontag (carnival Parade)

**Shrove Tuesday:**

Binche: Carnival

**Laetare (Mid-Lent):**

Fosses-la-Ville: Parade of the «Chinels»

Stavelot: Parade with the «Blancs Moussis»

Tilff-sur-Ourthe: Carnival of the «Poraïs»

**Good Friday:**

Lessines: Procession of the Penitents and Entombment

**Easter Monday:**

Lembeek: Military March of St. Veronus

Hakendover: Equestrian procession

**May 1st:**

Rutten: Play of St. Evermeire

**2nd Sunday of May:**

Ieper: Festival of the Cats

**Ascension Day:**

Bruges: Procession of the Holy Blood

**Last Sunday of may :**

Ostend: Blessing of the Sea

**Whit-Monday:**

Gerpinnes: St. Rolende March

Ecaussinnes-Lalaing: Matrimonial Tea Party

Soignies: Journey of St. Vincent

**Trinity Sunday:**

Mons: Procession of the Golden Coach and the «Lumecon»

Walcourt: Procession of Our Lady

Ronse: «Fiertel» or St. Hermes procession

**1st Sunday of June:**

Ligny: Procession of the «Five Days»

**3rd Sunday of June:**

Oostduinkerke: Shrimp Festival

**2nd Sunday of July:**

Schoten: International Dance Festival

Tielt: Festival of Europe

**Beginning of July:**

Brussels: Ommegang

**21st July:**

Barvaux-sur-Ourthe: Meeting of Twins

**Sunday nearest to 21st July:**

Jumet: March of the Madeleine

**August:**

Bruges: Festival of the Canals (every 2 or 3 years)

**9th August:**

Brussels: Planting of the Maytree

**15 August:**

Liège: Festival of the Outre-Meuse

**4th or last Sunday of August:**

Ath: Parade of the Giants

**2nd Sunday of September:**

Wingene: Breughelian Feast (every 2 years)

**Last Sunday of September:**

Wieze: Beer Festival

**3rd November:**

St. Hubert: Mass of St. Hubert

**1st Sunday of November:**

Scherpenheuvel: Procession with candles

**25th December:**

Verviers: «Bethlehem of Verviers».

## Entertainments

### Theatre - Opera - Ballet

In each large town there is at least one professional theatre or opera company. In addition, some excellent amateur companies present avant-garde plays.

Belgium also has a famous ballet company. The «**20th Century Ballet**», under its director, the choreographer Maurice Béjart, is indeed well-knowh all over the world. This company is attached to the Théâtre Royal de la Monnaie in Brussels.

Two other companies, although created only a few years ago, have, nevertheless, distinguished themselves on a national level. These are the «**Ballet van Vlaanderen**» (attached to the Royal Opera at Antwerp) and the «**Ballet de Wallonie**».

### Festivals

It is said that «little» Belgium is one of the countries where there are the most festivals. In order to justify this reputation, we will point out below those festivals which appear to us to be of most interest for the visitor. The **Festival of Flanders** is undoubtedly the biggest in Belgium and **one of the ten most important music festivals in Europe**.

The **spring section** of the festival (in April, May and June) offers plays from many countries in Antwerp, choirs in Kortrijk, sacred music at Tongeren and concerts in the chateau at Sint-Truiden.

As for the **summer section**, this festival arranges various musical events from August 1st to September 20th:

— in Bruges: two weeks are devoted respectively to the organ, the harpsichord or to polyphony and a great baroque composer;

— in Mechelen (Malines) it is the organ which has pride of place.

In each of the towns of the festival, i.e. Ghent, Leuven and Brussels, performances are given by not less than five international orchestras, many foreign opera companies, almost all the Belgian ensembles, as well as a number of ballet companies.

It is interesting to note that some of these events are held in old historic residences.

**The price of tickets is very reasonable.** It is possible to have a season-ticket at a cost of 1,500 B.F. for 18 concerts spread over three weeks. INFORMATION: Festival of Flanders - B.R.T.-Omroepcentrum - lokaal 9 L 26 - Reyerslaan 52 in B-1040 Brussels - Tel.: 02/735.62.87.

The «**European Youth Music Festival**» which takes place at **Neerpelt** in the Spring, should be noted, and likewise the «Jazz Festival» at Bilzen, held in the Summer.

As part of the **Festivals of Wallonia**, concerts are given in the rococo theatre of the castles of the Princes of Chimay at the beginning of the







and folklore), Fine Arts museum, Ethnographic museum, Museum of natural sciences - European Music Festival (August 20-September 20).  
**In the district:** Cultivation of begonias.

**GERAARDSBERGEN:** Main Square - Oudeberg (hill overlooking the town), fine view - On the first Sunday of Lent, «Krakelingenworp» and «Tonnekensbrand» (folklore celebrations).

**HAKENDOVER:** In the church: altarpiece - On Easter Monday, famous procession on horseback through the fields.

**HALLE\*:** Basilica of Our Lady (interior) - Town Hall.

**HAN-SUR-LESSE\*\*:** Grottoes with the largest underground chamber in Europe (420 ft), underground lake - Wild life park (visits arranged in safari cars).

**HASSELT:** Church of Our Lady (interior) - Saint-Quintin's church (furnishings) - «'t Sweert» House.

**In the district:** (5 miles away) Bokrijk.

**HAUTES-FAGNES\*\*:** Countryside of wide expanses of heathland of bleak appearance, the monotony of which is broken by pinetrees - Average height: 1,950 ft - Good view over the area from the top of the Signal de Botrange (tower) (2,275 fr, the highest point in Belgium).

**HERENTALS:** Church of Saint-Waudru (altar-piece) - Cloth Hall (belfry, carillon) - Beguinage.

**HOFSTADE:** Lake (nearly 200 acres) with sandy beach and full facilities for tourists.

**HOTTON-SUR-OURTHE\*:** Grottoes of the «Thousand and One Nights».

**HOUTHALEN:** Provincial Car museum - «Kelchterhoef» recreational centre.

**HUIZINGEN:** Provincial estate (small lake, animals, flowers, playing fields, sports grounds, swimming-pool, etc.).

**HUY\*\*:** Collegiate church of Our Lady (gothic) (Bethlehem porch, very rich treasury) - Citadel (panorama, cable-car) - Saint-Mengold fountain - Saint-Peter's church - Folklore museum - Ruins of the abbey of Neuf-moustier (tombstone of Peter the Hermit) - Picturesque narrow streets.

**IEPER (Ypres)\*\*:** Completely destroyed in 1914-18, then rebuilt following the old plans - One of the most impressive mediaeval towns in Flanders - Cloth Hall (belfry) - Saint-Martin's church - Old houses - Ramparts - Moats - Menin gate (memorial to those who died in the 1914-18 War and who have no known grave) - Fine mansions.

**IZEGEM:** Shoe museum.

**JABBEKE\*:** Permeke museum.

**JALHAY\*:** Gileppe dam.

**KALMTHOUT:** Very beautiful scenery (heathland) - Nature reserve.

**KNOKKE-HEIST\*:** Seaside resort - Casino - Nature reserve «Zwin».

**KOKSIJDE (Coxysde):** The highest dunes on the Belgian coast - Ruins of the «Ter Duinen» abbey.

**KORTRIJK (Courtrai)\*:** Important manufacturing centre (textiles and furniture) - Scene of the battle of the Golden Spurs (1302) - Main Square with Town Hall (carved chimneypieces) and belfry (carillon) - Saint-Martin's cathedral (tabernacle) - Church of Our Lady (statue of Saint-Catherine, Elevation of the Cross by Van Dyck) - Beguinage - Broel towers.

**LAARNE\*:** Fortified castle, surrounded by water, containing the richest collection of silverware in Europe.

**LA ROCHE\*:** Well-known Ardennes tourist centre - Lovely countryside - Castle in ruins (floodlighting, son and lumière).

**LAVAUX-SAINTE-ANNE:** Feudal castle housing the Belgian national Hunting museum.

**LE RÆULX\*:** Château of the Princes of Croy (15th century) - Some 16th century houses.

**LESSIVE:** Earth station for telecommunication via Satellite (accessible May to September).

**LEUVEN (Louvain)\*\*:** Was the first Catholic university town and is still the largest Catholic university - Town Hall, unique in gothic flamboyant style - Saint-Peter's church (interior, triptych by Dirk Bouts) - Saint-Michael's church - Saint-Gertrude's church - Cloth Hall - University library (carillon) - Beguinage - Music Festival.

**LIÈGE\*\*\*:** Industrial centre and important art city of the Meuse basin - Centre of Mosan art: treasury of the cathedral of Saint-Paul, octagonal church of Saint-James (cupola and romanesque tower), calvary, madonna and «Sedes Sapientiae»; Holy Cross church with double choir and amazing Key of Saint-Hubert (8th century), romanesque reliquary with three wings; Saint-Bartholomew's church (Rhenish Mosane style) and font; Saint-Denis' church with a 16th century altar-piece - Very rich museums: Curtius museum displaying a gospel book of Notger more than 1.000 years old; Ansembourg museum (Liège decorative art); Grétry museum; Fine Arts museum and Arms museum - Perron - Saint-John fountain - View points from the top of the Cointe hill and the citadel.

**LIER (Lierre)\*:** Saint-Gommarus' church (stained-glass windows, roodscreen) - Town Hall - Belfry - Beguinage (church) - Zimmer tower (astronomical clock) - Timmermans and Opsomer museum.

**LISSEWEGE:** Pretty village in the polders - Fortified church (tower) - Ter Doest Barn.

**LOUVAIN-LA-NEUVE (Ottignies):** new university. Modern architecture.

**MAASEIK:** Church (treasury) - Main Square - Old houses - Gastronomic speciality: knapkoek.

**MALMÉDY\*:** Picturesque little town and walks in the wooded hills around it - Carnival.

**MAREDSOUS:** Gothic abbey reconstructed in 1872 - Beautiful scenery.

**MARIEMONT:** Estate: castle-museum (important collection of porcelain and archeological funds) - Grounds and modern sculptures - Very lovely rose-beds.

**MECHELEN (Malines)\*\*:** Gothic cathedral of Saint-Rombout (splendid 318 ft high tower, panorama; one of the best carillons in Belgium) - Market Square with Town Hall, old Aldermen's House, gothic Cloth Hall - Saint-John's church (Adoration of the Wise Men, triptych by Rubens) - Church of Our Lady of the Dyle (The miraculous draught of fishes by Rubens) - Church of Our Lady of Hanswijk - Brussels gate - Museums - Lace - Law Courts.

**MOL:** Atonomic energy centre.

**In the region:** «Zilvermeer» lake and beach - Abbey of Postel.

**MONS\*:** Town rich in works of art, cultural and intellectual life - Saint-Waudru's church (reliquary and the Golden Car) - Belfry (panorama) - Town Hall - Museums.

**NADRIN:** Hérou Cliff (magnificent view over the surrounding country side).

**NAMUR\*\*:** Citadel (panorama, cable-car, park, casino, open-air theatre) - House of the Sisters of Our Lady: treasury - Baroque church of Saint-Loup - Saint-Aubin's cathedral (paintings) - Diocesan museum in classical style - Croix Mansion - Archeological museum, particularly interesting for its Roman and Merovingian art (including glass and ornaments of the 1st to 7th centuries).

**In the district:** On the road to Marche: «Lilliput» (miniature town with scale models of the main buildings in Belgium).

**NIEUWPOORT (Nieupoort):** Yacht and fishing harbour - Seaside resort - Yser sluice-gates.

**NINOVE:** Church (wood carvings) - Cow gate.

**NISMES:** Grottoes and «Eau Noire».

**In the district:** «Fondry des Chiens» (scenery, geological phenomenon).

**NIVELLES\*:** Romanesque collegiate church of Saint-Gertrude - Convent and church of the Recollects - Archeological museum - Dodaine park.

**OOIDONK:** Estate and castle of Ooidonk which contains some very beautiful French furniture and rare collector's items.

**OOSTENDE (Ostend)\*:** «Queen of the seaside resorts» - Watering-place - Port - Casino - James Ensor museum - «Mercator» sailing ship.

**ORVAL\*:** Abbey: ruins and new buildings - Countryside.

**OUDENAARDE (Audenarde)\*:** Town Hall in flamboyant Gothic - Cloth Hall - Church of Our Lady of Pamele (Scheldt gothic) - Saint-Walburge's church - Hospital of Our Lady: tapestries.

**OVERMERE:** Lakes (120 acres): water-sports - Duck sanctuary.

**REMOUCHAMPS\*:** Remarkable grottoes. The longest subterranean river. The «Fonds de Quarreux». National Park «La Heid des Gattes».

**ROBERTVILLE:** Popular holiday centre, located to the south of the Fagnes - Countryside - Dam and artificial lake - Castle of Renastene - Signal de Botrange (highest point in Belgium: 2,275 ft) - Winter sports (skiing).

**ROCHEFORT\*:** Grottoes of the Lomme.

**RONQUIÈRES\*:** Inclined plane, lock unique in Europe, 1,520 yards long for boats weighing up to 1,350 tons, located on the Brussels-Charleroi canal - Tower (view point).

**RONSE (Renaix):** Romanesque church of Saint-Hermes (crypt and treasury) - Folklore museum.

**RUPELMONDE:** Birthplace of the famous geographer Mercator - Gothic church (rebuilt in 18th century) - Ruins of the old castle of the Counts.

**SAINT-HUBERT\*:** Basilica (interior) - Church of Saint-Giles - Scenery - Place of pilgrimage.

**In the district:** «Fourneau Saint-Michel» (Museum of the Forge, clog-makers shop, old smelting works, etc.).

**SINT-AMANDS:** Tomb of Emile Verhaeren on the banks of the Scheldt (scenery) - Emile Verhaeren museum.

**SINT-NIKLAAS (Saint-Nicolas):** Has the largest market square in Belgium (nearly 8 acres) - Saint-Nicholas' church - Town Hall (belfry, carillon) - Museum (Mercator room) - Heirman astronomical clock.

**SINT-TRUIDEN (Saint-Trond):** Market Place with Town Hall (belfry, carillon), perron, church of Our Lady - Romanesque church of Saint-Peter - Saint-Gangelof's church - Benedictine abbey (tower, huge gateway) - Festraets astronomical clock.

**SOIGNIES:** Saint-Vincent's church in Romanesque style - Cemetery chapel - Old houses.

**SPA\*:** Famous watering-place and holiday centre - Saint-Remacle's church - Town museum - Park of the Seven Hours - Ardennes Fauna and Battle of the Ardennes museum - Casino - Scenery.

**SPONTIN\*:** Feudal castle surrounded by water, with very interesting interior.

**STAVELOT\*:** Saint-Sebastian's church (romanesque reliquary of Saint-Remacle - Former abbey - Town Hall - Apollinaire museum - Tanning and Fine Arts museums - Perron fountain - Carnival.

**TERVUREN\*:** Museum of Central Africa - Beautiful park.

**THUIN:** Pretty location - Belfry (view point) - Old ramparts- Notger Tower - Hanging gardens - Panoramas - Folklore military marches.

**TIENEN (Tirlemont):** Gothic church of Our Lady of the Lake - Romanesque church of Saint-Germanus (carillon) - Town Hall - Tumuli.

**TONGEREN (Tongres)\*:** The oldest town in Belgium - Basilica of Our Lady (treasury, altar-piece, statue of Christ, romanesque cloisters) - Town Hall (museum) - Roman walls and mediaeval town fortifications - Visé gate (Moerepoort) - Beguinage - Gallo-roman museum.

**TOURNAI\*\*:** One of the oldest towns in Gaul - First capital of the West - Cathedral of Our Lady with five towers, master-piece of romanesque architecture (treasury, Rubens' paintings, Jordaens, etc.) - The oldest

belfry in Belgium (800 years!) (carillon) - Cloth Hall (paintings) - Pont des Trouis - Henry IV and Marvis towers - Many old houses (mainly romanesque) - 7 churches - Ramparts - Museums: Fine Arts, folklore, natural sciences, history and archaeology - Many old buildings.

**VAL-SAINT-LAMBERT:** World-famous crystal works (can be visited).

**VEURNE (Furnes)\*:** Typical town - Market Square with Town Hall in Flemish Renaissance style, Law Courts (belfry), Spanish lodge, Saint-Walburge's church - Saint-Nicholas' Church - Procession of the Penitents.

**VILLERS-LA-VILLE\*:** Well-knows ruins of the abbey.

**VIRTON:** Regional museum of the Gaume.

**VISÉ:** Collegiate church (huge romanesque reliquary) - Town Hall - Robinson island (beach, swimming-pool, water-sports).

**WACHTEBEKE:** Provincial recreational centre.

**WALCOURT:** Basilica of Saint-Materne, which contains the oldest statue of the Virgin in Belgium - Big military march (Trinity Sunday).

**WATERLOO:** Scene of the famous battle (which in fact took place for the greater part on the territory of other parishes) - Historical farms - Monuments - Museums: Wellington, Napoleon.

**WIEZE:** Beer Festival (October).

**ZEEBRUGGE (Zeebruges):** Second Belgian sea-port, protected by a mole which goes over 1 1/2 miles out to sea - Also yacht and fishing harbour.

**ZILLEBEKE:** Safari-Park.

**ZOLDER:** Terlamen car-racing circuit.

**ZOUTLEEUEW (Léau)\*:** Small Flemish town with outstanding buildings - Saint-Leonard's church (works of art) - Town Hall - Cloth Hall.

To obtain  
more detailed  
information,

send\* us  
this coupon









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## museums

With such a high level of artistic achievement, it is natural for Belgium to have given birth to a great number of museums. They are to be found not only in the big cities but also in the most unexpected places. Some, to say the least, are unusual. Where would you expect to see a museum of playing cards? There is one at Turnhout. A museum of Hunting at Lavaux St.-Anne, of Central Africa, at Tervuren, in a lovely park. Oriental Art at Mariemont. At Jabbeke you can see the masterpieces of Constant Permeke: canvases of Flemish peasants, and fishermen so real they almost talk to you. In the open air is a museum of Roman ruins, Buzénol-Montauban. Many of the cathedrals are museums within themselves. Here you can see pictures by the masters; tapestries, sculptures, and carvings from ages of the past, when princes and merchants thought it essential to patronise the arts for culture and posterity.



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- 1 Helmet in the Porte de Hal Museum, Brussels
- 2 "Madonna with Canon Van der Paele" by van Eyck in the Groeninge Museum, Bruges
- 3 "The Intrigue" by Ensor in the Museum of Fine Arts, Antwerp
- 4 Shrine presented by Charles The Bold to the cathedral of St.-Paul, Liège
- 5 Middelheim Museum of Sculpture, Antwerp
- 6 Ruins of the Abbey of Villers-la-Ville
- 7 The American monument at Bastogne in memory of the Battle of the Ardennes-1944
- 8 The mound at Waterloo. Belgian-Dutch Monument
- 9 The Zoo at Antwerp
- 10 13th century Beguinage at Kortrijk
- 11 The open-air Museum at Bokrijk old style farm houses and buildings

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## interesting excursions

The pictures on this page show you some of the places worth going out of your way to see.

**The Zoos.** Antwerp, with its Dolphinarium, is one of the most modern in Europe. At Han-sur-Lesse there is a Safari-Park of wide open spaces.

**Diamond cutting.** Antwerp is the world's biggest market for diamonds. Visits to the diamond centre can be arranged. For an interesting view of the 3rd largest Port of the world take a pleasure boat trip on the Scheldt.

**Begonia fields and carpets.** At Lochristi in August there is an exhibition of carpets designed with begonias.

**See the sloping lock** at Ronquières, an engineering feat unique in the world. For historians the battlefields of Waterloo, Bastogne, the IJzer, the abbeys of Orval, Maredsous, Chevetogne. Find your way to the places of pilgrimage-Beauraing, Scherpenheuvel, and see the colossal Gileppe dam.



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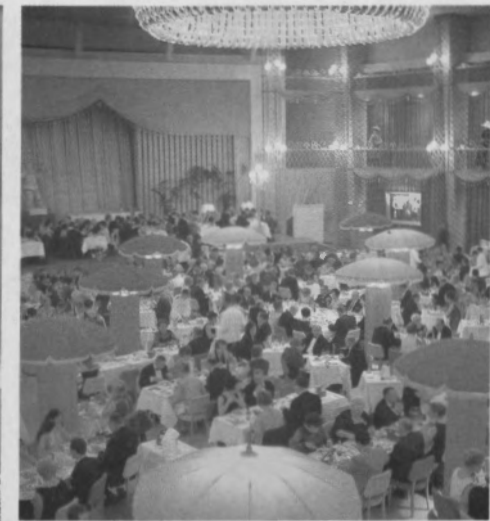
# gastronomics



## Belgian cuisine is one of the best in the world.

It is not that the Belgians wanted to be different; it happened they adopted and adapted the best of the French culinary arts and gave them a special touch which can only be described as Belgian. There are thousands of small restaurants all with their own personality and specialities and where you can eat well at a modest price.

**Wherever you go**, especially in the Ardennes, you will find the same. There is a big choice of first class restaurants, to some of which gastronomes go almost to worship what they eat. But wherever you eat in Belgium, you will find something cooked to your liking, completely satisfying and real value for money. There is a wide choice of beers from the full bodied Trappist, to medium and light. Beware of Belgian pastries and chocolates, they lead you into temptation!

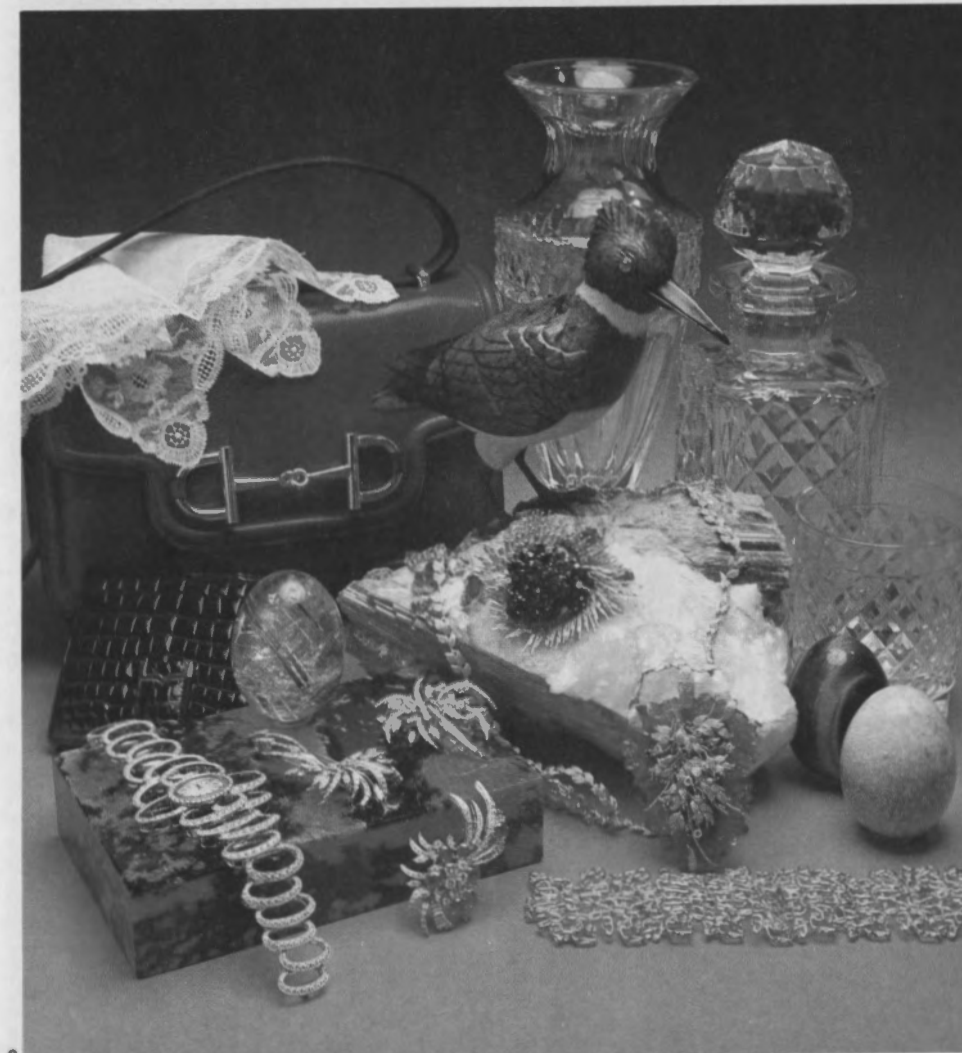


# special shopping

**For collectors, antique shops are not only in the towns**, but tucked away everywhere. In some of the smaller villages it is possible to find a real bargain. Brussels and Bruges lace are always a good buy, but be sure you get the genuine article. There is a big choice of leather goods. Go for quality and design, more expensive but cheaper in the long run.

**For that special souvenir** there are shops everywhere. Cut glass — buy the celebrated make of Val-St.-Lambert. Diamonds — you can buy them guaranteed. Hand made engraved sporting guns from Liège have over 500 years craftsmanship behind every one.

- 1 Delicacies. Belgian pastries and chocolates
- 2 Belgian beers
- 3 Gastronomic week-end in Ostend
- 4 Brussels restaurant
- 5 Antique shop at Damme
- 6 A wide choice of luxury goods
- 7 Modern arcades make shopping fun
- 8 High Fashion is displayed in elegant Belgian shops





# folklore



Possibly one of the reasons the Belgians are so friendly is because they can always find a good reason for a party. It could stem from their love of carnivals, which have always been a sort of safety valve throughout their history. The season for all these events starts in January, swelling to a grand crescendo on Shrove Tuesday with the procession of the dancing Gilles at Binche.

A Sunday early in Lent, thousands flock to see the Blanc Moussis of Stavelot and the Jesters of Fosse. Carnival traditions in Flanders are very different from the Walloon. Eupen is near to the Rhine carnivals. More often than not these carnivals are based on very ancient tradition and are fundamentally authentic.

The procession of the Holy Blood is held in the 4th week in May in Bruges. In late July the inspiring procession of the Penitents in Veurne. The festival of the Lumeçon in Mons, on Trinity Sunday, ends with the fight of St. George and the Dragon. Early in May you can see the Festival of the Cats in Ieper (Ypres).

The Giants, the heroes of old legends are represented by the locals who participate in full Giant regalia. A good example of the influence on the fantasy of Giants can be seen in the marriage of Gouyasse at Ath.

Carnivals, fetes, processions, they go on from Fools Monday in January to the Games of Bethlehem in St.-Severin-en-Condroz in December.



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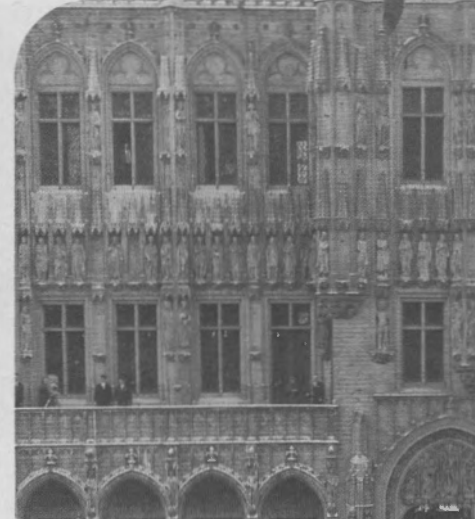
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- 1 The march of Sainte Rolande at Gerpinnes (Whit Monday)
- 2 The "Blancs-Moussis" of Stavelot (Midlent)
- 3 Good Friday Procession at Lessines
- 4 A "Chinel" at Fosse
- 5 Tournai. Pageant
- 6 Brueghelian Feast at Huizingen
- 7 Bruges. Procession of the Holy Blood (Ascension Day)
- 8 The "Lumeçon" at Mons (Trinity Sunday)
- 9 The giant horse Bayard in the Procession of Giants at Ath (4th Sunday in August)
- 10 The celebrated "Ommegang" at the Grand'Place in Brussels (July)
- 11 Carnival at Aalst
- 12 ... and at Eupen



# spectacles



**Festivals:** From April to September Flanders promotes a succession of festivals which unfold in seven towns. Historic buildings such as castles and cathedrals are frequently used as a background to provide a beautiful setting. In Wallonia, Namur presents a series of musical festivals in many castles and châteaux, where you will more than likely be welcomed by the lord and lady of the estate. The whole atmosphere is charming, warm and friendly.

**Theatres, ballets, concerts.** The four big towns of Belgium are great patrons of the theatrical arts. The Belgian Ballet of the 20th Century has a high international reputation.

**Chimes.** Carillon concerts are a characteristic of Flemish towns. With the illuminations of ancient buildings, these concerts held in Bruges, Mechelen and other towns will always be a pleasant memory.

**Nights out:** In Belgium, whatever pleasure you seek is somewhere near. The big cities, Brussels, Antwerp, Liège, have theatres, cinemas, night-clubs and discotheques which are increasing everywhere. On the coast there is of course the same grand choice of entertainment including some magnificent casinos. Many cafés have music where you can spend an inexpensive evening and have a sing-song if you so desire.

**Sports:** The most popular sports in Belgium are football and cycling. Visitors will find their own favourite sport available almost everywhere. Tennis, swimming, sailing, water ski-ing, riding, bowling and golf on some excellent courses. At certain times you can see international horse show jumping. If you like the races, there are meetings at Ostend and just outside Brussels. There is motor racing at Francorchamps, 4 miles from Spa and at Zolder.

# accommodation



**The Belgians have a habit of shaking hands with everybody.** This is a friendly gesture which in all hotels and pensions means a hearty welcome. The big cities have their Grand Hotels and so has the coast, but there are a vast number of medium and small hotels and pensions all over Belgium. Becoming very popular are villas, flats and chalets for rental. Most of these are in good positions, tastefully furnished with all conveniences. For a family or several grown-ups this type of accommodation can provide a holiday at quite moderate cost. Hotels in the Ardennes are often quite small, but this adds to their charm and homely atmosphere. A great number are run by the proprietor and his wife. You can be sure the food will be good and the rooms cosy and clean.

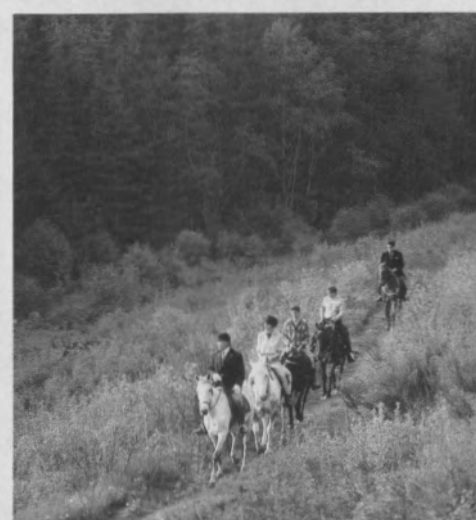


- 1 Motor racing circuit at Francorchamps
- 2 Brussels. The Ballet of the 20th Century by Maurice Béjart
- 3 Brussels. Nightclub
- 4 Sailing at Seneffe
- 5 Brussels. The Marionettes of Toone
- 6 Riding in the Ardennes
- 7 Camping on the banks of the Amblève
- 8 Villa on the Coast
- 9 Seaside holiday flat
- 10 More and more hotels have private swimming pools

**Camping.** For this there are plenty of facilities along the coast, in the Ardennes and in the quiet parts of Flanders. Recent government regulations insist that camping sites provide good and reliable equipment. For information about all accommodation ask at the local Tourist Office. You will get every assistance and sound advice.

**Photographs:** Belgian National Tourist Office  
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**Printer:** Vandezande, Brussels  
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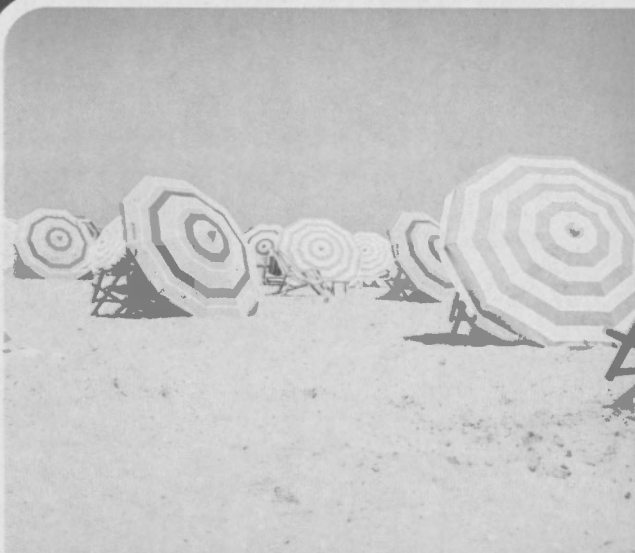
Belgium has been called "the little country with a big heart". It is certainly one of the smallest countries in Europe, and perhaps its big heart can be attributed to the welcome it gives to its visitors.

For its size no other country can offer so many tourist attractions, so near to each other and so diverse in appeal. In a week, or even a few days, you can enjoy yourself on fabulous sandy beaches, and find time to step into past history in nearby towns of old world charm.

Flanders' lush countryside, the majesty of the Ardennes, with its forests, rivers, and mountainous scenery, are all within easy reach.

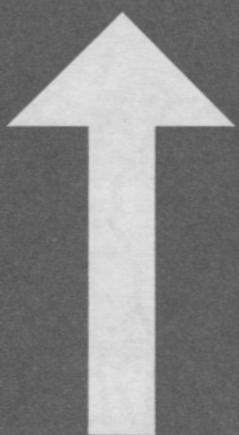
It is a country where, over centuries, the people have battled for freedom and cherish it in their joyous way of living. Belgium is renowned for its cooking; it is a gastronomes' paradise. Its contribution to culture has been enormous. It has produced some of the greatest masters in art, literature and music; and preserved some of the most ancient and spectacular Castles, Cathedrals and monuments in Europe.

Lucid and interesting literature about any given area or particular place is obtainable from all the Local Tourist Offices, from the Belgian Tourist Offices abroad listed in this brochure or from The National Tourist Office, Central Station, Brussels.





**Carte Touristique**  
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**België**  
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## Rondritten Reiserouten

## Excursions Itineraries

### WEST-VLAANDEREN, DE KUST, DE LEIEVALLEI

Brugge - Lissewege - Blankenberge - Oostende - Nieuwpoort - De Panne - Veurne - Diksmuide - Lo - Poperinge - Kemmel - Dikkebus - Ieper - Komen - Kortrijk - Deinze - Ooidonk - Deurle - Sint-Martens-Latem - Gent - Wachtebeke - Zelzate - Eeklo - Knokke-Heist - Damme - Brugge.

### DE BRABANTSE EN DE ANTWERPSE KEMPEN

Mechelen - Lier - Schoten - Brecht - Westmalle - Turnhout - Retie - Geel - Herentals - Lier - Heist-op-den-Berg - Aarschot - Scherpenheuvel - Diest - Sint-Pieters-Rode - Haacht - Keerbergen - Mechelen.

### DE LIMBURGSE KEMPEN EN HASPENGOUW

Hasselt - Zolder - Houthalen - Koersel - Leopoldsburg - Bree - Maaseik - Lanklaar - Genk - Bokrijk - Hasselt - Tongeren - Borgloon - Sint-Truiden - Zoutleeuw - Tienen - Leuven - Heverlee - Hamme-Mille - Jodoligne - Folx-les-Caves - Hannut - Sint-Truiden - Hasselt.

### LA VALLEE DE L'OURTHE ET LA FAGNE

Liège - Saint-Séverin - Huy - Modave - Durbuy - Hotton - La Roche - Nadrin - Houffalize - Burg Reuland - Sankt-Vith - Losheimer Graben - Bütgenbach - Malmédy - Signal de Botrange - Eupen - Verviers - Chaudfontaine - Liège.

### L'OURTHE ET L'AMBLEVE

Liège - Saint-Séverin - Huy - Modave - Durbuy - Hotton - La Roche - Nadrin - Houffalize - Baraque de Fraiture - Chevron - Remouchamps - Aywaille - Comblain-au-Pont - Esneux - Tilff - Banneux - Theux - Franchimont - Spa - Coë - Trois-Ponts - Vielsalm - Burg Reuland - Sankt-Vith - Losheimer Graben - Bütgenbach - Malmédy - Signal de Botrange - Eupen - Verviers - Chaudfontaine - Liège.

### L'ARDENNE, LA VALLEE DE LA MEUSE, LA GAUME

Namur - Profondeville - Annevoie - Dinant - Freyr - Beauraing - Rochehaut - Bouillon - Noirefontaine - Laculsine - Chiny - Florenville - Orval - Virton - Buzenol-Montauban - Arlon - Habay-la-Neuve - Bastogne - Neufchâteau - Saint-Hubert - Nassogne - Rochefort - Han-sur-Lesse - Lavaux-Sainte-Anne - Celles - Ciney - Spontin - Marche-les-Dames - Namur.

### LA BOTTE DU HAINAUT

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### MONS, TOURNAI, DE VLAAMSE ARDENNEN

Brussel/Bruxelles - Gaasbeek - O.-L.-Vrouw-Lombeek - Ninove - Geraardsbergen - Nederbrakel - Ronse - Oudenaarde - Kemmelberg - Tournai - Antolng - Bonsecours - Belœil - Attré - Roisin - Mons - Soignies - Huizingen - Brussel/Bruxelles.

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### BRABANT WALLON

Brussel/Bruxelles - Tervuren - Overijse - Genval - Rixensart - Wavre - Grez-Doiceau - Chaumont-Gistoux - Wavre - Louvain-la-Neuve - Nivelles - Waterloo - Brussel/Bruxelles.



**Belgische toeristische diensten**  
**Services belges de tourisme**  
**Belgische Verkeersämter**  
**Belgian tourist offices**

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**CANADA**

**Official Belgian Tourist Bureau**

**Office National Belge de Tourisme**

MONTREAL 261 - 5801, avenue Monkland - ☎ 3387

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**DANMARK**

**Det Officielle Belgiske Turistbureau**

KØBENHAVN V - Vester Farimagsgade 7-9 - ☎ 123027

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**DEUTSCHLAND**

**Belgisches Verkehrsamt**

D - 4 - DÜSSELDORF - Berliner Allee 47 - ☎ 14878

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**ESPAÑA**

**Comisaria General de Turismo Belga**

MADRID 13 - Calle Navas de Tolosa n° 3 - Piso 2° - ☎ 22.12.681

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**FRANCE**

**Office National Belge de Tourisme**

PARIS 2e - 21, boulevard des Capucines - ☎ 8073 - 4450

LILLE - 12, rue Saint-Sauveur - ☎ 532748

STRASBOURG - 2, rue du Noyer - ☎ 325264

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**GRAND-DUCHÉ du LUXEMBOURG**

**Office National Belge de Tourisme**

LUXEMBOURG - 2, place de Paris - ☎ 488363

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**ITALIA**

**Ufficio Nazionale Belga per il Turismo**

I - 00187 ROMA - Via Barberini 3 - ☎ 4754375

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**JAPAN**

**Belgian National Tourist Office**

TOKYO - Address Bldg., Akasaka 2-chome 2-19, Minato-ku - ☎ 585 61 51

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**NEDERLAND**

**Nationaal Belgisch Verkeersbureau**

AMSTERDAM - Leidseplein 7 - ☎ 251251 of 245953

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**NORGE**

**Det Belgiske Turistkontor**

OSLO 1 - Rozenkrantzgt. 15 - ☎ 202946 - 201016

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**ÖSTERREICH**

**Sabena**

A - 1010 - Wien - Opernring 9 - ☎ 573506 - 573507 - 573508 - 573509

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**PORTUGAL**

**Comissariado Geral Belge de Turismo**

LISBOA 2 - Rua do Salitre 84-3°-Dto - ☎ 535630

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**SCHWEIZ - SUISSE**

**Offizielles Belgisches Verkehrsbüro**

**Office National Belge de Tourisme**

CH - 4051 BASEL - BÄLE - Aeschenvorstadt 48-50 - ☎ 237795

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**SVERIGE**

**Belgiska Statens Turistbyrå**

S - 100.31 - STOCKHOLM - Box 21.029 - ☎ 341575

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**UNITED KINGDOM**

**Belgian National Tourist Office**

LONDON SW1Y4RB - 66, Haymarket - ☎ 9618

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**U.S.A.**

**Belgian National Tourist Office**

NEW YORK 10019 - 720, Fifth Avenue - ☎ 582.1750

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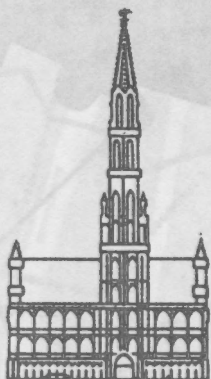


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Tél. 02/513.89.40

A votre disposition :

sept jours sur sept, de 9 heures à 18 heures, et du 1<sup>er</sup> juin au 30 septembre de 9 heures à 19 heures.

- des hôtesses multilingues
- sa documentation sur l'agglomération bruxelloise
- ses services de réservation spectacles et hôtels
- tram : carte de tourisme
- son service philatélique
- son bureau de change
- son service des guides touristiques
- location de voitures
- son service spécialisé « congrès »
- visite audio-guidée de la Grand'Place de Bruxelles
- « BBB AGENDA », le calendrier hebdomadaire de la vie culturelle et artistique de Bruxelles, du Brabant et de la Belgique
- « BBB SELECTION », guide officiel d'informations touristiques et générales de Bruxelles.
- « BBB Sélection », votre guide à Bruxelles, répond déjà à certaines de vos questions. Suivez ses conseils et ses suggestions, vous ne le regretterez pas. A bientôt.

## TOURIST INFORMATION BRUSSELS (T.I.B.)

D-4 5 rue de la Colline 12  
(Grand'Place) 1000 Brussels  
Tel. 02/513.89.40

At your service :

any time between 9 a.m. to 6 p.m., from June 1<sup>st</sup> to September 30 from 9 a.m. to 7 p.m., any day of the week or weekend.

- hostesses in various languages
- its documentation about Brussels agglomeration
- its hotel and theatre reservation services
- tram : tourist ticket
- its philatelic service
- its exchange office
- its specialized « Congress Service »
- car rental
- its touristic guide service
- audio-guided visit of the « Grand-Place »
- « BBB AGENDA », official information weekly of the cultural and artistic life in Brussels, Brabant and Belgium
- « BBB SELECTION », official touristic and general guide to Brussels.

You will find that « BBB Selection » already has some of the answers for you. Follow its advice and suggestions. You'll be glad you did. See you soon.



## TOURISME INFORMATIE BRUSSEL (T.I.B.)

D-4 5 Heuvelstraat 12 (Grote Markt)  
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- Audio-Besichtigung der « Grand-Place »
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## MONUMENTS

### LA GRAND'PLACE

premier carrefour marchand de la ville, remonte au XII<sup>e</sup> siècle. Témoin des plus hauts faits de la vie communale au Moyen-Age, elle fut bombardée en 1695 sur l'ordre de Louis XIV, et reconstruite par ses habitants moins de quatre ans plus tard.

### L'HOTEL DE VILLE

symbole de l'indépendance communale et unique exemple de l'architecture civile du XV<sup>e</sup> siècle. Fut commencé en 1402 et achevé par Jan Van Ruysbroeck, architecte de Philippe le Bon, en 1449. Son inimitable flèche est surmontée de l'archange Saint Michel, patron de la ville. Les salles intérieures recèlent une merveilleuse collection de tapisseries de Bruxelles.

### LA MAISON DU ROI

reconstruite au XIX<sup>e</sup> siècle. Connut, depuis ses origines, au XIII<sup>e</sup> siècle, les fonctions les plus diverses : tour à tour halle au pain, siège de plusieurs tribunaux, prison. Elle abrite actuellement le Musée Communal.

### LA MAISON DES CORPORATIONS

achève le luxuriant quadrilatère de la Grand'Place en rappelant la puissance des anciens métiers. L'homogénéité de son style baroque est due à la solidarité des corporations qui, d'un seul élan, rebâtirent cet ensemble après le bombardement de 1695.

### MANNEKEN-PIS

ou l'esprit frondeur bruxellois incarné dans une charmante statuette en bronze exécutée au XVII<sup>e</sup> siècle par Duquesnoy. L'histoire raconte que les soldats de Louis XV l'ayant volée, le Roi, en réparation de cet outrage, lui offrit un costume de marquis, première pièce de sa garde-robe qui compte aujourd'hui plus de 250 costumes.

### L'EGLISE SAINT-NICOLAS

remonte aux origines de la ville. Elle fut souvent remaniée au cours des siècles jusqu'en 1955 où l'on restaura sa façade.

## MONUMENTEN

### DE GROTE MARKT

voornaamste handelscentrum van de stad, dateert uit de Xlde eeuw, is getuige geweest van alle hoogtepunten uit het gemeentelven in de middel-eeuwen. Werd in 1695 op bevel van Louis XIV gebombardeerd, heropgebouwd einde XVIIde eeuw.

### HET STADHUIS

symbool van de gemeentelijke zelfstandigheid en uniek model van de burgerlijke bouwkunde uit de XVde eeuw. De bouw ervan werd begonnen in 1402 en door Jan Van Ruysbroeck, architect van Filips de Goede, in 1449 beëindigd. Boven op de fraaie toren staat een beeld van Sint-Michiël, patroon van de stad. In de zalen vindt men een rijke verzameling merkwaardige Brusselse wandtapijten.

### HET BROODHUIS

heropgebouwd in de XIXde eeuw, kende sedert zijn ontstaan in de XIIIde eeuw verschillende bestemmingen : achtereenvolgens broodhal, zetel van diverse rechtbanken, gevangenis, en thans stadsmuseum.

### DE GILDEHUIZEN

voltoeien op harmonische wijze het blok van de Grote Markt en herinneren aan de macht van de vroegere gilden. De homogene barokstijl is te danken aan de solidariteit van de gilden, die het geheel eensgezind heropbouwden na het bombardement van 1695.

### MANNEKEN-PIS

of de schalkse Brusselse geest gesymboliseerd in een prettig bronzen beeldje, in de XVIIde eeuw uitgevoerd door Duquesnoy. Verteld wordt dat, toen soldaten van Louis XV het gestolen hadden, de Koning als vergelding voor die schennis het beeldje met een markiezenkostuum bedacht, het eerste stuk uit zijn rijk voorziene garde-robe.

### DE SAINT-NIKLAASKERK

is toegewijd aan de patroon der kooplieden. Klimt op tot de oudste geschiedenis van de stad. Werd in de loop der eeuwen herhaaldelijk gewijzigd. In 1955 werd de gevel volledig gerestaureerd.

## MONUMENTS

### THE GRAND'PLACE

the city's first market place, dates back to the 12th century. After witnessing the great events of municipal life in the Middle Ages, it was bombarded in 1695 by order of Louis XIV, and rebuilt by the people less than four years later.

### THE TOWN HALL

symbolizes the municipality's independence and is an unrivalled example of 15th century architecture. It was begun in 1402 and completed by Jan Van Ruysbroeck, the architect of Philip the Good, in 1449. The unique spire is topped by the figure of Archangel Michael, the patron saint of the city. Inside there is a wonderful collection of Brussels tapestries.

### THE « MAISON DU ROI »

was rebuilt in the 19th century but originated in the 13th century, since when it as served a variety of purposes : bread market, courthouse, prison and now Municipal Museum.

### THE GUILD HOUSE

complete the grandeur of this rectangle with their reminder of the power of ancient trades. The harmony of the baroque façades results from the solidarity of the guilds that, united in a single resolve, rebuilt the houses destroyed by the 1695 bombardment.

### MANNEKEN-PIS

personifies Brussels ribaldry in a charming 17th century bronze statuette by the sculptor Duquesnoy. Legend says that when soldiers of Louis XV stole him, the King, in reparation, presented Manneken-Pis with a marquis' costume, which was the first garment of his famous wardrobe — now comprising over 250 outfits.

### THE CHURCH OF ST-NICOLAS

dates back to the city's earliest days. Through the centuries, its appearance had undergone many alterations, the last being the restoration of the façade in 1955.

## BAUWERKE

### DER MARKTPLATZ

der erste Handelstreffpunkt der Stadt, stammt aus dem XII. Jahrhundert. Dieser Zeuge aus der Glanzzeit des Gemeindelebens im Mittelalter wurde 1695 auf Befehl Ludwigs XIV. bombardiert und kaum vier Jahre später von seinen Einwohnern wieder aufgebaut.

### DAS RATHAUS

Symbol der Unabhängigkeit der Gemeinde und einzigartiges Beispiel der bürgerlichen Baukunst des XV. Jahrhunderts wurde 1402 begonnen und durch Jan Van Ruysbroeck, Architekten Philipps des Guten beendet. Sein unnachahmlicher Turm wird durch ein Standbild des Erzengels Michael, des Schutzengels der Stadt, gekrönt. Die Innenräume enthalten eine herrliche Sammlung Brüsseler Wandteppiche.

### DAS HAUS DES KÖNIGS

das im XIX. Jahrhundert wieder aufgebaut wurde, diente von Anfang an, den verschiedensten Zwecken; es war nach und nach Brothalle, Sitz verschiedener Gerichte und Gefängnis. Zur Zeit enthält es das Gemeindemuseum.

### DIE INNUNGSHAUSER

umschlossen das prachtvolle Viereck, das den Marktplatz bildet, als die bleibenden Zeugen der Machtstellung der alten Handwerkskorporationen. Die Einheitlichkeit ihres Barockstils ist der Solidarität der Innungen zu verdanken, die nach der Beschießung von 1695 diese Gebäude spontan wieder aufbauten.

### MANNEKEN-PIS

verkörpert den rebellischen Geist der Brüsseler in einer reizenden kleinen Bronzestatue, die im XVII. Jahrhundert von Duquesnoy modelliert wurde. Die Geschichte berichtet, dass nach dem Diebstahl der Statue durch die Soldaten Ludwigs XV. der König ihr als Entschädigung das Kostüm eines Marquis schenkte, das somit das erste Stück ihrer Kleidersammlung wurde. Jetzt ist diese Sammlung auf über 250 Stück angewachsen.

### DIE ST. NIKOLAUS-KIRCHE

ist dem Schutzherrn der Kaufleute gewidmet. Sie geht auf die Anfänge der Stadt zurück, wurde aber im Laufe der Jahrhunderte häufig umgebaut; im Jahre 1955 erhielt sie eine neue Fassade.



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#### LA BOURSE

concentre la vie financière de Bruxelles. Certaines de ses sculptures sont l'œuvre de Rodin, sculpteur français qui vécut à Bruxelles.



#### LA CHAPELLE DE LA MADELEINE

charmant oratoire gothique du XV<sup>e</sup> siècle, fut restaurée en 1956. On y adossa la petite chapelle Sainte-Anne en style baroque qui se trouvait rue de la Montagne.



#### ALBERTINE

complexe édifié à la mémoire du Roi Albert. Abrite le Palais des Congrès et la Bibliothèque Royale.



#### LA TOUR DITE ANNEESSENS

vestige des remparts du XII<sup>e</sup> siècle fut ainsi appelée pour avoir logé le Doyen des Méliers Anneessens avant son exécution.



#### L'EGLESE NOTRE-DAME DE LA CHAPELLE

au Moyen-Age déjà fut le centre d'un quartier très populaire actuellement dénommé « Les Marolles ». Elle réunit toutes les caractéristiques de l'art brabançon des XV<sup>e</sup> et XVI<sup>e</sup> siècles et renferme les sépultures de saint Boniface, de Pierre Bruegel et d'Anneessens.

#### LA PLACE DU GRAND SABLON

est le centre du quartier des antiquaires. Au milieu, la fontaine Minerve offerte par Lord Bruce, Comte d'Ailesbury, en témoignage de gratitude pour l'hospitalité qu'il reçut lors de son exil à Bruxelles.



#### L'EGLESE NOTRE-DAME DES VICTOIRES

un des plus précieux exemples de l'épanouissement ogival en Belgique, doit sa magnificence aux arbalétriers de la ville qui la bâtirent au XV<sup>e</sup> siècle.

#### LE SQUARE DU PETIT SABLON

aménagé au XIX<sup>e</sup> siècle. Réunit en délicates statuettes de bronze les 48 corporations de métiers du Moyen-Age. Au milieu du jardin se dressent les statues des Comtes d'Egmont et de Hornes, héros de la résistance des Pays-Bas contre l'occupant espagnol, entourées de grands humanistes illustrant le XVI<sup>e</sup> belge: Mercator, Van Orley, Dodonée, Guillaume le Taciturne, etc.

#### DE BEURS

centraliseert het financieel leven van Brussel. Sommige van zijn beeldhouwwerken werden gemaakt door Rodin, Frans beeldhouwer die in Brussel heeft gewoond.

#### DE MAGDALENAKAPEL

is een fraai gotisch bedehuis uit de XVde eeuw, dat in 1956 werd gerestaureerd. De Sint-Annakapel in barokstijl die voorheen in de Bergstraat stond, werd er tegenaan gebouwd.

#### ALBERTINA

werd opgericht ter herinnering aan Koning Albert. Herbergt het Congressempaleis en de Koninklijke Bibliotheek.

#### ANNEESSENSSTOREN

overblijfsel van een vestingwal van de Xlde eeuw, ontleent zijn naam aan het feit dat Anneessens, de deken der ambachten, er vóór zijn executie heeft verbleven.

#### DE KAPELLEKERK

was reeds in de middeleeuwen het hart van de « Marollen », de Brusselse volkbuurt. De kerk heeft alle kenmerken van de Brabantse kunst uit de XVde en XVIde eeuw. Men vindt er de graven van de H. Bonifacius, van P. Bruegel, en van Anneessens.

#### DE GROTE ZAVEL

Dit plein is het centrum van de wijk der antiekhandelaars. De Minervafontein werd door Lord Bruce, graaf van Ailesbury geschenken, uit erkentelijkheid voor de hem in Brussel, tijdens zijn ballingschap, verleende gastvrijheid.

#### DE ZAVELKERK

is een merkwaardig model van de bloeitijd der laatgotische kunst in België, en dankt haar rijkdom aan de boogschutters van de stad die de kerk bouwden in de XVde eeuw.

#### DE KLEINE ZAVEL

In de XIXde eeuw aangelegd, valt op door de bronzen beelden van de 48 ambachtsgilden uit de middeleeuwen. In het midden van de tuin staat het standbeeld van de graven van Egmont en Hoorn, helden van het verzet der Nederlanden tegen de Spaanse bezetter. Rondom dit monument zijn standbeelden opgericht ter ere van de grote humanisten uit België XVIde eeuw: Mercator, Van Orley, Dodonée, Willem de Zwijger, enz.

#### THE BOURSE

is the centre of financial activity in Brussels. Some of its statues are by the French sculptor Rodin, who lived in Brussels.

#### THE CHAPEL OF LA MADELEINE

is a charming 15th century Gothic oratory restored in 1956. Against it has been reconstructed the little Chapel of St-Anne, in baroque style, that used to stand in the Rue de la Montagne.

#### ALBERTINE

from a whole that was erected in memory of King Albert. They include the Congress hall and the Royal Library.

#### ANNEESSENS TOWER

is a remnant of the 12th century fortifications. In it was imprisoned Anneessens, dean of the guildsmen, prior of the execution.

#### THE CHURCH OF NOTRE-DAME DE LA CHAPELLE

has since the Middle Ages, been the centre point of a populous district now known as « Les Marolles ». It combines all the features of 15th and 16th century Brabantine art and contains the tombs of St-Boniface, Anneessens and Pieter Bruegel.

#### THE PLACE DU GRAND SABLON

is the heart of the antique dealers district. The Minerva fountain in the middle was presented to Brussels by Lord Bruce, Count of Ailesbury, in gratitude for the hospitality he had enjoyed there during his exile.

#### THE CHURCH OF NOTRE-DAME DES VICTOIRES

offers one of the most precious examples of late Gothic architecture in Belgium. It was built in the 15th century by the crossbowmen of Brussels.

#### THE SQUARE OF THE PETIT SABLON

was laid out in the 19th century, but it is the 48 trade guilds of the Middle Age that are represented by its series of bronze statues. The statues of the Counts d'Egmont and de Hornes, heroes in the struggle by the Low Countries against the Spaniards, stand in the middle of the garden, surrounded by some of the great humanists who illustrated the Belgian 16th century: Mercator, Van Orley, Dodonée, William the Silent, etc.

#### DIE BÖRSE

An der Börsse konzentriert sich das Brüsseler Finanzleben. Einige der Bildwerke sind das Werk von Rodin, französischer Bildhauer, der in Brüssel lebte.

#### DIE MAGDALENE-KAPELLE

eine reizende gotische Gebetsstätte aus dem XV. Jahrhundert, wurde 1956 erneuert. An ihre Seite setzte man die kleine St. Anna-Kapelle im Barockstil, die sich früher in der Rue de la Montagne (Bergstrasse) befand.

#### DAS ALBERTINUM

Ist ein zum Gedächtnis des König Alberts errichteter Gebäudekomplex, der den Kongresspalast und die kgl. Bibliothek umfasst.

#### DER ANNEESSENS-TURM

Ist ein Überbleibsel der Stadtwälle des XII. Jahrhunderts und erhielt seinen Namen daher, dass der älteste der Handwerkskilden, Anneessens vor seiner Hinrichtung dort untergebracht war.

#### DIE KIRCHE UNSERER LIEBEN FRAU DE LA CHAPELLE

war schon im Mittelalter das Zentrum eines charakteristischen Volksviertels, das heute « Les Marolles » genannt wird. Sie zeigt alle Kennzeichen der Brabanter Kunst des XV. und XVI. Jahrhunderts und enthält die Grabstätten von St. Boniface, P. Bruegel und Anneessens.

#### DER GRAND SABLON-PLATZ

Ist der Mittelpunkt des Antiquitätenhandlerviertels. In seiner Mitte erhebt sich der Minerva-Brunnen, ein Geschenk von Lord Bruce, Grafen von Ailesbury, zum Zeichen seiner Dankbarkeit für die Gastfreundschaft, die ihm während seiner Verbannung in Brüssel zuteil wurde.

#### DIE KIRCHE UNSERER LIEBEN FRAU DES VICTOIRES

eines der kostbarsten Beispiele der Hochgotik in Belgien, dankt ihre Pracht den Bogenschützen der Stadt, die sie im XV. Jahrhundert bauen liessen.

#### DER PETIT-SABLON-PLATZ

wurde im XIX. Jahrhundert errichtet. In liebevoll ausgeführten kleinen Bronzestatuen zeigt er die 48 Handwerkskilden des Mittelalters. Inmitten des Gartens erheben sich die Bildwerke der Grafen von Egmont und Hoorn, Helden des Widerstandes der Niederlande gegen die spanische Besetzung, umgeben von den grossen Humanisten, die den Ruhm des XVI. Jahrhunderts in Belgien bildeten. Mercator, Van Orley, Dodonée, Wilhelm der Schweiger, u.s.w.

C-4  
3

D-5  
3

E-5  
1

D-5  
4

D-6  
1

D-6  
2

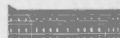
E-6  
1

E-6  
2



### LE PALAIS D'EGMONT

édifié au XVI<sup>e</sup> siècle sur la commande de la mère de l'illustre Comte Lamoral d'Egmont, fut modifié, en style classique, par la famille d'Arenberg au XVIII<sup>e</sup> siècle. Louis XV, Christine de Suède et Voltaire y descendirent. 1972 signature du Traité d'adhésion au Marché Commun par la Grande-Bretagne, l'Irlande et le Danemark.



### LE PALAIS DE JUSTICE

fut construit au XIX<sup>e</sup> siècle par Poelaert en style gréco-romain, sur l'ancien gibet de la ville.



### LE PALAIS DU ROI

achevé sous le règne de Léopold II, en style Louis XVI, occupe l'emplacement de l'ancienne « Cour de Bruxelles », où résidèrent Philippe le Bon et Charles-Quint.



### LE PARC DE BRUXELLES

ancien terrain de chasse des Ducs de Brabant, se modifia au XVIII<sup>e</sup> siècle lorsque Zinner le redessina en jardin français. Promenade à la mode qui fut, en 1830, le théâtre des combats entre patriotes et troupes hollandaises.

### LE PALAIS DE LA NATION

où siègent la Chambre des Représentants et le Sénat, abrita, sous l'Ancien Régime, le Conseil Souverain du Duché. Sa façade classique fut dessinée par Guimard en 1783.



### LE PALAIS DES ACADEMIES

ancienne résidence du prince d'Orange, devint en 1876, le siège de l'Académie Royale de Belgique, fondée par Marie-Thérèse.



### LA PLACE ROYALE

édifiée au XVIII<sup>e</sup> siècle par Guimard, glorifie dans sa majestueuse ordonnance classique le Règne de Charles de Lorraine. Au centre, la statue de Godefroid de Bouillon, qui conduisit la Première Croisade.



### L'HOTEL RAVENSTEIN

dernière demeure seigneuriale rappelant la Cour bourguignonne de Bruxelles.

### LE PALAIS DES BEAUX-ARTS

principal centre de la vie culturelle bruxelloise, est l'œuvre de l'architecte Victor Horta, maître du « modern style ».

### HET EGMONTPALEIS

werd in de XVIde eeuw gebouwd in opdracht van de moeder van de vermaarde graaf Lamoraal van Egmont, en omgebouwd in klassieke stijl in de XVIIIde eeuw door de familie Arenberg. Louis XV, Christina van Zweden en Voltaire hebben er verbleven. 1972: ondertekening van het Toetredingsverdrag bij de Gemeenschappelijke Markt door Groot-Brittannië, Denemarken en Ierland.

### HET JUSTITIEPALEIS

werd in de XIXde eeuw door Poelaert gebouwd in Griekse-Romeinse stijl op de plaats waar eertijds de galg stond.

### HET KONINKLIJK PALEIS

werd onder de regering van Leopold II in Louis XVI-stijl beëindigd. Op deze plaats stond vroeger het « Hof van Brussel », waar Filips de Goede en Keizer Karel verbleven.

### DE WARANDE

voormalig jachtterrein van de Hertogen van Brabant, kreeg in de XVIIIde eeuw een nieuw uitzicht naar een ontwerp van Zinner die er een Franse tuin van maakte. In 1830 hadden er gevechten plaats tussen Belgische vrijwilligers en Hollandse troepen.

### HET PALEIS DER NATIE

werd thans de Kamer van Volksvertegenwoordigers en de Senaat zetelen, was onder het « Oude Regime » de zetel van de Soevereine Raad van het Hertogdom. De klassieke voorgevel werd getekend door Guimard in 1783.

### HET ACADEMIENPALEIS

voormalige residentie van de Prins van Oranje, werd in 1876 de zetel van de door Maria-Theresa opgerichte Koninklijke Academie van België.

### HET KONINGSPLEIN

werd in de XVIIIde eeuw ontworpen door Guimard en evoceert met zijn majestatische klassieke ordening de regering van Karel van Lotharingen. In het midden bevindt zich een in de XIXde eeuw opgericht standbeeld van Godfried van Bouillon, eerste koning van Jeruzalem.

### HET RAVENSTEINHERENHUIS

is de laatste herenwoning uit de tijd dat het Boergondische Hof te Brussel gevestigd was.

### HET PALEIS VOOR SCHONE KUNSTEN

voornaamste centrum van het Brussels kultuurleven, is het werk van de architect V. Horta, baanbreker van de « modern style ».

### THE PALAIS D'EGMONT

was built in the 16th century by the mother of the illustrious Count Lamoral d'Egmont, and then altered to a classical style in the 18th century by the d'Arenberg family. Louis XV, Christina of Sweden and Voltaire all visited it. 1972 signature of the adhesion Treaty to the Common Market of Great-Britain, Ireland and Denmark.

### THE LAW COURTS

stand high on the site of the old town gallows. The architect Poelaert designed them in Greco-Roman style in the 19th century.

### THE KING'S PALACE

was completed in Louis XVI style during the reign of Leopold II. It occupies the site of the ancient « Cour de Bruxelles » that was a residence of Philip the Good and Charles V.

### BRUSSELS PARC

was part of hunting land belonging to the Dukes of Brabant, and in the 18th century Zinner laid it out in the French style. It became a fashionable promenade and was the scene of fierce fighting between patriots and Dutch troops in 1830.

### THE PALAIS DE LA NATION

the Parliament buildings where the Chamber of Representatives and the Senate meet, was formerly the seat of the Supreme Council of the Duchy. The classical façade was designed by Guimard in 1783.

### THE PALAIS DES ACADEMIES

was formerly the residence of the Prince of Orange and in 1876 became the seat of the Académie Royale de Belgique. Founded by Maria-Theresa.

### THE PLACE ROYALE

built by Guimard in the 18th century, glorifies the reign of Charles of Lorraine by its superb classical proportions in the centre stand a statue of Godfrey of Bouillon, who led the First Crusade.

### THE HOTEL RAVENSTEIN

is the last great mansion to remind us of the Burgundian Court at Brussels.

### THE PALAIS DES BEAUX-ARTS

is the main centre of cultural life in Brussels. Its architect was Victor Horta, celebrated exponent of the « modern » style.

### DER EGMONT-PALAST

im XVI. Jahrhundert von der Mutter des berühmten Grafen Lamoral d'Egmont angeordnet, wurde von der Familie von Arenberg im XVIII. Jahrhundert im klassischen Stil umgebaut. Ludwig XV., Christine von Schweden und Voltaire haben dort gewohnt. 1972 Unterzeichnung des Beitrittsvertrags zum Gemeinsamen Markt von Grossbritannien, Irland und Dänemark.

### DER JUSTIZPALAST

wurde im XIX. Jahrhundert von Poelaert im griechisch-römischen Stil an der Stelle errichtet, an der sich früher der Galgen der Stadt befand.

### DAS KGL. SCHLOSS

im Stil Ludwigs XVI. unter Leopold II, fertiggestellt, befindet sich an der Seite des früheren « Brüsseler Hofes », in dem Philippe der Gute und Karl V. residierten.

### DER BRUSSELER PARK

früheres Jagdrevier der Herzöge von Brabant, erfuhr im XVIII. Jahrhundert, als Zinner ihn in der Art der französischen Gärten neu gestaltete, eine Umwandlung. Er ist ein beliebtes Ziel der Spaziergänger und war 1830 der Schauplatz der Kämpfe zwischen belgischen Patrioten und holländischen Truppen.

### DER PALAST DER NATION

in dem das Parlament und der Senat tagen, war unter dem alten Regime der Sitz des obersten Rates des Herzogtums. Seine klassische Fassade wurde 1783 von Guimard entworfen.

### DER PALAST DER AKADEMIE

der frühere Wohnsitz des Prinzen von Oranien, wurde 1876 Sitz der kgl. Akademie Belgiens, die von Maria Theresia gegründet wurde.

### DER KGL. PLATZ

wurde im XVIII. Jahrhundert von Guimard erbaut und verherrlicht durch seine stolze und klassische Bauweise die Herrschaft Karls von Lothringen. In seiner Mitte erhebt sich das Standbild Gottfrieds von Bouillon, ersten Königs von Jerusalem, das im XIX. Jahrhundert errichtet wurde.

### DAS RAVENSTEIN-HAUS

ist das letzte Herrenhaus aus der Zeit der Burgunderherrschaft in Brüssel.

### DER PALAST DER SCHÖNEN KUNSTE (des Beaux-Arts)

ein Werk des Architekten V. Horta, des Anführers des « modern style », bildet den Mittelpunkt des Brüsseler kulturellen Lebens.

E-6  
3

D-7  
1

F-5  
1

F-5  
2

F-4  
1

F-5  
3

E-5

E-5  
3

E-5  
4



#### LA CATHEDRALE ST-MICHEL

véritable synthèse de l'architecture gothique. Elle renferme une prodigieuse collection de vitraux, la plupart exécutés d'après les cartons de Bernard van Orley et offerts par Charles-Quint et sa famille. Dans les différentes chapelles reposent les Ducs de Brabant, les archiducs Albert et Isabelle et Charles de Lorraine.



#### LA COLONNE DU CONGRES

commémore le Congrès National qui, après la révolution de 1830, promulgua la Constitution belge. Haute de 47 m, elle est surmontée de la statue de Léopold I<sup>er</sup>. A ses pieds, la flamme éternelle évoque le souvenir du Soldat Inconnu des guerres 14-18 et 40-45.



#### L'EGLISE NOTRE-DAME AUX RICHES-CLAIRES

traduit par la présence de ses pignons, l'interprétation typiquement bruxelloise de la Renaissance italienne.



#### L'EGLISE NOTRE-DAME DE BON SECOURS

offre toutes les caractéristiques du temple italien du XVII<sup>e</sup> siècle. Elle abrite une statue miraculeuse de la Vierge.



#### L'EGLISE ST-JEAN-BAPTISTE AU BEGUINAGE

chef-d'œuvre de l'art baroque italien du XVII<sup>e</sup> siècle.



#### L'EGLISE DU FINISTERE

édifiée en 1708, abrite une vierge gothique apportée d'Aberdeen: Notre-Dame du Bon Succès.



#### LA PLACE DES MARTYRS

perpétue le souvenir des patriotes tués pendant la révolution de 1830.

#### DE SAINT-MICHIELSKATHEDRAAL

is een werkelijke synthese van gotische architectuur. Rijke verzamelingen kerkramen, meestal naar ontwerpen van B. Van Orley, geschonken door Keizer Karel en zijn familie. In de verschillende kapellen liggen de Hertogen van Brabant, de aartshertogen Albrecht en Isabella en Karel van Lorreinen begraven.

#### DE CONGRESZUIL

herinnert aan het Nationaal Congres, dat na de revolutie van 1830 de Belgische grondwet uitvaardigde. Zij is 47 m hoog en bovenop prijkt het standbeeld van Leopold I. Aan de voet van de Congresszuil brandt de eeuwige vlam, blijvende gedachtenis aan de Onbekende Soldaat uit de oorlogen 1914-18 en 1940-45.

#### DE ST-HUBERTUSGALERIËN

was de eerste overdekte winkelstraat in Europa. Ze werd gebouwd in 1846. In die tijd werden de galerijen druk bezocht door de Brusselse wandelaars.

#### DE RIJKE-KLARENKERK

herinnert aan een in de XVI<sup>e</sup> eeuw gevestigde religieuze orde. De gevelspitsen zijn een typisch Brusselse interpretatie van de Italiaanse renaissance.

#### DE ONZE-LIEVE-VROUW VAN BIJSTANDKERK

heeft alle kenmerken van een Italiaanse tempel uit de XVII<sup>e</sup> eeuw. Er wordt een miraculeus Lieve-Vrouwbeeldje vereerd.

#### DE BEGIJNHOFKERK VAN SINT-JAN

een meesterwerk van XVII<sup>e</sup> eeuwse Italiaanse barokkunst, vroeger beginhof.

#### DE FINISTERAKERK

gebouwd in 1708, bezit een gotisch, uit Aberdeen herkomstig, Maria-beeld, O.L. Vrouw-van-goed-geluk.

#### HET MARTELARENPLEIN

Houdt de herinnering levendig aan de tijdens de opstand van 1830, geeneuvelde patriotten.

#### ST-MICHAEL'S CATHEDRAL

is a veritable textbook of Gothic architecture. Among its wealth of stained glass windows, many were made after drawings by Bernard Van Orley and donated by Charles V and his relatives. In the various chapels lie the Dukes of Brabant, the Archduke Albert and his wife Isabella, and Charles of Lorraine.

#### THE CONGRESS COLUMN

commemorated the National Congress that after the 1830 revolution, proclaimed the Belgian Constitution. A statue of Leopold I surmounts the 47 metre high column, and in front of it a perpetual flame burns beside the tomb of the Unknown Warrior in homage to the dead of the two World Wars.

#### THE GALERIES ST-HUBERT

were the first arcade of this type in Europe (1846) and in the 19th century were a fashionable promenade.

#### THE CHURCH OF NOTRE-DAME AUX RICHES-CLAIRES

has gables which are typical of the Brussels interpretation of Italian renaissance.

#### THE CHURCH OF NOTRE-DAME DE BON SECOURS

presents all the features of the 17th century Italian church architecture. In it there is a miraculous statue of Our Lady.

#### THE CHURCH OF ST-JOHN THE BAPTIST - AU BEGUINAGE -

is a 17th century masterpiece of Italian baroque.

#### THE FINISTERE CHURCH

built in 1708 contains a Gothic Virgin originally brought from Aberdeen: Notre-Dame de Bon Succès.

#### THE PLACE DES MARTYRS

commemorates the patriots who fell in the 1830 revolution.

#### DER ST. MICHAELS-DOM

stellt eine wahre Synthese gotischer Baukunst dar. Er enthält eine prachtvolle Sammlung von Kirchenfenstern, von denen die meisten nach Zeichnungen B. Van Orleys ausgeführt wurden und ein Geschenk Karls V. und seiner Familie sind. Die einzelnen Kapellen die Gräber der Herzöge von Brabant, der Erzherzöge Albert und Isabella und Karls von Lothringen.

#### DIE KONGRESSÄULE

wurde zum Andenken an den Nationalkongress errichtet, der nach der Revolution von 1830 die belgische Verfassung verkündete. Sie ist 47 m hoch und trägt an der Spitze ein Standbild Leopolds I. Ihm zu Füßen züngelt die ewige Flamme zu Ehren des unbekannten Soldaten der Kriege 1914-18 und 1940-45.

#### DIE ST. HUBERTUS-GALERIE

Ist die erste überdachte Ladenstrasse dieser Art, die in Europa gebaut wurde; im XIX. Jahrhundert bildete sie einen beliebten Spaziergang.

#### DIE KIRCHE UNSERE LIEBEN FRAU AUX RICHES-CLAIRES

Zeigt in ihren Giebeln die typisch Brüsseler Auffassung der italienischen Renaissance.

#### DIE KIRCHE UNSERE LIEBEN FRAU DE BON SECOURS

Ist in der Art der italienischen Kirchen des XVII. Jahrhunderts gebaut. Sie enthält eine Wundertätige Statue der Heiligen Jungfrau.

#### DIE KIRCHE ST. JEAN BAPTISTE IM BEGINENHOF

Ist ein Meisterwerk der italienischen Barockkunst des XVII. Jahrhunderts, zugleich, erhält sie das Andenken an den früheren Beginenhof.

#### DIE FINISTERE-KIRCHE

wurde 1708 erbaut und enthält ein gotisches Marienstandbild aus Aberdeen, Unsere Liebe Frau de Bon Succès.

#### DER MÄRTYRER-PLATZ

Geschäftsleben der Stadt. Er ist der Erinnerung an die während der Revolution von 1830 gefallenen Helden gewidmet.

E-4  
3

F-3  
3

D-4  
10

C-4  
4

C-4  
5

C-3  
1

E-2  
7

E-3  
1





**LE THEATRE DE LA MONNAIE**  
détruit par un incendie et re-  
construit en 1855 par Poelaert,  
reste une des premières scè-  
nes lyriques du monde. Son  
nom est célèbre pour avoir vu  
naître le mouvement révolution-  
naire de 1830, lors d'une ré-  
présentation de la « Muette de  
Portici ».

**LA TOUR STE-CATHERINE**  
unique survivance rappelant  
l'existence d'une église primi-  
tive du XVII<sup>e</sup> siècle.

**LA TOUR NOIRE**  
est un des rares vestiges de la  
première enceinte de la ville  
élevée au XII<sup>e</sup> siècle.

## MONUMENTS DANS L'AGGLOMERATION

**L'ARCADE  
DU CINQUANTENAIRE**  
édifiée à l'initiative de Léopold II, commémore les cin-  
quante premières années d'in-  
dépendance de la Belgique.  
Majestueuse, elle rehausse les  
Musées Royaux d'Art et d'His-  
toire, ainsi que le Musée Royal  
de l'Armée, qui l'entoure.

**EGLISE NOTRE-DAME  
DE LAEKEN**  
fut construite au XIX<sup>e</sup> siècle par  
Poelaert, à la mémoire de  
Louise-Marie, première Reine  
des Belges. Une vierge mira-  
culeuse du XIII<sup>e</sup> siècle y est  
l'objet d'une vénération spé-  
ciale. Sa crypte renferme les  
mausolées royaux.

**L'ATOMIUM**  
symbole de la dernière Expo-  
sition Universelle de 1958,  
concrétise une molécule de cris-  
tal de fer agrandie 200 mil-  
liards de fois.

**LES PALAIS DU CENTENAIRE**  
siège de la Foire Internationale  
de Bruxelles, furent élevés en  
1935 pour commémorer le cen-  
tenaire de l'indépendance du  
pays et servir de cadre à l'Ex-  
position Internationale de Bru-  
xelles. Ils constituent mainte-  
nant un ensemble unique en  
Europe pour Foires et Salons.

**BASILIQUE NATIONALE DU  
SACRE-CŒUR - KOEKLBERG**  
Monument national d'hommage  
au Sacré-Cœur et monument  
votif en souvenir de tous les  
héros tombés pour la Patrie.  
Architectes : A. Van Huffel  
(† 1935) et P. Rome. - Aména-  
gement, en 1926, des fondations  
prévues pour un édifice gothi-  
que (première pierre posée en  
1905 par S.M. le Roi Léopold II).  
Abside achevée en 1935.  
Clôture des travaux : novembre  
1970. Splendide vitraux et sta-  
tues.

**DE MUNTSCHOUBURG**  
door brand vernield en weer  
opgebouwd in, 1885 door Poe-  
laert, is een der voornaamste  
opera's ter wereld geweest.  
De Munt blijft vermaard om-  
dat de revolutionaire beweging  
in 1830 van daar uitging, na  
de opvoering van de « Stomme  
de Portici ».

**DE KATELIJNETOREN**  
overblijfsel van een kerk uit  
de XVIIde eeuw.

**DE ZWARTE TOREN**  
is een der zeldzame overblijfs-  
len van de eerste ringmuur uit  
de XIde eeuw.

## MONUMENTEN IN DE VOORSTEDEN

**DE TRIOMFBOOG  
VAN HET JUBELPARK**  
opgetrokken op initiatief van  
Leopold II, herinnert aan de  
vijftigste verjaardag van de  
Belgische onafhankelijkheid.  
Hier zijn de Koninklijke Mu-  
sea voor Kunst en Geschiede-  
nis en het Koninklijk Leger-  
museum ondergebracht.

**DE ONZE-LIEVE-VROUWKERK  
VAN LAEKEN**  
werd in de XIXde eeuw ge-  
bouwd door Poelaert ter nage-  
dachtenis van België's eerste  
Koningin, Louise-Marie. Er wordt  
een miraculeus Madonnabeeld-  
je uit de XIde eeuw vereerd.  
In de crypte is het mausoleum  
van de Belgische koningen.

**HET ATOMIUM**  
symbool van de Wereldtentoon-  
stelling van 1958, beeldt con-  
creet een 200 miljard maal ver-  
grote ijzermolecule uit.

**DE EEUWFESTPALEIZEN**  
zeten van de Internationale  
Jaarbeurs van Brussel, werden  
in 1935 gebouwd ter gelegen-  
heid van de honderdste verja-  
ring van 's lands onafhankelijk-  
heid. Ze worden thans druk ge-  
bruikt voor jaar- en vakbeurzen.

**NATIONALE BASILIEK VAN  
HET H. HART - KOEKLBERG**  
Nationaal monument ter ere van  
het H. Hart en votief monument  
tot aandenken van de helden  
gesneuveld voor het vaderland.  
Architecten : A. Van Huffel  
(† 1935) en P. Rome. - Aanpas-  
sing, in 1926, van de funderin-  
gen van het gebouw, oorspron-  
kelijk voorzien in gotische stijl  
(de eerste steen werd gelegd  
door Z.M. Koning Leopold II  
op 13 oktober 1905). De absis  
werd in 1935 voltooid. Het ge-  
bouw was volledig afgewerkt in  
november 1970. Prachtige glas-  
ramen en beelden.

**THE THEATRE DE LA MONNAIE**  
was destroyed by fire and re-  
built in 1855 by Poelaert; it is  
still one of the world's lead-  
ing opera houses. Its name is  
celebrated for the outburst of  
the 1830 revolution during the  
performance of « La Muette de  
Portici ».

**ST-CATHERINE'S TOWER**  
is the last vestige of a 17th  
century church.

**THE BLACK TOWER**  
is one of the few remaining  
traces of the first city-wall,  
built in the 12th century.

## MONUMENTS IN THE BRUSSELS AREA

**THE ARCADE  
DU CINQUANTENAIRE**  
dominating the Royal Museums  
of Art and History and that  
of the Army, is a triumphal arch  
erected by Leopold II to com-  
memorate the 50th anniversary  
of Belgian Independence.

**THE CHURCH OF NOTRE-  
DAME DE LAEKEN**  
was built by Poelaert in the  
19th century of memory of  
Louise-Marie, the first Queen  
of the Belgian. A miraculous  
statue of Our Lady, dating from  
the 13th century, is venerated  
here. The crypt of the Church  
is the mausoleum of the Royal  
family.

**THE ATOMIUM**  
was the symbol of the 1958  
World Exhibition. It represents  
the molecule of a crystal of  
iron magnified two hundred mil-  
lion times.

**THE PALAIS DU CENTENAIRE**  
are the halls where the Brus-  
sels International Fair is held.  
They were built in 1935 to com-  
memorate the centenary of the  
country's independence and to  
house the Exhibition held on  
that occasion. Since being com-  
pleted for the Brussels World  
Exhibition in 1958, they now  
form a vast group of exhibition  
halls that is without its equal  
in Europe.

**NATIONAL BASILICA OF THE  
SACRE-CŒUR - KOEKLBERG**  
National monument paying ho-  
mage to the Sacré-Cœur and  
votive monument to the me-  
mory of all those who gave  
their lives for their country.  
Architects : A. Van Huffel  
(† 1935) and P. Rome. - Modi-  
fication in 1926 of the founda-  
tions originally intended for a  
Gothic edifice (first stone laid  
in 1905 by H.R.H. King Leo-  
pold II). Apse finished in 1935.  
Work terminated : November  
1970. Magnificent stained glass  
windows and statues.

**MONNAIE-THEATER**  
das 1855 durch Poelaert neu  
erbaut wurde, war eines der  
ersten Opernhäuser der Welt.  
Seine Berühmtheit ist mit der  
ersten revolutionären Bewegung  
von 1830 verbunden, die dort  
anlässlich einer Aufführung der  
« Stummen von Portici » ihren  
Ausgang nahm.

**DER ST. KATHERINEN-TURM**  
ist das einzige Überbleibsel  
einer Kirche aus dem XVII.  
Jahrhundert.

**DER SCHWARZE TURM**  
stellt einen der seltenen Reste  
der ersten Stadtmauer aus dem  
XII. Jahrhundert dar.

## BAUWERKE IN DEN VORORTEN BRÜSSELS

**DER  
CINQUANTENAIRE-BOGEN**  
wurde auf Veranlassung Leo-  
polds II, anlässlich des 50-jähri-  
gen Jubiläums der Unabhän-  
gigkeit Belgiens errichtet. Er ist  
die Krönung der kgl. kultur-  
geschichtlichen Museen und des  
kgl. Zeughauses.

**DIE KIRCHE UNSERER LIEBEN  
FRAU VON LAEKEN**  
wurde im XIX. Jahrhundert von  
Poelaert zum Gedächtnis Loui-  
se-Marias, der ersten belgi-  
schen Königin, errichtet. Eine  
wunderwürdige Jungfrau aus dem  
XIII. Jahrhundert ist dort Ge-  
genstand besonderer Vereh-  
rung. Die Gruft enthält die kgl.  
Mausoleen.

**DAS ATOMIUM**  
Symbol der Weltausstellung  
1958, ist die 200 milliardenfache  
Vergrößerung eines Eisenkris-  
tallmoleküls.

**DIE CENTENAIREHALLEN**  
Sitz der internationalen Muster-  
messe Brüssel, wurden 1935 für  
die Hundertjahrfeier der Unabhän-  
gigkeit des Landes gebaut.  
Sie wurden 1958 für die inter-  
nationale Weltausstellung in  
Brüssel weiter ausgebaut und  
sind heute eine in Europa ein-  
zig dastehende Gruppe von  
Gebäuden für die Veranstaltung  
von Ausstellungen und Messen.

**BASILIKA DES SACRE-CŒUR -  
KOEKLBERG**  
Ein nationales Bauwerk zu  
Ehren des Sacré-Cœur und ein  
Weihedenkmal für alle für das  
Vaterland gefallenen Helden.  
1926 Änderung der für ein go-  
thisches Gebäude vorgesehenen  
Grundmauern (Grundstein 1905  
von S.M. König Leopold II. ge-  
legt). Apse 1935 vollendet. Ab-  
schluss der Arbeiten : Novem-  
ber 1970. Herrliche Glasmale-  
rien und Statuen.

D-3  
3

C-3  
2

C-3  
3

X-5  
1

V-3  
1

V-2  
1

U-2  
1

U-4  
2





#### LE BELVEDERE

résidence des Princes de Liège, fut construit par le Vicomte Walckiers en 1788.

**LA FONTAINE DE NEPTUNE**  
est une réplique de la superbe fontaine que le sculpteur flamand Jean de Bologne exécuta sur la Piazza del Nettuno à Bologne.

#### LE PAVILLON CHINOIS

construit par Léopold II, à l'origine restaurant à la mode, abrite actuellement un musée de la porcelaine chinoise.

#### LES SERRES ROYALES

abritant les plus riches collections de plantes exotiques du pays, sont ouvertes au public pendant quelques jours au mois de mai.

#### LE CHATEAU ROYAL DE LAEKEN

construit au XVIII<sup>e</sup> siècle par Montoyer, fut modifié sous le règne de Léopold II en style Louis XVI.

**L'ABBAYE DE LA CAMBRE**  
évoque l'existence d'une communauté cistercienne fondée au XIII<sup>e</sup> siècle au milieu de la Forêt de Soignes. À côté de l'église gothique de la fin du XIV<sup>e</sup> siècle se trouve le cloître restauré en 1934. Les bâtiments abbaciaux furent réédifiés au XVIII<sup>e</sup> siècle par la Grande Abbessse Séraphine de Snoy. Les jardins sont dessinés à la française.

#### UNIVERSITE LIBRE DE BRUXELLES

fondée par Théodore Verhaegen en 1834.

#### ABBAYE DU VAL DUCHESSE

La plus ancienne communauté de Dominicaines aux Pays-Bas. Fut fondée par Aleyde, Duchesse de Brabant, au XIII<sup>e</sup> siècle. En 1956, le Val Duchesse ouvrit ses portes aux experts européens chargés d'élaborer le texte des traités instituant le Marché Commun et l'Euratome. Non loin des vestiges de l'abbaye en style Louis XVI se dresse un sanctuaire romain; la chapelle Ste-Anne (XII<sup>e</sup> siècle, restaurée).

#### LE BOIS DE LA CAMBRE

d'une superficie de 110 ha fait partie de l'ancienne Forêt de Soignes. Annexé en 1842 à la ville de Bruxelles, il fut aménagé par le paysagiste Keilig (restaurants, tea-rooms, patinoire, manège, canotage).

#### HET BELVEDERE

residentie van de Prinsen van Luik, werd gebouwd door burggraaf de Walckiers in 1788.

#### DE NEPTUNUSFONTEIN

Is een replica van de prachtige fontein, die door de Vlaamse beeldhouwer Jan van Bologna op de Piazza del Nettuno te Bologna werd opgericht.

#### HET CHINEES PAVILJOEN

gebouwd door Leopold II, was aanvankelijk een druk bezocht restaurant. Thans is er een prachtige verzameling porselein ondergebracht.

#### DE KONINKLIJKE SERRES

bevatten de rijkste verzameling exotische planten van het land; ze zijn slechts enkele dagen in mei toegankelijk voor het publiek.

#### HET KONINKLIJK PALEIS VAN LAEKEN

in de XVIII<sup>e</sup> eeuw gebouwd door Montoyer, werd tijdens de regering van Leopold II in Louis XVI-stijl omgebouwd.

#### DE TER-KAMERENABDIJ

was eertijds een Cisterciënzer-gemeenschap, die in de XIII<sup>e</sup> eeuw midden in het Zoniënwood werd gesticht. Naast de gotische kerk van het einde van de XIV<sup>e</sup> eeuw ligt het in 1934 gerestaureerde kloosterpand. De abtgebouwen werden in de XVIII<sup>e</sup> eeuw door de Groot-abdis Séraphine de Snoy gerestaureerd.

#### DE VRIJE UNIVERSITEIT VAN BRUSSEL

werd in 1834 gesticht door Theodoor Verhaegen.

#### DE ABDIJ VAN HERTOGINNEDAL

De oudste Dominikanergemeenschap in de Nederlanden werd gesticht door Aleydis, Hertogin van Brabant, in de XIII<sup>e</sup> eeuw. Niet ver van de overblijfselen van de abdij in Louis XVI-stijl, staat de St-Annakapel (XIII<sup>e</sup> eeuw - gerestaureerd) in zuiver Romaanse stijl.

#### HET TER-KAMERENBOS

heeft een oppervlakte van 110 ha en maakte vroeger deel uit van het Zoniënwood. In 1842 aan de stad Brussel bijgevoegd. Aangelegd door de tuinarchitect Keilig (restaurant, tea-room, schaatsterrein, roeien, paardrijden, dancing, enz.).

#### THE BELVEDERE

residence of the Prince of Liège, was built by Viscount de Walckiers in 1788.

#### THE NEPTUNE FOUNTAIN

is a replica of the superb fountain by a Flemish sculptor, Jean de Bologne, in the Piazza del Nettuno at Bologna.

#### THE CHINESE PAVILION

erected by Leopold II was originally a fashionable restaurant and now it is used as a museum of porcelain.

#### THE ROYAL GREENHOUSES

contain the finest collection of exotic plants in the country; they are open to the public for a few days in the month of May.

#### THE ROYAL CASTLE OF LAEKEN

was built in the 18th century by Montoyer and later altered to Louis XVI style in the reign of Leopold II.

#### THE ABBEY OF LA CAMBRE

recalls the Cistercian community that was founded in the 13th century deep in the heart of the Forest of Soignes. By the side of the Gothic church dating from the end of the 14th century is a cloister that was restored in 1934. The Abbey buildings, rebuilt in the 18th century by the Grand Abbess Séraphine de Snoy, are surrounded by gardens in the French style.

#### THE FREE UNIVERSITY OF BRUSSELS

was founded in 1834 by Théodore Verhaegen.

#### THE ABBEY OF VAL DUCHESSE

The earliest community of the Dominican Order in the Low Countries was founded here by Aleyde, Duchess of Brabant, in the 13th century. In 1956 the experts responsible for drafting the treaties that created the Common Market and Euratom met at Val Duchesse. Not far from the abbey ruins — in Louis XVI style — is a Romanesque shrine: St Anne's Chapel (12th century, restored).

#### THE WOODS OF LA CAMBRE

covering an area of 275 acres, once formed part of the ancient Forest of Soignes. They were attached to the city of Brussels in 1842 and landscaped by Keilig. (Restaurant, bar, roller-skating ring, riding school, boating, dancing).

#### DER BELVEDERE

die Residenz der Prinzen de Liège, wurde vom Vicomte de Walckiers im Jahre 1788 errichtet.

#### DER NEPTUNUS-BRUNNEN

ist eine Nachahmung des Prachtbrunnens den der flämische Bildhauer Jean de Bologne auf der Piazza del Nettuno in Bologna errichtete.

#### DER CHINESISCHE PAVILLON

liess Leopold II. ursprünglich als Restaurant bauen; er enthält heute eine bedeutende Porzelliansammlung des fernen Osten.

#### DIE KGL. TREIBHAUSER

enthalten die reichsten Sammlungen exotischer Pflanzen des Landes und sind für die Öffentlichkeit nur während einiger Tage im Mai geöffnet (siehe Presseanzeigen).

#### DAS KGL. SCHLOSS IN LAEKEN

Im XVIII. Jahrhundert von Montoyer errichtet, wurde unter der Herrschaft Leopold II. im Stile Ludwigs XVI. umgebaut.

#### DIE CAMBRE ABTEI

erinnert an eine im XIII. Jahrhundert inmitten des Soignes-Waldes gegründete Zisterziensergemeinde. Neben der gotischen Kirche vom Ende des XIV. Jahrhunderts befindet sich der 1934 wieder hergestellte Kreuzgang. Die im XVIII. Jahrhundert von der Grossabtissin Séraphine de Snoy neu errichteten Gebäude der Abtei sind von französischen Gärten umgeben.

#### DIE FREIE UNIVERSITÄT BRUSSEL

wurde 1834 von Th. Verhaegen gegründet.

#### VAL DUCHESSE-ABTEI

Sie beherbergte die älteste Dominikanergemeinde in den Niederlanden. Gegründet wurde sie von Aleyde, Herzogin von Brabant im XII. Jahrhundert. 1956 nahm Val Duchesse die europäischen Sachverständigen auf, die dort den Text für Gründungsverträge des Gemeinsamen Marktes und Euratoms ausarbeiteten. Nicht weit von den Resten der Abtei im Stile Ludwig XVI. erhebt sich eine geweihte Stätte im romanischen Stil: die St. Anna-Kapelle (XII. Jahrhundert, restauriert).

**DER BOIS DE LA CAMBRE**  
der sich über 110 ha erstreckt, ist ein Teil des alten Soignes-Waldes. 1842 wurde er von der Stadt Brüssel übernommen und von dem Landschaftsgestalter Keilig umgestaltet (Restaurant, Tea-room, Rollschuhbahn, Reitbahn, Ruderboote, Dancing).

V-2  
2

V-2  
3

V-2  
4

V-2  
5

V-2  
6

W-6  
1

W-7  
1

Y-6  
1

W-7  
2





# MUSEES

# MUSEA

# MUSEUM

# MUSEEN

JF = Jour de fermeture  
EN = Entrée  
GP = Groupe  
GT = Gratuit  
JFS = Jours fériés



JF = Wekelijkse rustdag  
EN = Toegang  
GP = Groepen  
GT = Kosteloze toegang  
JFS = Feestdagen

## BEAUX-ARTS ET INDUSTRIES D'ART

## SCHONE KUNSTEN EN KUNSTAMBACHTEN

### MUSEES ROYAUX D'ART ET D'HISTOIRE

W-5 1 Avenue des Nerviens - Nervierslaan - 1040 - Tel. 733.96.10

Panorama complet des civilisations anciennes de l'Europe, de l'Asie, de l'Océanie, de l'Afrique et synthèse des industries d'art européennes, de la préhistoire au XIX<sup>e</sup> siècle.

Antiquités égyptiennes, grecques, romaines. - Préhistoire nationale (uniquement jeudi). - Antiquités Asie Antérieure. - Civilisations pré-colombiennes - ethnographie et archéologie américaines et préhistoire générale. - Extrême Orient : art, ethnographie et folklore. - Folklore national.

Sections fermées pour travaux :

Industries d'art : sculptures en bois et en pierre. - Orfèvrerie - tapisserie - dentelles - céramique - verrerie.

### MUSEE D'ART ANCIEN

E-6 4 Rue de la Régence 3 Regentschapsstraat - 1000 - Tel 513.96.30

Collection de peintures. - Pour la majorité Ecole Flamande du XIV<sup>e</sup> au XVII<sup>e</sup> siècle dont les Primitifs Flamands du XV<sup>e</sup> siècle, Bruegel, Rubens, Van Dyck.

### MUSEE D'ART MODERNE

E-5 5 Place Royale 1 Koningsplein

Peintures, dessins et sculptures des XIX<sup>e</sup> et XX<sup>e</sup> siècles (principalement Ecoles françaises et belges).  
Temporairement, en raison des travaux, les œuvres sont présentées sous forme d'expositions tournantes et limitées.

### MUSEE COMMUNAL DE LA VILLE DE BRUXELLES

D-4 8 « Maison du Roi », Grand'Place - Grote Markt - 1000 - T. 511.27.42

Documentation sur l'évolution historique et archéologique de la ville, grand choix d'industries d'art bruxelloises : tapisseries, retables, faïences et porcelaines, dentelles, pièces d'orfèvrerie, etc.

### MUSEE DE L'ASSISTANCE PUBLIQUE

C-8 1 Hôpital St-Pierre, Rue Haute

Tableaux, sculptures, tapisseries, orfèvreries et meubles anciens provenant des principales institutions de bienfaisance bruxelloises de l'Ancien Régime, illustrent de façon très caractéristique le milieu artistique brabançon du XV<sup>e</sup> au XVIII<sup>e</sup> siècle.

### DE KONINKLIJKE MUSEA VOOR KUNST EN GESCHIEDENIS

Volledig overzicht van de oude beschavingen van Europa, Azië, Oceanië en Afrika, en synthese van het Europese kunstambacht, van de Prehistorie tot de XIX<sup>e</sup> eeuw.

Egyptisch, Grieks, Romeins antiek. - Nationale prehistorie (alleen donderdag). - Antiquiteiten uit Voor-Azië. - Precolumbiaanse beschavingen - etnografie en oudheidkunde van Amerika en algemene prehistorie. - Verre Oosten : kunst, etnografie en folklore. - Nationale folklore.

Afdelingen gesloten wegens werkzaamheden :

Kunstambachten : hout- en steensculpturen. - Goudsmeedkunst - tapijtwerk - kant - keramiek - glaswerk.

### MUSEUM VOOR OUDE KUNST

Schilderijenverzameling. - Grotendeels Vlaamse School van de XIV<sup>e</sup> tot de XVII<sup>e</sup> eeuw - waaronder de Vlaamse Primitieven van de XV<sup>e</sup> eeuw, Bruegel de Oude, Rubens, Van Dyck.

### MUSEUM VOOR MODERNE KUNST

1000 - Tél. 511.27.84

Schilderijen, tekeningen en beeldhouwwerk van de XIX<sup>e</sup> en XX<sup>e</sup> eeuw (vooral Franse en Belgische school).  
Wegens verbouwingswerken worden de kunstwerken tijdelijk geëxposeerd in afwisselende beperkte tentoonstellingen.

### STEDELIJK MUSEUM VAN BRUSSEL

Documentatie over de historische en oudheidkundige ontwikkeling van de stad. Rijke verzameling van het Brussels kunstambacht : tapijtwerk, retables, glaswerk en porselein, kant, goudsmeedwerk, enz.

### MUSEUM VAN DE OPENBARE ONDERSTAND

298a Hoogstraat - 1000 - T. 538.00.00

Schilderijen, beeldhouwwerk, tapijten, goudsmeedkunst en oude meubelen voortkomend van de voornaamste Brusselse liefdadigheidsinstellingen uit het « Ancien Régime » illustreren op kennelijke wijze het Brabantse kunstleven van de XV<sup>e</sup> tot de XVIII<sup>e</sup> eeuw.

JF = Weekly closing day  
EN = Admission  
GP = Groups  
GT = Admission free  
JFS = Public Holidays



JF = Wöchentlicher Ruhetag  
EN = Eintritt  
GP = Gruppen  
GT = Eintritt frei  
JFS = Feiertage

## FINE ARTS AND APPLIED ARTS

## BILDENDE KUNST UND KUNSTGEWERBE

### ROYAL MUSEUM OF ART AND HISTORY

9.30-12.25/13.30-16.50 / JF : 1 / EN : 5 FB / GP : 5 FB / GT : 3-6-JFS.

Complete panorama of ancient civilizations in Europe, Asia, Oceania and Africa, and an overall representation of the useful and decorative arts in Europe from prehistoric times to the 19th century. - Egyptian, Greek and Roman Antiquities. - National Prehistory (only on Thursday). - Antiquities from the Near East - American civilization before Columbus - American ethnography and archeology - General Prehistory - Belgian Folklore. - Far East : art, ethnography, folklore.

Closing due to work :  
Industrial art : wooden and stone sculptures. - Jewellery, tapestries, lace, art pottery, glassmaking.

### GALLERY OF OLD MASTERS

10-17 / JF : 1 / EN : 5 FB / GP : 2,50 FB / GT : 3-6-7.

Vast collection of paintings. - Mainly the 14th to the 17th century Flemish School - 15th century Primitives and also Bruegel, Rubens, Van Dyck.

### GALLERY OF MODERN ART

10-13/14-17 / JF : 1 / EN : GT.

Paintings, drawings and sculptures of the 19th and 20th centuries (mainly French and Belgian Schools).  
Because rebuilding is in progress at the moment, the works are being presented in successive, limited exhibitions.

### MUNICIPAL MUSEUM OF THE CITY OF BRUSSELS

10-12/13-17 (6-7-JFS : 10-12) / EN : 10 FB / GP : 5 FB / GT : 7.

Documents and other exhibits concerning the archeology and history of the city, and wide representation of the applied arts in Brussels : tapestries, altar-pieces, china and potteries, lace, goldsmith's and silversmith's work, etc.

### MUSEUM OF THE POOR-LAW ADMINISTRATION

(1 : 9-12) (3 : 14-17) / JF : 2-4-5-6-7-JFS / EN : GT.

Paintings, sculptures, tapestries, gold and silverware and antique furniture from former charitable institutions in Brussels, giving a very characteristic picture of the artistic life in Brabant from the 15th to the 18th century.

### KONIGLICHE MUSEEN FOR KUNST UND GESCHICHTE

Eine vollständige Uebersicht über die alte europäische, asiatische, ozeanische, afrikanische Zivilisation und eine Synthese des europäischen Kunstgewerbes von der Vorgeschichte bis zum XIX. Jahrhundert. - Aegyptisches, griechisches und römisches Altertum. - Belgische prähistorische Zeit (nur am Donnerstag). - Frühgeschichtliche Altertümer in Asien - Vorkolumbische Kultur - amerikanische Völker und Altertumskunde, sowie allgemeine Vorgeschichte.

Geschlossen wegen Arbeiten :  
Kunstgewerbe, Schnitzereien und Bildhauerei. - Goldschmiedearbeiten - Wandteppiche - Spitzenzeugnisse - Töpferkunst - Glasbläserei.

### MUSEUM FOR ALTE KUNST

Gemäldesammlung hauptsächlich aus der flämischen Schule des XIV. bis XVII. Jahrhunderts, u.a. flämische Maler Bruegel der Ältere, Rubens und Van Dyck.

### MUSEUM FOR MODERNE KUNST

Gemälde, Zeichnungen und Skulpturen aus dem XIX. und XX. Jahrhundert (hauptsächlich der französischen und belgischen Schule). Wegen Bauarbeiten werden die Werke vorübergehend abwechselnd ausgestellt.

### BRUSSELER GEMEINDEMUSEUM

Dokumente über die geschichtliche und archäologische Entwicklung der Stadt, grosse Auswahl von Brüsseler Kunstgewerbe : Wandteppiche, Altarbilder, Steingut und Porzellan, Spitzen, Goldschmiedearbeiten u.s.w.

### MUSEUM DER ÖFFENTLICHEN WOHLFAHRT

Gemälde, Skulpturen, Wandteppiche. Goldschmiedearbeiten und alte Möbel aus den wichtigsten Wohlfahrtsanstalten Brüssels unter dem alten Régime geben ein charakteristisches Bild des künstlerischen Milieus Brabants vom XV. bis XVIII. Jahrhundert.

**MUSEE DES BEAUX-ARTS  
D'IXELLES**

W-6 2 Rue J. Van Voisem 71 J. Van Voisemstraat - 1050 - Tel. 511.90.84

Surtout tableaux des Ecoles Impressionnistes françaises et belges du début du XX<sup>e</sup> siècle.

**MUSEUM VOOR SCHONE KUNSTEN  
VAN ELSENE**

Vooral schilderijen van de Franse en Belgische Impressionistische school van het begin van de XX<sup>e</sup> eeuw.

**DEMEURES ET ATELIERS  
D'ARTISTES****MAISON D'ERASME**

T-5 1 Rue du Chapitre 31 - Kapittelstraat - 1070 - Tel. 521.13.83

Le Prince des Humanistes séjourna en 1521 dans cette demeure patricienne; plusieurs salles richement meublées et décorées. Remarquable collection de documents illustrant la vie et l'œuvre d'Erasmus.

**MUSEE SCHOTT**

D-5 5 Rue du Chêne 27 Elkstraat - 1000 - Tel. 511.27.42

Sculptures en bois des XV<sup>e</sup> et XVI<sup>e</sup> siècles. — Statues, Miniatures, Meubles de Maîtrise.

**MUSEE WIERTZ**

H-7 1 Rue Vautier 62 Vautierstraat - 1040 - Tel. 648.17.18

Ancien atelier du peintre romantique Antoine Wiertz. Contient la plus grande partie de son œuvre.

**MUSEE CONSTANTIN MEUNIER**

W-6 3 Rue de l'Abbaye 59 - Abdijstraat - 1050 - Tel. 648.44.49

Installé dans la maison construite par le peintre-sculpteur Constantin Meunier à la fin du siècle dernier; détient près de 170 sculptures et 120 tableaux de maîtres.

**MUSEE CAMILLE LEMONNIER**

G-7 1 Chaussée de Wavre 150 Waversesteenweg - 1050 - Tel. 512.29.68

Documents se rapportant à la vie littéraire de l'écrivain, objets d'art et souvenirs de l'artiste.

**BIBLIOTHEQUE ROYALE ALBERT I<sup>er</sup>**

E-5 1 Mont des Arts - Kunstberg - 1000 - Tel. 513.61.80

Reconstitution des cabinets de travail du poète Emile Verhaeren, et du dramaturge Michel de Ghelderode.

**MUSEE HORTA**

V-6 2 Rue Américaine 25 Amerikaanestraat - 1050 - Tel. 537.16.92

Victor Horta, un des grands noms de l'architecture contemporaine et du « Modern Style ».

**MUSEE CHARLIER**

G-4 2 Avenue des Arts 16 Kunstlaan - 1040 - Tel. 218.53.82

Abrité collections de peinture, mobilier, argenterie, principalement du XIX<sup>e</sup> siècle.

**KUNSTENAARSWONINGEN  
EN ATELIERS****ERASMUSHUIS**

De Prins der Humanisten verbleef in 1521 in deze patriciërswooning met verschillende rijkelijk bemeubelde en gestoffeerde zalen. Merkwaardige verzameling documenten, die het leven en het werk van Erasmus illustreren.

**SCHOTTMUSEUM**

Houtsculpturen uit de XV<sup>e</sup> en XVI<sup>e</sup> eeuw. Miniaturen, beeldjes.

**WIERTZMUSEUM**

Voormalig atelier van de romantische schilder Antoine Wiertz. Bevat het grootste gedeelte van zijn werken.

**CONSTANTIJN MEUNIERMUSEUM**

Ingericht in het huis dat werd gebouwd door de schilder-beeldhouwer Constantijn Meunier op het einde van de vorige eeuw; bevat ± 170 beeldhouwwerken en 120 schilderijen.

**CAMILLE LEMONNIERMUSEUM**

Documenten in verband met het literaire leven van de schrijver, kunstwerken en souvenirs van de kunstenaar.

**KONINKLIJKE BIBLIOTHEEK ALBERT I**

Herinrichting van de werkkamers van de dichters Emile Verhaeren en de toneelschrijver Michel de Ghelderode.

**HORTAMUSEUM**

Victor Horta, één der grote namen van de nieuwste bouwkunst en van de « Modern Style ».

**CHARLIERMUSEUM**

Verzameling van schilderijen, meubelen, zilverwerk, hoofdzakelijk uit de XIX<sup>e</sup> eeuw.

**HISTOIRE****MUSEE ROYAL DE L'ARMEE  
ET D'HISTOIRE MILITAIRE**

X-5 2 Parc du Cinquantenaire Jubelpark - 1040 - Tel. 733.44.93

Réputé le plus riche du monde. Souvenirs militaires depuis la fin du XVIII<sup>e</sup> siècle, principalement de la première guerre mondiale.

**MUSEE DE LA DYNASTIE**

F-6 1 Rue de Brederode 21 Brederodestraat - 1000 - Tel. 511.55.78

Documents iconographiques de la dynastie belge de 1830 à nos jours.

**GESCHIEDENIS****KONINKLIJKE MUSEUM VAN HET  
LEGER EN MILITAIRE GESCHIEDENIS**

Krijgsherinneringen sinds het einde van de XVIII<sup>e</sup> eeuw, vooral uit de periode van de eerste Wereldoorlog.

**MUSEUM VAN DE DYNASTIE**

Iconografische documenten over de Belgische dynastie, van 1830 tot heden.

**IXELLES  
FINE ART GALLERY**

(2 à 5 : 13-19.30) (6 : 10-17) (7 : 10-13) / JF : 1-JFS / EN : GT.  
Paintings mainly of the French and Belgian Impressionist Schools of the early 20th century.

**ARTISTS' HOUSES AND  
STUDIOS****ERASMUS' HOUSE**

10-12/14-17 / JF : 2-5 / EN : 10 FB.

In 1521 the Prince of Humanists lived in this patrician residence. Several rooms are richly furnished and decorated and in them is displayed a remarkable collection of documents which illustrates Erasmus' life and work.

**SCHOTT MUSEUM**

(2-4 : 14-17) / JF : 1-3-5-6-7-JFS / EN : 10 FB / GP : 5 FB.

15th and 16th century wood-carvings, statues, miniatures and fine pieces of furniture.

**WIERTZ MUSEUM**10-12/13-17 (fermé 1<sup>re</sup> quinz. août) / JF : 1 / EN : 5 FB / GT : 3-6-7.

Formerly the studio of the romantic painter Antoine Wiertz, containing the majority of his works.

**CONSTANTIN MEUNIER MUSEUM**

9-12/14-17 (7 : 9.30-12.30) / JF : 2-4 / EN : 3 FB / GP : 2 FB.

About 170 sculptures and 120 paintings by Constantin Meunier are displayed in the house he built at the end of the 19th century.

**CAMILLE LEMONNIER MUSEUM**

(2-4 : 15-17) / EN : GT.

Documents concerning the writer's literary activity, objects of art and mementoes of his life.

**ROYAL LIBRARY ALBERT I**

14-17 / JF : 2-4-5-7-JFS / EN : GT.

Reconstruction of the work rooms of Emile Verhaeren and the dramatist Michel de Ghelderode.

**HORTA MUSEUM**

14-17 / JF : 2 / EN : GT.

Victor Horta, one of the great contemporary and « Modern Style » architects.

**CHARLIER MUSEUM**

(7 : 9.30-12.30) / EN : GT.

House collections of paintings, furniture and silverware. Mainly 19th century.

**MUSEUM FOR BILDENDE KUNST  
VON IXELLES**

/ JF : 1-JFS / EN : GT.

Hauptsächlich Gemälde der französischen und belgischen Impressionisten, Anfang des XX. Jahrhunderts.

**KÜNSTLERWOHN- UND  
WERKSTÄTTEN****ERASMUS-HAUS**

Der grösste aller Humanisten wohnte 1521 in diesem Patrizierhaus mit mehreren reichmöblierten und dekorierten Räumen. Bemerkenswerte Urkundensammlung über das Leben und Werk von Erasmus.

**SCHOTT-MUSEUM**

Holzsechnitzereien aus dem XV. und XVI. Jahrhundert : Statuen, Miniaturen, Meistermöbel.

**WIERTZ-MUSEUM**

Das frühere Atelier des romantischen Malers Antoine Wiertz, das den grössten Teil seiner Werke enthält.

**CONSTANTIN MEUNIER-MUSEUM**

Dieses vom Maler und Bildhauer Constantin Meunier am Ende des letzten Jahrhunderts gebaute Haus enthält etwas 170 Bildwerke und 120 Gemälde des Meisters.

**CAMILLE LEMONNIER-MUSEUM**

Dokumente aus dem literarischen Leben des Schriftstellers, Kunstgegenstände und Andenken an den Künstler.

**KGL. BIBLIOTHEK ALBERT I.**

Werkstätte von Emile Verhaeren und des Dramendichters Michael de Ghelderode.

**HORTA-MUSEUM**

Victor Horta, berühmter Jugendstil Architekt.

**CHARLIER-MUSEUM**

Sammlungen von Gemälden, Möbeln, Silbergeschirr, hauptsächlich aus dem XIX. Jahrhundert.

**HISTORY****ROYAL MUSEUM OF THE ARMY  
AND MILITARY HISTORY**

10-12/13.30-17 / JF : 1 / EN : GT.

Military mementoes from the end of the 18th century and particularly of the Great War.

**MUSEUM OF THE DYNASTY**

(3-6 : 14-17) (7-JFS : 10-17) / EN : 5 FB / GP : 2,50 FB.

Documents pertaining to the Belgian dynasty, from 1830 to the present day.

**GESCHICHTE****KGL. HEERES-  
UND MILITÄRGESCHICHTSMUSEUM**

Militärische Andenken seit Ende des XVIII. Jahrhunderts, hauptsächlich aus dem ersten Weltkrieg.

**DYNASTIEMUSEUM**

Illustrierte Dokumente der belgischen Dynastie von 1830 bis heute.



**MUSEE DE LA PORTE DE HAL**

C-8 2 Boulevard de Waterloo - Waterloolaan - 1000 - Tel. 538.18.34

Histoire militaire du Moyen Age au XVIII<sup>e</sup> siècle. Collection de pièces d'artillerie ancienne du pays, ainsi que d'armures précieuses.

**MUSEE PANORAMA WATERLOO**

Braine-l'Alleud - Eigenbrakel - 1420 - Tel. 384/54.31.39

Evocation de la bataille de Waterloo.

**MUSEUM VAN DE HALLEPOORT**

Militaire geschiedenis van de middeleeuwen tot de XVIII<sup>e</sup> eeuw. Verzameling wapens van de oude Belgische artillerie, evenals kostbare harnassen.

**MUSEUM PANORAMA VAN WATERLOO**

Braine-l'Alleud - Eigenbrakel - 1420 - Tel. 384/54.31.39

Evokatie van de slag van Waterloo.

**SCIENCES****INSTITUT ROYAL DES SCIENCES NATURELLES DE BELGIQUE**

H-7 2 Rue Vautier 31 V autierstraat-1040 - Tel. 648.04.75

Dix sections couvrant la zoologie, paléontologie, minéralogie, paléobotanique, anthropologie et préhistoire nationale.

**ATOMIUM**

V-2 1 Heysel - Heizel - 1020 - Tel. 478.30.08

Dans ses trois sphères inférieures, exposition permanente sur l'utilisation pacifique de l'énergie nucléaire.

**MUSEE ROYAL DE L'AFRIQUE CENTRALE**

Z-6 Ch. de Louvain 31 Leuvensest. - 1980 Tervuren - Tel. 767/57.54.01

L'homme : anthropologie, préhistoire, ethnographie. - Le sol : géologie, minéralogie, botanique, zoologie.

**JARDIN BOTANIQUE NATIONAL DE BELGIQUE**

U-1 Dom. de Bouchout - Dom. v. Bouchout - 1880 - Tel. 269.39.05

F-2 1 Rue Royale 236 Koningsstraat - 1030 - Tel. 217.48.56

Riches collection de plantes et arbres exotiques en Belgique.

**WETENSCHAP****KONINKLIJK INSTITUUT VOOR NATUURWETENSCHAPPEN VAN BELGIE**

H-7 2 Rue Vautier 31 V autierstraat-1040 - Tel. 648.04.75

Tien afdelingen in verband met de zoölogie, de paleontologie, de mineralogie, de paleobotanica, de anthropologie en de nationale prehistorie.

**ATOMIUM**

V-2 1 Heysel - Heizel - 1020 - Tel. 478.30.08

In de onderste drie bollen permanente tentoonstelling gewijd aan het vreedzaam gebruik van de kernenergie.

**KONINKLIJK MUSEUM VOOR MIDDEN-AFRIKA**

Z-6 Ch. de Louvain 31 Leuvensest. - 1980 Tervuren - Tel. 767/57.54.01

De mens : antropologie, prehistorie, ethnografie. - De bodem : aardkunde mineralogie, plantkunde, dierkunde.

**NATIONALE PLANTENTUIN VAN BELGIE**

U-1 Dom. de Bouchout - Dom. v. Bouchout - 1880 - Tel. 269.39.05

F-2 1 Rue Royale 236 Koningsstraat - 1030 - Tel. 217.48.56

Rijkste verzameling van exotische bomen en planten in België.

**MUSEES SPECIALISES****MUSEE INSTRUMENTAL DU CONSERVATOIRE ROYAL DE MUSIQUE**

E-6 5 Place du Petit Sablon 17 Kleine Zavel - 1000 - Tel. 513.25.54

Instruments de musique dont plus de 150 pièces de toutes les époques et de tous les pays sont uniques au monde.

**MUSEE DE LA VOITURE**

W-5 1 Parc du Cinquantenaire - Jubelpark - 1040 - Tel. 733.96.10

Histoire des véhicules des XVIII<sup>e</sup> et XIX<sup>e</sup> siècles.

**MUSEE DES CHEMINS DE FER BELGES**

E-1 6 Gare du Nord - Noordstation - 1000 - Tel. 218.60.50 ext. 1279

Documenta historiques, maquettes, uniformes, matériel didactique, illustrant l'évolution des Chemins de fer belges.

**MUSEE POSTAL**

D-6 3 Petite Rue des Minimes 2 Korte Miniemenstraat 1000 - T. 511.76.84

Histoire de la poste. - Collection complète de tous les timbres-poste belges et collections étrangères.

Riches collection d'appareils de télécommunications.

**GESPECIALISEERDE MUSEA****INSTRUMENTENMUSEUM VAN HET KONINKLIJK MUZIEKCONSERVATORIUM**

E-6 5 Place du Petit Sablon 17 Kleine Zavel - 1000 - Tel. 513.25.54

Muziekinstrumenten waarvan 150 stukken van alle tijden en uit alle landen enig zijn ter wereld.

**RIJTUIGMUSEUM**

W-5 1 Parc du Cinquantenaire - Jubelpark - 1040 - Tel. 733.96.10

Geschiedenis van het rijtuig in de XVIII<sup>e</sup> en de XIX<sup>e</sup> eeuw.

**SPOORWEGMUSEUM**

E-1 6 Gare du Nord - Noordstation - 1000 - Tel. 218.60.50 ext. 1279

Historische documenten, maquettes, uniformen, didactisch materiaal ter illustratie van de Belgische spoorwegen.

Geschiedenis van de Post. - Volledige verzameling van alle Belgische postzegels, en buitenlandse verzamelingen.

Rijke verzameling telecommunicatieobjecten.

**POSTMUSEUM**

D-6 3 Petite Rue des Minimes 2 Korte Miniemenstraat 1000 - T. 511.76.84

Histoire de la poste. - Collection complète de tous les timbres-poste belges et collections étrangères.

Riches collection d'appareils de télécommunications.

**PORTE DE HAL MUSEUM**

9.30-12.30/13.30-17 / JF : 1 / EN : 5 FB / GP : 2,50 FB.

Military history from the Middle Age to the 18th century. Collection of antique locally made guns and armour. Admission : 5 BF - groups : 2,50 BF.

**WATERLOO PANORAMA MUSEUM**

8-20 / EN : 25 FB / GP : 15 FB.

Evocation of the Battle of Waterloo.

**MUSEUM AN DER PORTE DE HAL**

9.30-12.30/13.30-17 / JF : 1 / EN : 5 FB / GP : 2,50 FB.

Die Militärgeschichte vom Mittelalter bis zum XVIII<sup>e</sup> Jahrhundert. Sammlung alter Geschütze des Landes sowie wertvoller Rüstungen.

**MUSEUM PANORAMA WATERLOO**

8-20 / EN : 25 FB / GP : 15 FB.

Wiederherstellung der Schlacht von Waterloo.

**SCIENCES****ROYAL BELGIAN INSTITUTE OF NATURAL SCIENCES**

9.30-12.30/14-17 / JF : 5 / EN : GT.

Ten sections devoted to zoology, palaeontology, mineralogy, palaeobotany, anthropology and local prehistory.

**ATOMIUM**

9.30-18 (6-7 : 9-19) / EN : 60 FB / GP : 50 FB.

In the three lower spheres there is a permanent exhibition pertaining to pacific use for nuclear energy.

**ROYAL CENTRAL AFRICA MUSEUM**

9-17.30 / EN : GT.

Man : anthropology, prehistory and ethnography. The earth : geology, mineralogy, botany and zoology.

**NATIONAL BELGIAN BOTANICAL GARDENS**

14-17 JF : 5-6 - JFS / EN : 20 FB / GP : 15 FB.

9-12/14-17 / JF : 6-7-JFS / EN : GT.

Richest collection of exotic plants and trees in Belgium.

**WISSENSCHAFT****KGL. NATURWISSENSCHAFTLICHES INSTITUT BELGIENS**

9.30-12.30/14-17 / JF : 5 / EN : GT.

Mit zehn Abteilungen, darunter Zoologie, Paläontologie, Mineralogie, Paläobotanik, Anthropologie und Vorgesichte des Landes.

**ATOMIUM**

9.30-18 (6-7 : 9-19) / EN : 60 FB / GP : 50 FB.

In den drei unteren Kugeln befindet sich eine Dauerausstellung über die friedliche Benützung der Kernenergie.

**KGL. MUSEUM FÜR ZENTRAL AFRIKA**

9-17.30 / EN : GT.

Bewohner : Anthropologie, Vorgeschichte und Völkerkunde. - Boden : Geologie, Mineralogie, Botanik und Zoologie.

**STAATLICHER BOTANISCHER GARTEN**

14-17 JF : 5-6 - JFS / EN : 20 FB / GP : 15 FB.

9-12/14-17 / JF : 6-7-JFS / EN : GT.

Bedeutendste Sammlung in Belgien von exotischen Bäumen und Pflanzen.

**SPECIALIZED MUSEUMS****MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS MUSEUM**

(7 : 10.30-12.30) (2-4-6 : 14.30-16.30) (3 : 20-22) / EN : GT / JF : JFS.

Musical instruments. More than 150 exhibits of all periods and from all countries, which are unique in the world.

**VEHICLE MUSEUM**

9.30-12.25/13.30-16.50 / JF : 1 / EN : 5 FB / GP : 5 FB.

History of vehicles in the 18th and 19th centuries.

**BELGIAN RAILWAY MUSEUM**

9-17 / JF : 6-7-JFS / EN : GT.

Historical documents, models, uniforms, didactic material, illustrating the evolution of the Belgian Railway.

**POSTAL MUSEUM**

10-16 (7 : 10-12.30) / JF : 1.

History of the postal service. Complete collection of all Belgian postage stamps, as well as some foreign collections.

Rich collection of telecommunication equipment.

**VERSCHIEDENES****INSTRUMENTAL-MUSEUM DES KGL. KONSERVATORIUMS**

(7 : 10.30-12.30) (2-4-6 : 14.30-16.30) (3 : 20-22) / EN : GT / JF : JFS.

Sammlung von über 150 einzigartigen Musikinstrumenten aus allen Epochen und Ländern.

**FAHRZEUGMUSEUM**

9.30-12.25/13.30-16.50 / JF : 1 / EN : 5 FB / GP : 5 FB.

Geschichte der Fahrzeuge aus dem XVIII<sup>e</sup> und XIX<sup>e</sup> Jahrhundert.

**EISENBAHMUSEUM**

9-17 / JF : 6-7-JFS / EN : GT.

Historische Dokumente, Modelle, Uniformen, Lehrmaterial zur Darstellung der Entwicklung der belgischen Eisenbahnen.

**POST-MUSEUM**

10-16 (7 : 10-12.30) / JF : 1.

Geschichte der Briefpost. Komplette Sammlung belgischer Briefmarken und ausländische Sammlungen.

Vielseitige Sammlung von Fernmeldegeräten.

**MUSEE DU CINEMA**

E-5 7 Rue Baron Horta 9 Baron Hortastraat - 1000 - Tel. 513.41.55  
Présentation quotidienne de films classiques anciens.

**MUSEE DE LA BRASSERIE**

D-4 11 Grand'Place 10 Grote Markt

(Maison ancestrale de l'ancienne corporation des cervoisiers.) - Dans le décor d'une ancienne brasserie, collection complète d'accessoires se rapportant à ce vieux métier. - Jouxant cette brasserie, un estaminet plein de poésie invite le visiteur à « taster » la bière belge.

**MUSEE INTERNATIONAL DE LA PRESSE**

Ch. de Louvain 696 Leuvensesteenweg - 1030 - Tel. 733.01.13

Collection de 150.000 numéros spécimens des périodiques du monde entier, documents d'actualité, extraits de presse, photos et cartes postales.

**MUSEE DU LIVRE**

E-5 1 Bibl. Royale Albert I<sup>er</sup> - Kon. Bibl. Albert I - Mont des Arts -

Exposition permanente de livres manuscrits et imprimés. Présentation des principales donations faites à la bibliothèque : donations du comte de Launoit, de Mme Louis Solvay et des héritiers du poète et artiste Max Elskamp et de l'architecte Henry van de Velde.

**MUSEE DE LA PAROLE**

E-5 1 Bibl. Royale Albert I<sup>er</sup> - Kon. Bibl. Albert I - 1000 - Tel. 513.61.80

Collection de plusieurs milliers de documents audio-visuels concernant des personnages célèbres.

**FILMMUSEUM**

Dagelijkse voorstelling van oude klassieke films.

**BROUWERIJMUSEUM**

- 1000 - Tel. 512.11.81

(Voormalig huis van de oude gilde der Kruidbierbrouwers.) In het decor van een oude brouwerij, volledige verzameling van al het aalaam dat bij dat oude beroep hoorde. - Naast deze brouwerij is er een herberg, vol oude romantiek die de bezoeker uitnodigt het Belgische bier te proeven.

**INTERNATIONAAL PERSMUSEUM**

Verzameling van 150.000 proefexemplaren van periodieken uit de ganse wereld, actualiteitsdocumenten, persuitreksels, foto's en prentbriefkaarten.

**MUSEUM VAN HET BOEK**

Kon. Bibl. Albert I - Mont des Arts -

Permanente tentoonstelling van handschriften en drukwerken. Tentoonstelling van de voornaamste schenkingen aan de bibliotheek : schenkingen van de Graaf de Launoit, van Mevrouw Louis Solvay en van de erfenamen van de dichter en kunstenaar Max Elskamp en van de architect Henry van de Velde.

**MUSEUM VAN DE STEM**

Audiovisuele dienst van de archieven van het Koninkrijk. Verzameling opnamen van nagenoeg 5.000 beroemde stemmen.

**FOLKLORE****GARDE-ROBE DE MANNEKEN PIS**

D-4 8 « Maison du Roi », Grand'Place - « Broodhuis », Grote Markt - 1000

Près de 300 costumes et uniformes offerts au plus ancien bourgeois de la ville depuis le XVIII<sup>e</sup> siècle (voir Musée communal de la Ville de Bruxelles).

**MUSEE DU FOLKLORE NATIONAL**

W-5 1 (Voir « Musées Royaux d'Art et d'Histoire », p. 18).

**FOLKLORE****DE KLERENVERZAMELING VAN MANNEKEN-PIS**

Bijna 300 kostuums en uniformen sinds de XVIII<sup>e</sup> eeuw geschonken aan de oudste burger van de stad. (Zie Stedelijk Museum van Brussel.)

**NATIONAAL FOLKLOREMUSEUM**

(Zie « Koninklijke Musea voor Kunst en Geschiedenis », blz. 18).

**DIVERS****HOTEL DE VILLE**

D-4 2 Grand'Place - Grote Markt - 1000 - Tel. 519.28.62

Fut commencé en 1402 et achevé par Jan Van Ruysbroeck, architecte de Philippe le Bon, en 1449.

**MUSEE COMMUNAL DE WOLUWE SAINT-LAMBERT**

Rue de la Charrette 40 Karrestraat - 1200 - T. 02/771.17.23

Rétrospective de la vie quotidienne au XIX<sup>e</sup> siècle à Woluwe-Saint-Lambert.

**DIVERSEN****STADHUIS**

Met de bouw werd begonnen in 1402, en afgewerkt in 1449, door Jan van Ruysbroeck, architect van Filips de Goede.

**GEMEENTELIJK MUSEUM VAN SINT-LAMBRECHTS-WOLUWE**

Overzicht van de levenswijze in Woluwe tijdens de XIX<sup>e</sup> eeuw.

**DESIGN CENTRE**

E-5 11 Galerie Ravenstein 51 Ravensteingalerij - 1000 - T. 511.62.35

Exposition permanente des meilleurs produits belges sélectionnés. Expositions à thèmes variés. Fichier, documentation, revues spécialisées, films sur le design.

**DESIGN CENTRE**

Doorlopende tentoonstelling van de beste geselecteerde Belgische producten. Tentoonstellingen met diverse onderwerpen. Kaartsysteem, documentatie, gespecialiseerde tijdschriften, films over de design.

**CINEMA MUSEUM**

17.30-23 (6-7 : 15-23) / EN : 30 FB.

Daily show of old classical films.

**BREWERY MUSEUM**

10-12/14-17 (6 : 10-12) / JF : 7 / EN : 10 FB / GP : 5 FB.

The ancestral home of the ancient brewer's guild, where a complete collection of the equipment for their venerable trade is presented in the setting of an old-time brewery. Alongside the brewery there is a picturesque drinking-house inviting the visitor to taste the Belgian beers.

**INTERNATIONAL PRESS MUSEUM**

9-12/14-17 / JF : 6-7 / EN : GT.

Collection of 150.000 examples of periodicals from all parts of the world, news documents, press cuttings, photographs and postcards.

**BOOK MUSEUM**

Kunstberg - 1000 - Tel. 513.61.80 - 14-17 / JF : 2-4-5-7-JFS / EN : GT.

Presentation of the main donations received by the Library : donations by the Count de Launoit, by Madame Louis Solvay and by the heirs of the poet and artist Max Elskamp and of the architect Henry van de Velde.

**MUSEUM VAN THE SPOKEN WORD**

Ext. 440

The audiovisual section of the National Records. Recordings of almost 5.000 famous voices.

**FILM-MUSEUM**

Täglich Vorstellungen von alten klassischen Filmen.

**BRAUEREI-MUSEUM**

Stammbaus der alten Innung der ersten Bierbrauer. Im Rahmen einer alten Brauerei vollständige Sammlung von Zubehörsachen dieses alten Berufs. Neben dieser Brauerei befindet sich eine stimmungsvolle Kneipe die den Besucher zu einer Kostprobe des belgischen Biers einlädt.

**INTERNATIONALES PRESSE-MUSEUM**

Sammlung von 150.000 Zeitschriften aus der ganzen Welt, aktuellen Dokumenten, Presseauszügen, Fotos und Postkarten.

**BUCHERMUSEUM**

Ausstellung der wichtigsten Gaben an die Bibliothek : Schenkung des Grafen de Launoit, der Madame Louis Solvay und der Erben des Dichters und Künstlers Max Elskamp und des Architekten Henry van de Velde.

**SPRACHMUSEUM**

Audio-visuelle Abteilung der Urkundensammlung des Königreichs. Tonaufnahmensammlung von mehr als 5.000 berühmten Stimmen.

**FOLKLORE****WARDROBE OF MANNEKEN PIS**

Tel. 511.27.42 - 10-12/13-17 (6-7-JFS : 10-12) / EN : 10 FB / GP : 5 FB.

Almost 300 costumes and uniforms that have been presented since the 18th century to the oldest inhabitant of the city. (See Municipal Museum of the City of Brussels.)

**NATIONAL FOLKLORE MUSEUM**

(See « Royal Museum of Art and History », p. 19).

**VOLKSKUNDE****KLEIDERKAMMER DES MANNEKEN PIS**

Sammlung von über 300 Kleidungsstücken, die dem ältesten Bürger der Stadt seit dem XVIII. Jahrhundert geschenkt wurden. (Siehe Brüsseler Gemeindemuseum.)

**NATIONALES VOLKSKUNDEMUSEUM**

(Siehe « Kgl. Museen für Kunst und Geschichte », Seite 19).

**VARIED****TOWN HALL**

9-16.30 (6-7-JFS : 10-11.30) / EN : 5 FB / GP : 2,50 FB.

The Archangel Michael, patron saint of Brussels, perches at the summit of the spire, while a splendid collection of Brussels tapestries is to be found on show inside.

**MUNICIPAL MUSEUM OF WOLUWE SAINT-LAMBERT**

(3-6 : 14-18) (7 : 10-12/14-18)

Documents concerning the life in Woluwe in the 19th century.

**VERSCHIEDENES****DAS RATHAUS**

Es wurde 1402 begonnen und von Jan Van Ruysbroeck, Architekten Philipps des Guten, 1449 beendet.

**GEMEINDEMUSEUM VON WOLUWE SAINT-LAMBERT**

Übersicht der Lebensart in Woluwe im XIX. Jahrhundert.

**DESIGN CENTRE**

10-18 / JF : 6-7-JFS / EN : GT.

Permanent exhibition of the best selected Belgian products. Varied topics. Card-index, documentation, specialized magazines, films about design.

**DESIGN CENTRE**

Ununterbrochene Ausstellung die beste Ausgewählte Belgische Produkten. Ausstellung mit verschiedene Themas. Dokumentation, Spezialisiert Zeitschriften, Filmen für Design.



## CHATEAUX ET ABBAYES

**Château de Grand-Bigard**, à Grand-Bigard.

Château féodal modifié au XVII<sup>e</sup> siècle et restauré par Pelgrims de Bigard en 1902. L'intérieur aménagé en musée est très riche en mobilier Renaissance, peintures de Primitifs allemands et italiens.

**Domaine de Bouchout**, à Meise.

Au milieu du parc, le château de Bouchout (XII<sup>e</sup> siècle), modifié au XVII<sup>e</sup> siècle, servit de résidence à l'impératrice Charlotte, épouse de l'empereur Maximilien de Habsbourg d'Autriche.

**Abbaye de Val Duchesse**.

La plus ancienne communauté de Dominicaines aux Pays-Bas. Fut fondée par Aleyde, Duchesse de Brabant, au XIII<sup>e</sup> siècle. En 1956, le Val Duchesse ouvrit ses portes aux experts européens chargés d'élaborer le texte des traités instituant le Marché Commun et l'Euratom. Non loin de l'abbaye en style Louis XVI se dresse un sanctuaire roman: la chapelle Ste Anne (XII<sup>e</sup> siècle).

**Château de Beersel**, à Beersel.

Forteresse datant du XIII<sup>e</sup> siècle, restaurée en 1928.

**Château de Gaasbeek**, à Gaasbeek.

Un des plus riches châteaux brabançons, renferme un mobilier très intéressant, des tapisseries, orfèvreries, ivoires et bois sculptés.

**Abbaye de St-Denis**, à Forest.

Seul subsistent quelques vestiges du XVIII<sup>e</sup> siècle. Accolée, l'église Saint-Denis, présente toutes les phases de l'évolution du gothique jusqu'au XVI<sup>e</sup> siècle. La chapelle romane de Sainte-Alène renferme le tombeau de la sainte.

**Abbaye de Grimbergen**, à Grimbergen. L'église Saint-Servais en style Renaissance italo-flamand renferme les plus beaux confessionnaux de Belgique.

**Le château de Tervuren**.

Construit par Léopold II en style Louis XVI. Abrite le Musée Royal de l'Afrique Centrale. Le parc de Tervuren abrite la chapelle Saint-Hubert (baroque), les écuries du château de Charles de Lorraine (XVIII<sup>e</sup> siècle), le moulin de Gordaël et de pittoresques étangs gardés par une « maison espagnole » qui tente les peintres et les photographes.

## KASTELN EN ABDIJEN

**Het Kasteel van Tervuren**.

Groot-Bijgaarden.

Gebouwd in de XVII<sup>e</sup>de eeuw en in 1902 door Pelgrims van Bijgaarden gerestaureerd. Het als museum ingerichte interieur bevat een rijke verzameling Renaissancemeubelen en schilderijen van Duitse en Italiaanse primitieven.

**Het Domein van Boechout** te Meise.

Midden in het park staat het kasteel van Boechout, dat in de XII<sup>e</sup>de eeuw werd gebouwd en in de XVII<sup>e</sup>de eeuw verbouwd. Was de verblijfplaats van Keizerin Charlotta, echtgenote van Maximiliaan van Habsbourg van Oostenrijk.

**De Abdij van Hertoginnesdal**

De oudste Dominikanergemeenschap in de Nederlanden werd gesticht door Aleydis, Hertogin van Brabant, in de XIII<sup>e</sup>de eeuw. Niet ver van de overblijfselen van de abdij in Lodewijk XVI-stijl, staat de Sint-Annakapel (XII<sup>e</sup>de eeuw). In zuiver Romaanse stijl.

**Het Kasteel van Beersel**.

Burcht uit de XIII<sup>e</sup>de eeuw, die in 1928 werd gerestaureerd.

**Het Kasteel van Gaasbeek**

Is één der rijkste Brabantse kastelen, met merkwaardige meubelen, tapijten, goudsmeedwerk, ivoor- en houtsculpturen. Typisch Franse tuin (vgl. Versailles).

**De Sint-Denijsabdij** te Vorst.

De Sint-Denijskerk, geeft getrouw de evolutie weer van de gotiek tot de XVI<sup>e</sup>de eeuw. In de Romaanse Sint-Alenkapel bevindt zich het graf van de heilige.

**De Abdij van Grimbergen**.

De Sint-Servatiuskerk van de abdij, in Italiaans-Vlaamse Renaissancestijl, bezit o.m. de fraaiste biechtstoelen van België.

**Het Kasteel van Groot-Bijgaarden** te

Door Leopold II in Lodewijk XVI stijl gebouwd, is als Afrikaans museum ingericht. In het park van Tervuren staat de Sint-Hubertuskapel (barok), de stallen van het kasteel van Karel van Lorreinen (XVIII<sup>e</sup>de eeuw), de molen van Gordaël.

## CASTLES AND ABBEYS

**Grand-Bigard Castle**, at Groot-Bijgaarden.

A mediaeval castle altered in the 17th century and restored by Pelgrims de Bigard in 1902. The Museum inside has a wealth of renaissance furniture and German and Italian Primitive paintings.

**Domain of Bouchout**, at Meise.

Standing in the park is the Castle of Bouchout, built in the 12th century and altered in the 17th. It was the residence of the Empress Charlotte of Mexico.

**The Abbey of Val Duchesse.**

The earliest community of the Dominican Order in the Low Countries was founded here by Aleyde, Duchess of Brabant, in the 13th century. In 1956 the experts responsible for drafting the treaties that created the Common Market and Euratom met at Val Duchesse. Not far from the abbey — in Louis XVI style — is a Romanesque shrine: St Anne's Chapel (12th century).

**Beersel Castle**, at Beersel.

A moated stronghold dating from the 13th century, restored in 1928.

**Gaasbeek Castle**, at Gaasbeek.

One of the richest castles in Brabant, it has most interesting furnishings, tapestries, silverware, ivories and wood carvings.

**The Abbey of St Denis**, at Forest.

There remain but few traces of the 18th century abbey. The adjoining church of St Denis, illustrates every phase of architecture from Gothic times to the 18th century. The Romanesque chapel dedicated to St Alène contains the tomb of that saint.

**Grimbergen Abbey**, at Grimbergen.

The finest confessional boxes in Belgium are to be found here in the church of St Servais, built in the Italo-Flemish style of the Renaissance.

**The Castle of Tervuren.**

Built in Louis XVI style by Leopold II, houses the Royal Central African Museum. In Tervuren Park can be found the chapel of St Hubert (baroque), the stables of the castle of Charles of Lorraine (18th century), and Gordaël Mill.

## SCHLÖSSER UND ABTEIEN

**Das Schloss Groot-Bijgaarden** in Groot-Bijgaarden/Grand-Bigard.

Dieses Feudalschloss wurde im XVII. Jahrhundert umgebaut und durch Pelgrims de Bigard 1902 restauriert. Das als Museum eingerichtete Innere ist reich an Renaissancemöbeln und Gemälden alter deutscher und italienischer Meister.

**Die Bouchout-Domäne** in Meise.

Inmitten des Parkes erhebt sich das Schloss Bouchout (aus dem XII. Jahrhundert), das im XVII. Jahrhundert umgebaut wurde und der Kaiserin Charlotte als Residenz diente.

**Val Duchesse-Abtei**.

Sie beherbergte die älteste Dominikanergemeinde in den Niederlanden. Ge gründet wurde sie von Aleyde, Herzogin von Brabant im XIII. Jahrhundert, 1956 nahm Val Duchesse die europäischen Sachverständigen auf, die dort den Text für Gründungsverträge des Gemeinsamen Marktes und Euratoms ausarbeiteten. Icht weit von den Resten der Abtei im Stile Ludwig XVI. erhebt sich eine geweihte Stätte im romanischen Stil: die St. Anna-Kapelle (XII. Jahrhundert, restauriert).

**Schloss Beersel** in Beersel.

Festung aus dem XIII. Jahrhundert, die in 1928 wieder hergestellt wurde.

**Schloss Gaasbeek** in Gaasbeek.

Eines der reichsten Brabanter Schlösser mit sehr interessanten Möbeln, Wandteppichen, Goldschmiedearbeiten, Elfenbeingegegenständen und Holzschnitzereien.

**St. Denis-Abtei** in Forest.

Es bleiben nur wenige Überreste aus dem XVIII. Jahrhundert bestehen. Daneben weist die Kirche St. Denis, die bis auf XI. Jahrhundert zurückgeht, alle Entwicklungsphasen des gotischen Stils bis zum XVI. Jahrhundert auf. Die romanische Kapelle der Heiligen Alena umschließt das Grab der Heiligen.

**Grimbergen-Abtei** in Grimbergen.

Die Kirche St. Servais in italienisch-flämischen Renaissancestil enthält die schönsten Beichtstühle Belgiens.

**Das Schloss van Tervuren**.

Wurde von Leopold II. im Stil Ludwig XVI. erbaut und beherbergt das kgl. Museum für Zentralafrika. Im Park von Tervuren befinden sich die St. Hubert-Kapelle (Barock), die Stallungen des Schlosses Karls von Lothringen aus dem XVIII. Jahrhundert und die Gordaël-Mühle.

## UN PEU D'HISTOIRE...

Bruxelles, capitale de la Belgique, siège du gouvernement, résidence du Roi, chef-lieu de la province de Brabant, compte quelque 170.000 habitants, mais l'ensemble des 19 communes formant l'agglomération bruxelloise totalise 1.200.000 habitants dont 180.000 résidents étrangers.

Bruxelles a une superficie de 475 hectares, l'ensemble de l'agglomération en couvre 16.168.

Ville d'art et d'histoire, mais aussi grande ville moderne, Bruxelles offre de multiples attraits : ballets, opéra, théâtres, concerts, expositions, shopping, marchés pittoresques, ainsi que des restaurants gastronomiques.

Sa situation privilégiée au cœur de l'Europe en a fait un carrefour international des plus importants.

- 966 Première mention de Bruxelles dans un diplôme de l'Empereur Otton le Grand
- 1100 Bruxelles est dotée d'une première enceinte fortifiée
- 1226 Début de la construction de la cathédrale Saint-Michel
- 1379 Deuxième enceinte fortifiée (boulevards de ceinture actuels)
- 1402 Début de la construction de l'Hôtel de Ville
- 1521 Erasme s'installe dans sa maison d'Anderlecht
- 1531 Charles-Quint fait de Bruxelles la capitale des Pays-Bas
- 1560 Creusement du Canal de Willebroek
- 1695 Bombardement de la Grand'Place par les troupes françaises du Maréchal de Villeroi (Louis XIV)
- 1763 Mozart, en tournée en Europe, donne un récital à Bruxelles
- 1803 Bonaparte, premier consul, visite Bruxelles
- 1815 Napoléon est vaincu à Waterloo, aux portes de Bruxelles
- 1830 Proclamation de l'indépendance de la Belgique et désignation de Bruxelles comme capitale
- 1831 Léopold de Saxe-Cobourg, premier roi des Belges sous le nom de Léopold I<sup>er</sup>, fait son entrée dans la capitale
- 1835 Première voie de chemin de fer sur le continent, de Bruxelles à Malines
- 1846 Première rue couverte en Europe : les Galeries Saint-Hubert
- 1952 Jonction ferroviaire souterraine entre la Gare du Nord et la Gare du Midi
- 1958 Exposition universelle et internationale  
Bruxelles devient le siège provisoire des Communautés Européennes.
- 1967 Installation de l'OTAN
- 1972 Signature du Traité d'Adhésion du Danemark, de la Grande-Bretagne et de l'Irlande au Marché Commun.

## GESCHIEDENIS...

Brussel, hoofdstad van België, zetel van de regering, residentie van de Koning, provinciehoofdstad van Brabant, telt ongeveer 170.000 inwoners maar de 19 gemeenten die samen de Brusselse agglomeratie vormen, hebben een bevolking van 1.200.000 mensen waaronder 180.000 vreemdelingen. Brussel heeft een oppervlakte van 457 hectaren en de hele agglomeratie : 16.168.

Als historische kunststad, maar eveneens als grote moderne stad, biedt Brussel haar gasten talrijke verrassingen aan : balletvoorstellingen, theater, opera, kunsttentoonstellingen, shopping, pittoreske markten en gastronomische restaurants.

Door haar centrale ligging in het hart van Europa, is Brussel één van de meest belangrijke kruispunten geworden.

- 966 Eerste vermelding van Brussel in een oorkonde van Keizer Otto I de Grote
- 1100 Brussel bouwt een eerste versterkte wal
- 1226 Begin van de bouw van de Sint-Michielskathedraal
- 1379 Tweede versterkte wal (de huidige ringlanen)
- 1402 Begin van de bouw van het Stadhuis
- 1521 Erasmus neemt zijn intrek in zijn huis te Anderlecht
- 1531 Karel V roept Brussel uit tot hoofdstad der Nederlanden
- 1560 Aanleg van het kanaal van Willebroek
- 1695 Beschieting van de Grote Markt door de Franse troepen van de Maarschalk de Villeroi
- 1763 Mozart, op tournee door Europa, geeft een recital te Brussel
- 1803 Bonaparte, Eerste-Consul, bezoekt Brussel
- 1815 Napoleon wordt verslagen te Waterloo bij Brussel
- 1830 Onafhankelijkheidsverklaring van België en keuze van Brussel als Hoofdstad
- 1831 Leopold van Saksen-Coburg, eerste koning der Belgen, doet zijn intrede in Brussel
- 1835 Inhouding van de eerste spoorlijn op het vasteland, van Brussel naar Mechelen
- 1846 Bouw van de eerste overdekte straat in Europa, de Sint-Hubertusgalerijen
- 1952 Ondergrondse spoorverbinding tussen het Noord- en het Zuidstation
- 1958 Wereldtentoonstelling  
Brussel voorlopige zetel der Europese Gemeenschappen.
- 1967 De NATO vestigt zich te Brussel
- 1972 Ondertekening van het Toetredingsverdrag tot de Europese Gemeenschap door Denemarken, Groot-Brittannië en Ierland.

## THOUSAND YEARS OF HISTORY...

Brussels, the capital of Belgium, seat of the Government, residence of the King, chief town of the province of Brabant, has some 170.000 inhabitants, but the 19 boroughs forming Greater Brussels are inhabited by about 1.200.000 inhabitants of whom 180.000 foreign residents.

Brussels has an area of 775 acres and tells 40.000 acres for the city and suburbs.

City of art and history, but also a great modern town, Brussels offers its guests all sorts : ballet, operas, theaters, concerts, exhibitions, shopping, picturesque markets and gastronomic restaurants.

Its centre situation in the heart of Europe makes it a cross road of the most important.

- 966 First known mention of Brussels in an official document of Otto the Great
- 1100 Brussels receives its first fortified city-wall
- 1226 Building is started on Saint-Michael's Cathedral
- 1379 Second city-wall (present inner ring)
- 1402 Building is started on the Town-hall
- 1521 Erasmus goes to live in his house at Anderlecht
- 1531 Charles the Fifth makes Brussels the capital of the Low-Countries
- 1560 Excavation of Willebroek canal to Antwerp
- 1695 Bombardement of the Grand'Place by the french troops under Field-Marshal de Villeroi
- 1763 Mozart makes a tour of Europe and gives a recital in Brussels
- 1803 Bonaparte, First Consul, visits Brussels
- 1815 Napoléon defeated at Waterloo, close to Brussels
- 1830 Proclamation of belgian Independence and designation of Brussels as capital
- 1831 Léopold of Saxe-Cobourg, first King of the Belgians, enters the capital as Léopold the first
- 1835 First railway track on the continent, between Brussels and Malines
- 1846 First covered street in Europe, the galleries St Hubert
- 1952 Underground rail link between North and South Station
- 1958 World Fair  
Brussels become the provisional seat of the E.E.C.
- 1967 NATO is installed in Brussels
- 1972 Signature of the Treaty of Accession of Denmark, Great-Britain and Ireland to the Common Market.

## TAUSEND JAHRE GESCHICHTE...

Brüssel, die Hauptstadt Belgiens und Sitz der Regierung, Residenz des Königs und Hauptstadt der Provinz Brabant zählt rund 170.000 Einwohner aber die 19 Gemeinden, die zusammen Brüssel bilden, werden von ungefähr 1.200.000 Menschen bewohnt von denen 180.000 Ausländer sind.

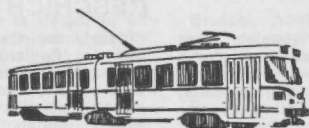
Oberfläche von Brüssel selbst 457 Hektar, die gesamte Stadt 16.168 Hektar. Brüssel, mit seinen altherwürdigen Baudenkmälern und seinen reichen Kunstschatzen kann auf eine stolze Vergangenheit zurückblicken und ist aber zugleich auch eine moderne Weltstadt.

Sie bietet seinen Besuchern eine grosse Anzahl von Zerstreuungen : Ballette, Oper, Theater, Konzerte, Ausstellungen, malerische Märkte, Shopping sowie gastronomische Restaurants. Brüssels Lage im Herzen Europas macht es zu einem wichtigen internationalen Zentrum.

- 966 Soweit bekannt, erste Erwähnung Brüssels in einem Diplom des Kaisers Otto I. des Grossen
- 1100 Brüssel erhält eine erste Festungsmauer
- 1226 Baubeginn der Kathedrale St Michael
- 1379 Zweite Festungsmauer (die gegenwärtigen Ringboulevards)
- 1402 Baubeginn des Rathauses
- 1521 Einzug Erasmus in sein Haus in Anderlecht
- 1531 Karl V. macht Brüssel zur Hauptstadt der Niederlande
- 1560 Bau des Willebroek-Kanals
- 1695 Beschussung des Marktplatzes durch die französischen Truppen des Marschalls von Villeroi
- 1763 Mozart gibt auf seiner Europatournee ein Konzert in Brüssel
- 1803 Der erste Konsul Bonaparte besucht Brüssel
- 1815 Napoléon wird vor Brüssel in Waterloo besiegt
- 1830 Erklärung der Unabhängigkeit Belgiens und Wahl Brüssels zur Landeshauptstadt
- 1831 Leopold von Sachsen-Cobourg, erster König der Belgier unter dem Namen Léopold I. zieht in die Hauptstadt ein
- 1835 Erste Eisenbahnstrecke Europas von Brüssel nach Mecheln
- 1846 Die erste überdachte Strasse in Europa, die Galerie St Hubert
- 1952 Unterirdische Eisenbahnverbindung zwischen dem Nord- und dem Südbahnhof
- 1958 Internationale Weltausstellung  
Brüssel wird der vorläufige Sitz der E.W.G.
- 1967 Die NATO richtet sich in Brüssel ein
- 1972 Unterzeichnung des Beitrittsvertrags zum Gemeinsamen Markt von Dänemark, Grossbritannien und Irland.



## TRAM TOURISTIQUE



### TOERISTISCHE TRAM

#### TRAM TOURISTIQUE DE BRUXELLES

**Un tour de ville sous un  
angle de vue inhabituel  
avec commentaires en  
français et musique**

#### DETAILS PRATIQUES

##### JOURS :

Tous les dimanches.

##### LIEU DE DEPART :

Pl. Ste-Catherine (Marché au Poisson), 10 h 15. C-3

##### LIEU D'ARRIVÉE :

Pl. de Brouckère, 11 h 50. D-3

##### ITINÉRAIRE :

Pl. Ste Catherine - Tunnel de métro - Arcades du Cinquantenaire - Sq. Montgomery - Bd Général Jacques - Av. Louise - Pl. Poelaert - R. de la Régence - R. Royale - Pl. Liedts - Pl. Charles Rogier - Pl. de Brouckère.

##### PRIX :

Enfants en-dessous de 12 ans : gratuit.  
Jeunes jusqu'à 18 ans : 20 F ainsi que les étudiants sur présentation de leur carte d'étudiant.  
Adultes : 30 F.

##### ACCUEIL :

Par des hôtesses des tramways.

##### LANGUES :

Tram 1 : Anglais - Français.  
Tram 2 : Allemand - Néerlandais.

Pour tout renseignement complémentaire, tél. 02/511.49.18 (8 h 30 à 17 h 30) - 02/513.89.40 (9 à 19 h).

#### TOERISTISCHE TRAM VAN BRUSSEL

**Een ongewone rondrit  
door de stad met  
commentaar in het  
Nederlands en muziek**

#### PRAKTISCHE GEGEVENS

##### DAGEN :

Alle zondagen.

##### PLAATS VAN VERTREK :

St Katelijnepl. (Vismarkt), 10 u 15. C-3

##### PLAATS VAN AANKOMST :

De Brouckèrepl. 11 u 50. D-3

##### REISWEG :

St-Katelijnepl. - Metrotunnel - Arcaden van het Jubelpark - Montgomerysq. - Generaal Jacqueslaan - Louizalaan - Poelaertpl. - Regent-schapestr. - Koningsstr. - Liedstpl. - Karel Rogierpl. - De Brouckèreplein.

##### PRIJS :

Kinderen onder de 12 jaar : gratis.  
Jongelui tot 18 jaar, studenten, op vertoon van hun studentenkaart 20 F.  
Volwassenen : 30 F.

##### ONTHAAL :

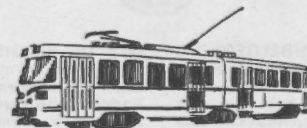
Door de hostesses van de tramways.

##### TALEN :

Tram 1 : Engels - Frans.  
Tram 2 : Duits - Nederlands.

Voor alle verdere inlichtingen, tel. 02/511.49.18 (8 u 30 tot 17 u 30) - 02/513.89.40 (9 tot 19 u).

## TOURISTISCHE STRASSENBAHN



### TOURISTIC TRAMWAY

#### TOURISTIC TRAMWAY FROM BRUSSELS

**An exclusive  
city tour  
with commentary in  
English and music**

#### PARTICULARS

##### DAYS OF OPERATION :

Every Sunday.

##### DEPARTURE :

Pl. Ste-Catherine (Marché aux Poissons), 10.15 a.m. C-3

##### ARRIVAL :

Pl. de Brouckère, 11.50 a.m. D-3

##### ROUTE :

Pl. Ste-Catherine - Underground - Cinquantenaire Arches - Sq. Montgomery - Bd Général Jacques - Av. Louise - Pl. Poelaert - R. de la Régence - R. Royale - Pl. Liedts - Pl. Charles Rogier - Pl. de Brouckère.

##### FARE :

Children under 12 : free.  
Young people up to 18 and students bearers of their student's card : 20 F.  
Adults : 30 F.

##### RECEPTION :

By tram hostesses.

##### LANGUAGES :

Tram 1 : English - French.  
Tram 2 : German - Dutch.

For any additional information, phone 02/511.49.18 (8.30 a.m. to 5.30 p.m.) - 02/513.89.40 (9 a.m. to 7 p.m.)

#### TOURISTISCHE STRASSENBAHN VON BRÜSSEL

**Eine aussergewöhnliche  
Stadtrundfahrt  
mit Erklärung in  
Deutsch und Musik**

#### PRAKTISCHE AUSKUNFTE

##### TAGE :

Jeden Sonntag.

##### ABFAHRT :

Pl. Ste-Catherine (Marché aux Poissons), 10.15 Uhr. C-3

##### ANKUNFT :

Pl. de Brouckère, 11.50 Uhr. D-3

##### REISEPLAN :

Pl. Ste-Catherine - Metrotunnel - Der Cinquantenaire Bogen - Sq. Montgomery - Bd. Général Jacques - Av. Louise - Pl. Poelaert - R. de la Régence - R. Royale - Pl. Liedts - Pl. Charles Rogier - Pl. de Brouckère.

##### PREIS :

Kinder bis 12 Jahre : Gratis.  
Junge Leute bis 18 Jahre und Studenten mit Ausweis : 20 F.  
Erwachsene : 30 F.

##### EMPFANG :

Durch Hostessen der Strassenbahnen.

##### SPRACHEN :

Strassenbahnwagen 1 : English - Französisch.  
Strassenbahnwagen 2 : Deutsch - Flämisches.

Für weitere Auskünfte, Tel. 02/511.49.18 (8.30 Uhr bis 17.30 Uhr) - 02/513.89.40 (9 bis 19 Uhr).



## LES CHEMINS DE FER BELGES

vous mènent en quelques minutes aux quatre coins du pays.

Depuis l'électrification de tous les grands axes ferroviaires, les chemins de fer belges sont, à l'échelle du pays, un vaste METRO.

La plupart des villes touristiques, riches d'art et d'histoire, se trouvent à quelques minutes de la capitale. Les plus éloignées, BRUGES et LIEGE, sont à une heure à peine.

## MET DE BELGISCHE SPOORWEGEN

reist u in enkele minuten naar alle hoeken van het land.

Sedert de elektrificatie van alle grote spoorlijnen, vormen de Belgische spoorwegen een METRO op grote schaal, die het hele land bestrijkt.

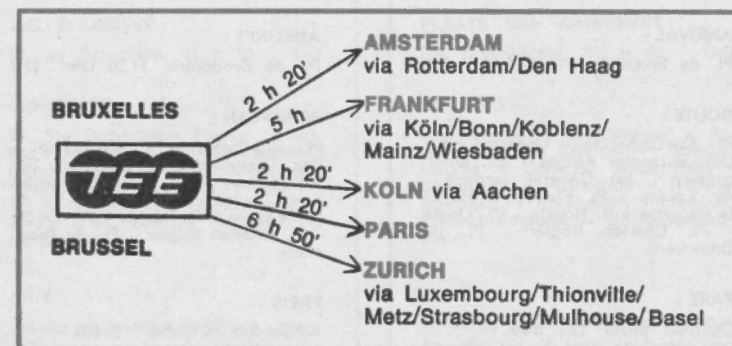
De meeste toeristische steden, met hun rijke kunst- en historische schatten, zijn op slechts enkele minuten van de hoofdstad gelegen. De verst verwijderde, BRUGES en LUIK, bereikt u in nauwelijks een uur.

T = Durée du trajet — Duur van het reis — Lasting rid — Faredauer.

F = Fréquence — Frekwentie — Frequency — Frequenz der Züge.

### BRUXELLES - BRUSSEL →

		T	F
Anvers	ANTWERPEN	40'	30'
BRAINE-L'ALLEUD	Eigenbrakel	15'	30'
Bruges	BRUGGE	60'	60'
CHARLEROI	CHARLEROI	45'	30'
Gand	GENT	40'	60'
LIEGE	Luik	70'	60'
Louvain	LEUVEN	30'	60'
Malines	MECHELEN	20'	30'
MONS	Bergen	50'	60'
NAMUR	Namen	60'	60'
NIVELLES	Nijvel	30'	30'
Oostende	OOSTENDE	80'	60'



Les chemins de fer belges offrent, à des prix très réduits, des abonnements réseau de 5, de 10 et de 15 jours, remis sans formalité aux guichets des gares importantes.

Au printemps et en été, des excursions d'un jour, à des prix extrêmement réduits, peuvent être faites soit au littoral (OOSTENDE, BLANKENBERGE, KNOCKE ou LA PANNE) soit dans les séduisantes localités ardennaises, soit encore dans les sites touristiques réputés.

RENSEIGNEMENTS dans les gares importantes ou par téléphone n° 02/219.26.40.

De Belgische spoorwegen verlenen net-abonnementen van 5, 10 of 15 dagen tegen sterk verminderde prijzen, die zonder formaliteiten aan de loketten van de grote stations worden afgeleverd.

In de lente en de zomer kunt u tegen uiterst voordelige tarieven ééndaagse reizen maken naar de kust (OOSTENDE, BLANKENBERGE, KNOCKE of DE PANNE), naar de schilderachtigste plekken van de Ardennen of naar de mooiste toeristische plaatsen.

INLICHTINGEN in de belangrijke stations of per telefoon, Nr. 02/219.26.40.



## BELGIAN RAILWAYS

Take you all over the country. Fast. Since electrification of all their major routes, Belgian Railways offer you a huge country-wide network of fast rail travel.

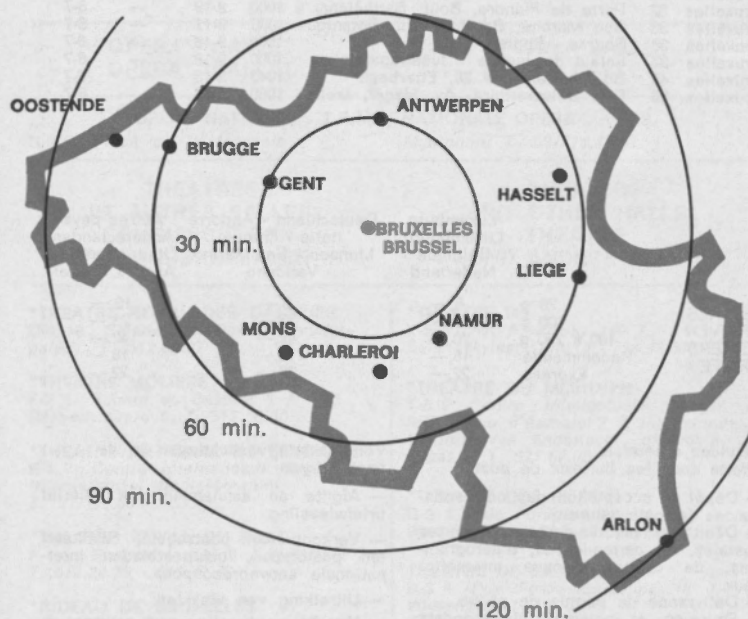
Most of the tourist centres, rich in art and history, are only minutes away from the capital. The furthest are BRUGES and LIEGE, barely an hour's journey.

## DIE BELGISCHEN EISENBAHNEN

führen Sie in wenigen Minuten in die entferntesten Orte des Landes.

Seit der Elektrifizierung aller grossen Eisenbahnlinien sind die belgischen Eisenbahnen im Massstab des Landes geradezu eine Stadtbahn.

Die meisten der an Art und Geschichte reichen Städte befinden sich nur wenige Minuten von der Hauptstadt entfernt. Die entlegensten, BRÜGGE und LÜTTICH, sind in kaum einer Stunde zu erreichen.



Tourist tickets valid for 5, 10 or 15 days are available at very reduced prices. Buy them at the ticket office of any large station. No formalities required. In spring and summer, day-excursion tickets are also available at greatly reduced prices. Destinations include the coast (OSTENDE, BLANKENBERGE, KNOCKE or LA PANNE), the Ardennes and reputed tourist centres.

INFORMATION at any large station, or by phone 02/219.26.40.

Die belgischen Eisenbahnen geben zu stark ermässigten Preisen Netzabonnements für 5, 10 und 15 Tage aus, die ohne weiteres an den Schaltern der grossen Bahnhöfe erhältlich sind.

Im Frühjahr und im Sommer können zu besonders stark ermässigten Preisen Tagesausflüge entweder an die Küste (OSTENDE, BLANKENBERGE, KNOCKE oder LA PANNE) oder in die reizendsten Ardennen Städtchen oder nach berühmten Zielpunkten des Fremdenverkehrs unternommen werden.

AUSKUNFT in allen grossen Bahnhöfen oder telefonisch Nummer: 02/219.26.40.



# POSTES POST



# POSTERIJEN POSTAMT

## BUREAUX — KANTOREN — OFFICES — BUROS

			H.O. (12345)	H.O. (6)	J.F.
Bruxelles	X	Avenue Fonsny 48 Fonsnylaan	1060	00-24	—
Bruxelles	1	Centre Monnaie - Muntcentrum	1000	8-24	—
Bruxelles	22	Gare Centrale - Centraalstation	1000	9-18	6-7
Bruxelles	23	Rue Ducale 6	1000	9-18	6-7
Bruxelles	24	Rue des Bogards 19	1000	9-18	6-7
Bruxelles	26	Gare du Quartier Léopold, Etterbeek	1040	9-18	6-7
Bruxelles	28	Petite Rue des Minimes 2	1000	9-18	6-7
Bruxelles	29	Rue Montagne de l'Oratoire	1000	9-18	6-7
Bruxelles	32	Porte de Flandre, Boul. Barthélémy 9	1000	9-18	6-7
Bruxelles	33	Bon Marché, Bd du Jardin Botanique	1000	9-17	6-7
Bruxelles	36	Bourse - Beurs	1000	9-18	6-7
Bruxelles	37	Palais de Justice - Justitiepaleis	1000	9-18	6-7
Bruxelles	40	Bd Charlemagne 28, Etterbeek	1040	9-18	6-7
Bruxelles	55	Cité Universitaire, Av. Héger, Ixelles	1050	9-18	6-7

LETTRES	20 g	5,—
BRIEVEN	100 g	13,—
LETTERS	100 à 250 g	20,—
BRIEFJE	Recommandé	18,—
	Express	22,—

## Services essentiels offerts dans les bureaux de poste

- Dépôt et acceptation des correspondances de toute nature.
- Débit de timbres-poste, de cartes postales, de cartes-lettres, d'aérogrammes, de coupons-réponse internationaux.
- Délivrance de permis de pêche.
- Emission et paiement des mandats de poste ordinaires et télégraphiques.
- Vente de timbres fiscaux et de timbres amende.
- Dépôt d'objets, de recommandés, d'express et correspondance-avion.

## Main services provided in post offices

- Acceptance of all kinds of letter mail.
- Sale of postage stamps, post cards, letter-cards, air-mail letters, international reply coupons.
- Issue of fishing licences.
- Issue and cashing of ordinary and telegraphic money-orders.
- Sale of fiscal stamps and official stamps for fines.
- Acceptance of parcels, registered mail, express mail and air-mail.

## Voornaamste verrichtingen in de postkantoren

- Afgifte en aanneming van allerlei briefwisseling.
- Verkoop van postzegels, briefkaarten, postbladen, luchtpostbladen, internationale antwoordcoupons.
- Uitreiking van visakten.
- Uitgifte en betaling van gewone en telegrafische postwissels.
- Verkoop van fiscale- en boetezegels.
- Afgifte van aangezekende, spoed- en luchtpostzendingen.

## Die wichtigsten Dienstleistungen der Postämter

- Aufgabe und Annahme jeder Art von Korrespondenz.
- Verkauf von Briefmarken, Postkarten, Kartenbriefe, Luftpostbriefen, internationalen Antwortscheinen.
- Ausgabe von Angelscheinen.
- Ein- und Auszahlung gewöhnlicher und telegrafischer Postanweisungen.
- Verkauf von Steuer- und Strafgebührenmarken.
- Annahme von Einschreibe-, Eil- und Luftpostsendungen.

# ADRESSES UTILES NUTTIGE ADRESSEN PRACTICAL ADDRESSES NÜTZLICHE ANSCHRIFTEN

\* Location - Renseignements au Tourisme Information Bruxelles (T.I.B.), Rue de la Colline, 12 (Grand'Place); T. 513.89.40 de 11 à 17 h, sauf dim et jours fériés. Programme des spectacles dans BBB Agenda, hebdomadaire du T.I.B.

\* Plaatsbespreking - Inlichtingen bij Toerisme Informatie Brussel (T.I.B.), Heuvelstraat, 12 (Grote Markt); T. 513.89.40 van 11 tot 17 u, beh. zon- en feestdagen. Programmas voor de voorstellingen in BBB Agenda, tijdschrift van de T.I.B.

\* Booking - Information by Tourist Information Brussels (T.I.B.), Rue de la Colline, 12 (Grand'Place); T. 513.89.40 from 11 a.m. to 5 p.m., Sundays and public holidays excepted. Programmes of the shows in BBB Agenda, weekly paper of the T.I.B.

\* Kartenverkauf - Auskünfte: Tourist Information Brüssel (T.I.B.), Rue de la Colline, 12 (Grand'Place); T. 513.89.40 von 11 bis 17 Uhr ausser sonntags und feiertags. Vorstellungsprogramm in BBB Agenda, wöchentliche Ausgabe des T.I.B.

## OPERA - BALLET OPERA - BALLET

## OPERA - BALLET OPER - BALLET

## \*OPERA NATIONAL - T.R.M. / NATIONALE OPERA - K.M.S.

D-3 3 Place de la Monnaie /

Muntplein; T. 02/218.12.01

## THEATRES ET AUTRES SALLES SCHOUWBURGEN EN ANDERE ZALEN

## THEATER AND OTHER HALLS THEATRE UND ANDERE SÄLE

\*THEATRE ROYAL DES GALERIES  
D-4 10 Galerie du Roi / Koningsgalerij; T. 512.04.07

\*THEATRE MOLIERE  
F-7 1 Square du Bastion 5 / Bolwerksquare 5; T. 513.58.00

\*THEATRE NATIONAL DE BELGIQUE  
E-1 7 Centre International Rogier / Internationaal Rogiercentrum; T. 217.03.03

\*THEATRE ROYAL DU PARC  
F-4 2 Rue de la Loi 3 / Wetstraat 3; T. 512.23.39 - 511.41.47

\*RIDEAU DE BRUXELLES  
E-5 4 Rue Ravenstein 23 / Ravenstein 23; T. 511.79.55; Loc. T. 512.50.45

\*COMEDIE CLAUDE VOLTER  
X-6 1 Av. Legrain 98 / Gebr. Legrainlaan 98; T. 762.09.63

\*THEATRE DE L'ESPRIT FRAPPEUR  
H-1 1 Rue Josaphat 28 / Josaphatstraat 28; T. 219.08.98

\*THEATRE DE POCHE  
W-7 3 Bois de la Cambre / Ter Kamerenbos; T. 649.17.27

\*TOONE VII  
D-4 12 Petite Rue des Bouchers 21 (Impasse Schudeveld 6) / Korte Beenhooiersstraat 21 (Schudeveldgang 6); T. 511.71.37

\*THEATRE DE L'ILE SAINT-LOUIS  
D-4 13 Rue des Eperonniers 5 / Spoomakersstraat 5; T. 513.24.93

\*THEATRE 140  
X-5 3 Av. E. Plasky 140 / E. Plasky laan 140; T. 734.46.31

\*THEATRE DU MERIDIEN  
T-5 2 Centre Intellectuel d'Anderelecht, Rue d'Aumale 2 / Intellectueel Centrum van Anderlecht, d'Aumalestraat 2; T. 521.62.08

\*THEATRE DES RUES  
G-2 1 Rue Potgère 52A / Warmoesstraat 52A; T. 219.04.74

THEATRE DE LA GAITE  
D-3 4 Rue Fossé-aux-Loups 18 / Vossengracht 18; T. 217.16.90 - 428.85.52

CENTRE CULTUREL ET ARTISTIQUE D'UCCLE / CULTUREEL EN ARTISTIEK CENTRUM VAN UKKEL  
V-8 1 Rue Rouge 47 / Rodestraat 47; T. 374.64.84

CENTRE CULTUREL D'AUDERGHEM / CULTUREEL CENTRUM VAN OUDERGEM  
Y-7 1 Bd. du Souverain 185 / Vorstlaan 185; T. 660.03.03

CENTRE CULTUREL DE BRUXELLES / CULTUREEL CENTRUM VAN BRUSSEL  
W-2 1 Place Saint-Nicolas 5-28 / Sint-Nikolaasplein 5-28; T. 267.51.64

CENTRE CULTUREL D'ANDERLECHT / CULTUREEL CENTRUM VAN ANDERLECHT  
T-5 2 Rue d'Aumale 2 / d'Aumalestraat 2; T. 521.62.08

**CENTRE CULTUREL JACQUES FRANCK / CULTUREEL CENTRUM JACQUES FRANCK**  
V-6 3 Chaussée de Waterloo 94 / Waterloo 94; T. 538.90.20

**\*KONINKLIJKE VLAAMSE SCHOUWBURG**

D-2 2 Rue de Laeken 145 / Lakensestraat 145; T. 218.39.40

**BEURSSCHOUWBURG**

C-4 6 Rue A. Orts 22 / A. Ortsstraat 22; T. 511.25.25

**\*QUAT'SOUS UNDERGROUND**

D-4 14 Grand'Place 16 / Grote Markt 16; T. 513.35.72

**FOREST NATIONAL / VORST NATIONAAL**

U-7 1 FN-VN Avenue du Globe 36 / Globelaan 36; T. 345.18.18

**THEATRE POEME**

Rue d'Ecosse 30 / Schotlandstraat 30; T. 538.63.57/58

**POL'S JAZZ PLACE**

Rue de Stassart straat 23; T. 511.41.00

**\*PALAIS DES BEAUX-ARTS**

E-5 4 Rue Ravenstein 23 / Ravenstein 23; T. 512.50.45

**ADAC**

Palais des Beaux-Arts / Paleis voor Schone Kunsten  
E-5 4 Rue Ravenstein 23 / Ravenstein 23; T. 513.87.50  
Loc. 512.50.45

**CIRQUE ROYAL / KONINKLIJK CIRCUS**

F-3 4 Rue de l'Enseignement 81 / Onderichtstraat 81; T. 218.20.15

**CINEMAS BIOSCOPEN**

**CINEMAS KINO**

**Centre / Centrum**

**AMBASSADOR**

C-4 7 Rue A. Orts 7 / Aug. Ortsstraat 7; T. 512.69.39

**ARENBERG**

E-4 4 Rue d'Arenberg 3 / Arenbergstraat 3; T. 512.97.21

**ASTOR**

D-3 5 Rue Neuve 37 / Nieuwstraat 37; T. 217.53.17

**AVENTURE**

D-4 15 Rue des Fripiers 57 / Kleerkoperstraat 57; T. 212.35.09

**CAMEO**

D-3 6 Rue Fossé-aux-Loups 10 / Wolvengracht 10; T. 217.48.67

**CINEAC-CENTRE**

D-3 7 Boulevard Anspach 29 / Anspachlaan 29; T. 218.05.33

**COMITE CULTUREL DE WOLUWE SAINT-LAMBERT / CULTURELE KRING VAN SINT-LAMBRECHTS-WOLUWE**  
Château Malou, Ch. de Stockel 45 / Malou Kasteel, Stokkelse steenweg 45; Rens./Inlicht. T. 771.21.20 ext. 121

**ATELIER**

Rue du Commerce 51 / Handelsstraat 51; T. 511.20.65

**SOCIETE PHILHARMONIQUE DE BRUXELLES / FILHARMONISCHE VERENIGING VAN BRUSSEL**

E-5 4 Rue Ravenstein 23 / Ravenstein 23; Loc. T. 512.50.45

**CONSERVATOIRE ROYAL DE MUSIQUE / KONINKLIJK MUZIEKCONSERVATORIUM**

E-6 6 Rue de la Régence 30 / Regentschapstr. 30; T. 511.04.27

**AUDITORIUM 44 - PASSAGE 44**

F-2 2 Boulevard Botanique / Kruidtuinlaan; T. 218.27.35/52

**CHAPELLE DE BOONDAEL / KAPEL VAN BOONDAAL**

W-7 4 Place du Vieux-Tilleul / Oudelindeplein 4; T. 673.34.03

**MARNI**

W-6 4 Place Flagey 5 / Flageyplein 5; T. 647.37.73

**CENTENAIRE / EEUWFESTPALEIZEN**

Heysel / Heizel; T. 578.48.60

**CENTRE INTERNATIONAL ROGIER / INTERNATIONAAL ROGIERCENTRUM**

Rue du Progrès 32A / Vooruitgangstraat 32A; T. 219.20.77

**CINEAC-NORD**

E-2 8 Boulevard A. Max 152 / A. Maxlaan 152; T. 217.55.18

**COLISEE**

E-2 10 Rue du Pont-Neuf 66 / Nieuwbrugstraat 66; T. 217.58.32

**ELDORADO**

D-3 8 Place de Brouckère 38 / de Brouckèreplein 38; T. 218.04.34

**ETOILE**

E-3 2 Rue Neuve 53 / Nieuwstraat 53; T. 217.61.28

**GALERIES**

D-4 10 Galerie de la Reine 26 / Koninginnegalerij 26; T. 512.81.80

**MANHATTAN**

E-1 2 Manhattan Center - Place Rogier / Rogierplein; T. 512.97.55

**METROPOLE**

D-3 9 Rue Neuve 30 / Nieuwstraat 30; T. 217.16.85

**MARIVAUX**

D-2 11 Boul. A. Max 104 / A. Maxlaan 104; T. 217.48.15

**PICADILLY**

D-3 10 Rue Fosse-aux-Loups 28 / Wolvengracht 28; T. 218.19.06

**PATHE-PLAZA**

E-2 2 Boul. A. Max 118 / A. Maxlaan 118; T. 217.48.15

**SCALA**

D-3 8 Place de Brouckère 30 / de Brouckèreplein 30; T. 217.91.92

**TWINS**

F-2 2 Passage 44 (angle Bld. du Jardin Botanique-Pachéco / hoek Kruidtuinlaan-Pachéco); T. 218.54.67

**VARIETE-CINERAMA**

E-2 9 Rue de Malines 25 / Mechelestraat 25; T. 218.10.33

**Haut de la ville / Hoge stad**

**AIGLON**

F-8 1 Chaussée d'Ixelles 91 / Elsenesteenweg 91; T. 512.55.45

**ACROPOLE**

E-7 2 Galerie de la Toison d'Or 17 / GuldenVliesgalerij 17; T. 513.13.45

**AVENUE**

F-7 2 Av. de la Toison d'Or 4-5 / Gulden Vlieslaan 4-5; T. 513.65.13

**CAPITOLE**

F-7 2 Av. de la Toison d'Or 8 / Gulden Vlieslaan 8; T. 511.24.79

**CLICHY**

E-7 2 Galerie de la Toison d'Or / Gulden Vliesgalerij; T. 512.97.55

**LE CHAPLIN**

W-7 5 Square du Vieux-Tilleul 5 / Oudelindeplein 5; T. 673.59.97

**EMPIRE**

F-7 3 Chaussée d'Ixelles 16 / Elsenesteenweg 16; T. 511.16.35

**LE ROY**

F-7 4 Chaussée de Wavre 18 / Waverseesteenweg 18; T. 511.70.10

**STYX**

F-8 2 Rue du Prince Royal 68 / Koninklijk Prinsstraat 68; T. 512.93.66

**VENDOME**

E-8 2 Avenue Louise 35 / Louizalaan 35; T. 537.12.07

**NIGHT-CLUBS**

**CABARET « CHEZ PAUL » (AU GAITY)**

Rue Fossé-aux-Loups 18 / Wolvengracht 18; T. 218.69.85

**LE CRAZY**

Rue Capitaine Crespel 15 (Porte Louise) / Kapitein Crespelstraat 15 (Louizapoort); T. 511.87.31

**LE DOMINO**

Rue du Pont-Neuf 54 / Nieuwbrug 54; T. 218.65.40

**SABRA FOLK CLUB**

Rue de la Fourche 11 / Greepstraat 11; T. 511.60.61

**EL PONCHO**

Rue de la Fourche 21 / Greepstraat 21; T. 511.45.67

**CABARET OF GERALDINE**

Rue des Dominicains 18 (Not Sacré) / Predikherenstraat 18 (Vrije Gemeente); Loc./Pl. 512.82.38

**LE HUCHIER**

Place du Grand Sablon 42 / Grote Zavel 42; T. 512.47.47

**LA GRANDE ZOA**

Rue des Princes 12-14 / Prinsenstraat 12-14; T. (2)17.74.91; Prinsenstraat 12-14; T. 217.74.91;



**SECOURS — HULP — HELP — HILFE**

Police — Politie — Police — Polizei	906
Pompiers — Brandweer — Firemen — Feuerwehr	900
Accident — Ongeval — Accident — Unfall	900

Médecins — Dokters — Doctors — Ärzte	479.18.18
	648.80.00
Dentistes — Tandartsen — Dentist — Zahnärzte	426.10.26

**VOITURE — WAGEN — CAR — WAGEN**

Touring Secours — Touring Wegenhulp	513.82.40
S.O.S. (R.A.C.B.)	736.59.59
TOURISME — TOERISME — TOURISM — FREMDENVVERKEHR	
Bruxelles — Brussel — Brussels — Brüssel	513.89.40
Brabant	513.07.50
Belgique — België — Belgium — Belgien	513.90.90



## SI VOUS ETES A BRUXELLES AU MOIS DE :

- **Avril** : Floraison des cerisiers du Japon à Boitsfort.
- **Mai** : Visites des serres royales de Laeken.
- **Juillet** : Kermesse de Bruxelles - Foire du Midi  $\pm$  du 15/7 au 15/8.  
1<sup>er</sup> jeudi : Ommegang, Grand'Place.  
21 juillet : Fête Nationale - Parade militaire - Feu d'artifice.  
A partir du 22 juillet : Visite du Palais Royal.
- **Août** : le 9 août : Plantation du Meiboom (veille de la Saint-Laurent).  
Visite du Palais Royal.
- **Septembre** : Fêtes breugeliennes dans l'Îlot Sacré. Date la plus rapprochée du 15.  
2<sup>e</sup> mardi : Grand marché annuel à Anderlecht.
- **Octobre** : 3<sup>e</sup> mercredi, Cortège d'entrée de Saint-Nicolas.
- **Novembre** : Messe de Saint-Hubert à Tervueren (4 novembre).
- **Décembre** : Féeries lumineuses de Noël.
- **Toute l'année** :  
Visite de la Grand'Place avec cassettes (tous les jours).  
Dimanche matin 10 h 15 : Place Ste-Catherine : Visite de Bruxelles en tram touristique.  
Vendredi matin : Marché aux chevaux, place de la Duchesse.  
Samedi après-midi et dimanche matin : Marché des Antiquaires, place du Grand Sablon.  
Dimanche matin : Marché aux oiseaux, Grand'Place.

## BENT U IN BRUSSEL GEDURENDE DE MAAND :

- **April** : Bloei van de Japanse kerselaars in Bosvoorde.
- **Mei** : Bezoek aan de koninklijke serres van Laeken.
- **Juli** : Kermis van Brussel vanaf  $\pm$  15/7 tot 15/8.  
Eerste donderdag : Ommegang, Grote Markt van Brussel.  
21 juli : Nationale Feestdag : Militaire parade - Vuurwerk, enz...
- **Augustus** : 9 augustus, Meiboomplanting (dag vóór Sint-Laurentius).  
Bezoek aan het Koninklijk Paleis.
- **September** : Breugelfeesten in het hart van Brussel. Omstreeks 15 september.  
Tweede dinsdag : Grote jaarmarkt in Anderlecht.
- **Oktober** : Derde woensdag, Intredestoet van Sint Niklaas.
- **November** : Sint-Hubertusfeest te Tervuren.
- **December** : Kerstverlichting in de voornaamste straten van de stad.
- **Gans het jaar door** :  
Bezoek aan de Grote Markt Brussel met klankopnamen. Alle dagen.  
Zondag, 10 u 15 : St-Katelijneplein : Toeristische Tram van Brussel.  
Vrijdag : Paardenmarkt, Hertoginneplein.  
Zaterdag namiddag en zondagvoormiddag : Antikwiteitenmarkt, Grote Zavel.  
Zondagvoormiddag : Vogelmarkt, Grote Markt Brussel.  
Folkloristische Marionetten van Toone.

## IF YOU ARE IN BRUSSELS DURING THE MONTH :

- **April** : Japanese cherry trees in bloom at Boitsfort.
- **May** : Royal Greenhouses open to the public, Laeken.
- **July** : « Foire du Midi », fun fair from  $\pm$  15/7 to 15/8.  
21st : National Feast Day : Military review - Fireworks, etc...  
First thursday : Pageant of the Ommegang at the Grand'Place.  
From 22 July : Visit to the Royal Palace.
- **August** : 9th : Dancing round the Maypole (day before Sint-Laurent).  
Visit of the Royal Palace.
- **September** : Breugel's feast in the « Îlot Sacré ». Around 15th and two others undetermined dates.  
Second Tuesday : Great annual fair at Anderlecht.
- **October** : Third Wednesday : Santa Claus processional entry.
- **November** : Festival of St Hubert at Tervuren (4 November).
- **December** : Christmas illuminations in the streets.
- **All the year** :  
Audio-guided visit of the Grand'Place (every day).  
Sunday morning 10.15 a.m. : Place Ste-Catherine : Touristic tramway from Brussels.  
Friday morning : Horses sales market, Place de la Duchesse.  
Saturday afternoon and Sunday morning : Antiquary sales market. Place du Grand Sablon.  
Sunday morning : Birds sales market, Grand'Place.  
Toone's marionettes.

## IN BRÜSSEL IM MONAT...

- **April** : Fest des fetten Ochsen in Anderlecht.  
Japanische Kirschblüte in Boitsfort.
- **Mai** : Besichtigung der kgl. Treibhäuser in Laeken.
- **Juli** : Brüsseler Kirmes — Jahrmarkt am Midi.  
Nationalfeiertag : Militärparade, Feuerwerk usw.  
Marktplatz Brüssel : Fest des « Ommegang » (Umzug) 1. Donnerstag.
- **August** : Errichtung des Malbaums.  
Ab 22. : Besichtigung des kgl. Schlosses.
- **September** : Grosser Jahrmarkt in Anderlecht. 2. Dienstag.  
Breugel Feste, um den 15.
- **Oktober** : Einzug von St. Nikolaus, 3. Mittwoch.
- **November** : St. Hubert-Jagdfest in Tervuren : Messe unter freiem Himmel, Einsegnung der Hunde und Pferde, 4. November.
- **Dezember** : Festbeleuchtung und Weihnachten in der Stadt.
- **Das ganze Jahr** :  
Besuch des Marktplatzes von Brüssel mit Magnetbänderklärungen (täglich).  
Stadtrundfahrt in Touristischer Strassenbahn. Abfahrt Place Ste-Catherine, 10.15 Uhr.  
Freitag : Pferdemarkt, Place de la Duchesse.  
Samstag nachmittag und Sonntag morgen : Antiquitätenmarkt auf dem Platz des Grand Sablon.  
Sonntag morgen auf dem Grand'Place : Vogelmarkt.

**BILLETS DE BANQUE, MONNAIE ET CHANGE  
BANKBIJZETTEN, KLEINGELD EN WISSEL  
BANKNOTES, COINS AND EXCHANGE  
BANKNOTEN, MÜNZEN UND GELDWECHSEL**



5.000 FB/BF

1.000 FB/BF



500 FB/BF

100 FB/BF



50 FB/BF

20 FB/BF



10 FB/BF



5 FB/BF



1 FB/BF



0,50 FB/BF



0,25 FB/BF

5.000 FB/BF	1.000 FB/BF	500 FB/BF
119 \$ (US)	23,80 \$ (US)	11,90 \$ (US)
53 £ (United Kingdom)	10 £ (United Kingdom)	5 £ (United Kingdom)
327,50 DM (Deutschl.)	65,50 DM (Deutschl.)	32,75 DM (Deutschl.)
610 FF (France)	122 FF (France)	61 FF (France)
341,50 G (Nederland)	68,30 G (Nederland)	34,15 G (Nederland)
95.000 L (Italia)	19.000 L (Italia)	9.500 L (Italia)
100 FB/BF	50 FB/BF	20 FB/BF
2,88 \$ (US)	1,19 \$ (US)	0,48 \$ (US)
1 £ (United Kingdom)	53 p. (United Kingd.)	21 p. (United Kingd.)
6,55 DM (Deutschl.)	3,28 DM (Deutschl.)	1,31 DM (Deutschl.)
12,20 FF (France)	6,10 FF (France)	2,44 FF (France)
6,83 G (Nederland)	3,42 G (Nederland)	1,37 G (Nederland)
1.900 L (Italia)	950 L (Italia)	380 L (Italia)
10 FB/BF	5 FB/BF	1 FB/BF
0,24 \$ (US)	0,12 \$ (US)	0,02 \$ (US)
10 p. (United Kingd.)	—	—
0,66 DM (Deutschl.)	0,33 DM (Deutschl.)	0,07 DM (Deutschl.)
1,22 FF (France)	0,61 FF (France)	0,12 FF (France)
0,68 G (Nederland)	0,34 G (Nederland)	0,07 G (Nederland)
190 L (Italia)	95 L (Italia)	19 L (Italia)

Ce tableau est donné à titre indicatif, il y a lieu de tenir compte du cours du jour.  
Deze tabel is alleen aanwijzend, gelieve rekening te houden met de huidige wisselkoers.  
Achtung, dieser Kurs wechselt von Tag zu Tag.  
Attention, these rates of exchange are subject to alteration.

(30/7/74)



**HIPPODROMES - RENBAAN - RENNBAHN - RACE TRACK**

- X-8 BOITSFORT (ch. de la Hulpe) Tram n° 32 & \*  
X-8 GROENENDAEL (Route de Mont Saint-Jean) \*  
Z-4-5-6 STERREBEEK (Av. du Roy de Blicquy) Bus n° 27 (Wezembeek) &  
Bus n° 30 &  
\* Autocars spéciaux - Speciale autocars - Special buses - Speziale Busse  
A-7 Boul. du Midi (tunnel under the railways - near to Midi Station)  
C-2 Quai au Bois-4-Brûler (near to the Place Ste-Catherine underground Station)  
**RENSEIGNEMENTS - INLICHTINGEN - INFORMATION - AUSKUNFTE:**  
in BBB Agenda (calendrier des courses - wedstrijdkalender - Horse races calender - Pferderennen)  
T. 511.53.65 Jockey Club de Belgique & T. 218.55.86 Fédération du Trot



## RESTAURANTS

M = Menu  
 C = A la carte  
 AE = American Express Card Welcome  
 BBD = Belgium's Bonus Days  
 D = Diners Club Card



DINERS CLUB  
CARD



(AE)



BBD

□	●			CP	☎	Ⓛ	(AE) (BBD) M	C	J.F.	H.O.	Congés Holidays
D-4	1	AMIGO	Rue de l'Amigo 1-3	1000	511.59.10		X 350 500			12-15/19-22	
V-6	4	ANCIENNE BARRIERE	Chaussée de Charleroi 172	1050	537.01.52	Ⓛ (AE)	X 275 325				
D-3	1	ATLANTA (Hôtel)	Boulevard A. Max 7	1000	217.01.20	Ⓛ (AE)	X 325 200			12-15/18-22	
D-3	1	ATLANTIS (Hôtel Atlanta)	Rue Neuve 50	1000	217.01.20	Ⓛ (AE)	X 125 90			11-24	
V-2	1	ATOMIUM	Heyssel	1020	478.30.00	Ⓛ (AE)	X 295 350				
X-7	1	AUBERGE DE BOENDAEL	Square du Vieux Tilleul 12	1050	672.70.55	Ⓛ	X 250			11-24	
W-5	2	BEEFEATER (Hôtel Brussels Europa)	Rue de la Loi 109	1040	513.78.20	Ⓛ (AE)	X 320 500 6			12-15/19-23	
D-4	16	AU BON VIEUX TEMPS	Rue Marché-aux-Herbes 12	1000	218.15.46		X 350 400 7			12-15/18.30-22	18/7→23/8
C-8	3	BREUGHEL	Boulevard du Midi 146	1000	538.02.19		X 195 150 4			9-22.30	
W-6	5	BRUSSELS GRILL BAR (Hôtel Brussels Residence)	Avenue Louise 319	1050	647.36.50	Ⓛ (AE)	X 400			12-15/19-01	
E-1	1	CARNOTZET (Hôtel Lendi)	Rue des Croisades 3	1000	219.36.70	Ⓛ	X 150 150			7-22.30	
W-6	5	LA CAUSERIE (Hôtel Mac Donald)	Avenue Louise 321	1050	649.80.30	(AE)	X 350			7-23	
W-8	1	CHALET DE LA FORET	Drève de Lorraine 43	1180	374.39.93	Ⓛ (AE)	X 295 350				

□	●			CP	☎	Ⓛ	(AE) (BBD) M	C	J.F.	H.O.	Congés Holidays
W-7	2	CHALET ROBINSON	Ile du Bois de la Cambre (sentier de l'embarcadere)	1050	374.30.13		X 200 300 1			10-22	
W-6	5	CHAMPAGNE ROOM (Hôtel Mac Donald)	Avenue Louise 321-325	1050	649.80.30	(AE)	X 600 7			20-02	août
D-4	17	CHAR D'OR	Rue Marché-aux-Herbes 89	1000	512.04.52	Ⓛ	X 250 375/200			10-24	
E-1	1	CHEZA GRISCHUNA (Grill Hôtel Lendi)	Rue des Croisades 3	1000	219.36.70	Ⓛ	X 350			12-14.30/19-01	
E-1	2	LES COMTES DE FLANDRES (Sheraton Hôtel)	Place Rogier 3	1000	219.34.00	Ⓛ (AE)	X 350 375			11-15/19-23	
W-5	2	DUKES (Hôtel Brussels Europa)	Rue de la Loi 109	1040	513.78.20	Ⓛ (AE)	X 150 140 7			7-21	
E-6	7	L'ECAILLER DU PALAIS ROYAL	Rue Bodenbroek 18-20	1000	512.87.51	(AE)	X 650 7			12 et 19	15/7→31/8
D-4	27	L'ECUELLE	Rue des Dominicains 20	1000	512.87.64		X 120 250 7			12-23	
E-7	1	D'EGMONT (Hôtel Hilton)	Boulevard de Waterloo 38	1000	513.88.77	Ⓛ (AE)	X 180 200			7-22	
W-6	5	EMBER-GRILL (Hôtel Mac Donald)	Avenue Louise 321-325	1050	649.80.30	(AE)	X 500/600 7			12-15/19-23	août
D-4	18	EPAULE DE MOUTON	Rue des Harengs 16	1000	511.05.94	Ⓛ (AE)	X 500 700 7			12-14.30/19-22.30	15/12→15/1
V-6	1	GARDEN RESTAURANT (Hôtel Ramada)	Chaussée de Charleroi 38	1060	538.91.00	Ⓛ	X 185 250			7-23	
E-1	3	LA GOUSSE D'AIL	Place Rogier	1000	217.75.80	Ⓛ (AE)	X 300 400			11.30-15/18.30-23	
U-4	1	LE JUBILE	Boulevard du Jubilé 154	1020	425.05.16	Ⓛ (AE)	X 250/395 700 7 vin inclus			12-15/18-22	20/7→20/8
W-7	2	LA LAITERIE	Avenue de la Laiterie (Bois de la Cambre)	1050	647.22.00		X 425			9-24	
E-7	1	MAISON DU BŒUF (Hôtel Hilton)	Boulevard de Waterloo 38	1000	513.88.77	Ⓛ (AE)	X 500			12-15/19-23	
D-4	11	MAISON DU CYGNE	Grand'Place 9	1000	511.82.44	Ⓛ (AE)	750			12-15/19-23.30	
C-3	1	MARIE-JOSEPH	Quai au Bois-à-Brûler 47-49	1000	218.05.96		X 200			10-01	
E-1	1	LE MAZOT (Hôtel Lendi)	Rue des Croisades 3	1000	219.36.70	Ⓛ	X 350			12-14.30/19-22.30	
C-4	8	MIYAKO-TAGAWA	Rue J. Van Praet 1	1000	511.61.27		X 250 150 1			12-14.30/19-23	
E-24		MERCATOR (Hôtel Scheers)	Boul. A. Max 132	1000	217.77.60	Ⓛ	X 115/415 250			12-15/18-22	
V-6	1	MEXICAN CLUB (Hôtel Ramada)	Chaussée de Charleroi 38	1060	538.91.00	Ⓛ	X 350-400 350			12-14.30/19-23	

				CP	☎	①	(AE)	(BBD)	M	C	J.F.	H.O.	Congés Holidays
Y-5	1	MOULIN DE LINDEKEMALE	Avenue J.F. Debecker 6	1200	770.90.57				275/325	450	7/1	12-15/19-22	août
Z-2	1	NEUF PROVINCES (Holiday Inn)	Holidaystraat, Diegem	1920	720.58.65	①		X	350	500		7-22.30	
Z-2	2	NOVOTEL GRILL (Novotel Brussels)	Grensstraat, Diegem	1920	720.58.30	①		X	200	120-300		6-24	
W-8	2	OREE DU BOIS (succ. pour banquets de l'Aub. de Boendaël)	Chaussée de la Hulpe 51	1170	673.87.33	①							
E-2	1	PALACE HOTEL	Place Rogier 22	1000	217.62.00		(AE)	X	370	500		12-15/19-22.30	
F-3	1	LE PALAIS ROYAL (Hôtel Astoria)	Rue Royale 103	1000	217.62.90	①	(AE)	X	±430	±430		12-15/19-22	
E-4	1	PANORAMA WESTBURY (Hôtel Westbury)	Rue Cardinal Mercier 6	1000	513.64.80	①	(AE)	X	325/375			12-15/18-23	
E-1	2	LE PAVILLON (Sheraton Hôtel)	Place Rogier 3	1000	219.34.00	①	(AE)	X	140	170		6.30-23	
V-2	7	LA PERGOLA	Avenue des Pagodes 445	1020	267.66.05	①		X	225/550	600		10-22	
E-2	2	GRILL PLAZA (Hôtel Plaza)	Boulevard A. Max 118-126	1000	217.91.40	①	(AE)	X	325/450			12-16/18-23	
E-7	1	EN PLEIN CIEL (Hôtel Hilton)	Boulevard de Waterloo 38	1000	513.88.77	①	(AE)	X	375/575	600	7	12-15/19.30-01	
E-4	1	POLO LOUNGE (Hôtel Westbury)	Rue Cardinal Mercier 6	1000	513.64.80	①	(AE)	X	335	500		11.30-15/18.30-22	
E-5	8	RAVENSTEIN	Rue Ravenstein 1	1000	512.77.68	①		X				12-15/19-22	21/7→15/8
D-3	2	REGENCE (Hôtel Métropole)	Place de Brouckère 31	1000	217.23.00	①	(AE)	X	325	450		11.30-15/18-23	
E-7	3	RELAIS DE LA TOISON D'OR	Rue Capitaine Crespel 1	1000	511.97.55	①	(AE)		225/400		1	12-15/18-22	
W-5	4	LE RICHEBOURG	Av. de Cortenbergh 58	1040	734.59.51	①	(AE)	X	275	150	7	12-22	août
C-5	3	ROYAL CHOPHOUSE (Royal Windsor)	Rue Duquesnoy 5-7	1000	511.42.15	①		X	450	500-600		12-15	
D-4	4	RUBENS	Rue de la Montagne 4	1000	511.32.01			X	70	70		9-24	juillet
C-4	9	SISKA	Rue des Riches Claires 13	1000	512.10.55	①		X	150	125	7	12-15/19-22	juillet
D-4	10	TAROO 太郎	Galerie du Roi 27-33	1000	427.09.08	①	(AE)	X	550	100	1	12-15/18-23	16 au 30/8
D-4	22	TETE D'OR (Grand'Place)	Rue de la Tête d'Or 9	1000	511.02.01	①	(AE)	X	500	700	7	12-15/19-01	août
D-6	4	AU VIEUX SAINT-MARTIN	Place du Grand Sablon 38	1000	512.64.76			X		200		9.30-01	
W-8	3	VILLA LORRAINE	Chaussée de la Hulpe 28	1180	374.31.63		(AE)	X		700/900	1	12 et 19 h	janvier
D-2	11	WESTERN STEAK HOUSE	Place de Brouckère 15	1000	219.09.23			X	129			11.30-22.30	
E-2	12		Bd du Jardin Botanique 11	1000	218.73.90			X	129			11.30-22.30	

BANQUES

T.O. = Toutes opérations  
Ch. = Change  
H.S. = Horaires spéciaux

BANKEN

T.O. = Alle diensten  
Ch. = Wissel  
H.S. = Speciale openingsuren



BANKS

T.O. = All services  
Ch. = Change  
H.S. = Special opening time

BANKEN

T.O. = Alle Dienste  
Ch. = Wechsel  
H.S. = Spezielle Oeffnungszeiten

				CP	☎	TO	Ch	HS	H.O.
G-6	1	AMERICAN EXPRESS INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORP.	Avenue des Arts / Kunstlaan 55	1040	513.92.92	X	X		9-12.30/13.30-16.30 L, M, M, J, V
E-4	5	BANQUE BELGE POUR L'INDUSTRIE (affiliée à THE ROYAL BANK OF CANADA et à la BANQUE DE L'UNION EUROPEENNE)	Rue de Ligne straat 1	1000	517.40.40	X	X	X	9-16
BANQUE DE BRUXELLES / BANK VAN BRUSSEL									
E-6	8	Siège / Zetel :	* Rue de la Régence 2	1000	513.62.50	X	X	X	9-15.30
E-8	3		* Galerie Porte Louise 238	1050	511.16.78	X	X		9.30-13/14-15.30
W-5			* Rond-Point Robert Schuman 8	1040	734.82.78	X	X	X	9-15.30
V-6			* Chaussée de Waterloo 1382	1180	374.78.27	X	X	X	9-15.30
F-6	5		* Chaussée d'Ixelles 3	1050	511.67.60	X	X	X	9-15.30
D-3	12		* Boulevard Anspach 2	1000	218.11.09	X	X	X	9-15.30
Y-5		WOLUWE SHOPPING CENTER :	* Rue Saint-Lambert 202	1150	770.85.35	X	X	X	9-13/14.30-19.30
E-2	13		* Boulevard du Jardin Botanique 20	1000	217.01.32	X	X	X	9-13/14.30-15.30
			* Avenue de l'Université 33	1050	649.51.07	X	X		9-13/14.30-15.30
			* Boulevard du Souverain 230	1160	673.04.14	X	X		9-13/14.30-19.30
V-6-7			* Avenue Brugmann 250	1180	343.41.60	X	X		9-13/14.30-15.30
V-3			* Rue Marie-Christine 232	1020	425.81.10	X	X		9-13/14.30-15.30
T-5			* Chaussée de Ninove 754	1080	523.46.45	X	X	X	9-13/14.30-15.30, V 18.30
T-3			* Avenue Charles-Quint 7	1080	426.20.06	X	X	X	9-13/14.30.15.30, V 18.30
Z-2		AEROPORT BRUXELLES NATIONAL	* Waterloo - Chaussée de Bruxelles 226	1410	354.77.44	X	X	X	9-13/14.30-15.30, V 19
G-5	1		(change uniquement)		751.85.80	X	X	X	7.30-22.30
V-6			Avenue des Arts 26	1040	511.65.52	X	X	X	9-15.30
W-6			Avenue Louise 199a	1050	647.78.93	X	X	X	9-15.30
C-5	5		Avenue Louise 430/432	1050	647.69.65	X	X		9-13/14.30-15.30
			Rue du Midi 87-89	1000	512.18.28	X	X		9-13/14.30-15.30

\*AGENCES AVEC BANKOMAT



E-5	9	<b>BANQUE BELGO-ZAIROISE - BELGOLAISE -</b> Cartersteen/Kantersteen 1	1000	513.36.90	X	X	X	8.30-15
F-6	2	<b>BANQUE LAMBERT</b> Avenue Marrix laan 24	1050	513.81.81	X	X		9-15.30
G-5	2	<b>BARCLAYS BANK INTERNATIONAL LIMITED</b> Avenue des Arts/Kunstaal 47-49	1040	512.79.18	X	X	X	9-16
D-4	20	<b>CREDIT GENERAL</b> Grand'Place/Grote Markt 5	1000	513.96.60	X	X	X	9-17
E-4	1	<b>FIRST NATIONAL CITY BANK</b> Rue Cardinal Mercier straat 8	1000	513.96.80	X	X	X	9-15
E-4		<b>KREDIETBANK S.A.</b> Rue d'Arenberg-sstraat 7	1000	513.80.50	X	X	X	9-17
F-4	3	<b>MANUFACTURERS HANOVER BANK TRUST Co NEW YORK</b> Rue de Ligne/Lignestraet 13	1000	218.73.00	X	X	X	9-16
E-5	10	<b>SOCIETE GENERALE DE BANQUE / GENERALE BANKMAATSCHAP PJJ</b> MONTAGNE DU PARC	1000	513.66.00	X	X	X	9-15.30
E-8	4	Rue Ravenstein 29	1050	538.40.90	X	X	X	9-15.30
E-4	7	Chaussée de Charleroi 4 - Av. Louise 61	1000	511.79.76	X	X	X	8-11/11.30-14.30 (1 sem sur 2), l'aut. sem : 14.30-17.30/18.30-21
		AIR TERMINUS SABENA :						
D-4	21	AGORA :	1000	513.02.47	X	X	X	9-15.30
V-6	13	AVENUE :	1050	649.81.40	X	X	X	9-15.30
D-3	6	CENTRE :	1000	217.00.45	X	X	X	9-15.30, V 19
C-6	1	FONAINAS :	1080	513.20.34	X	X	X	9-15.30
B-6	3	HAL (Porte de) :	1050	534.16.05	X	X	X	9-13/14.30-15.30, V 16
F-8	1	IXELLES :	1000	512.46.99	X	X	X	9-15.30
G-4	1	MADOU :	1000	218.35.31	X	X	X	9-15.30
B-6	2	MIDI :	1070	521.30.00	X	X	X	9-15.30
E-6	9	NAMUR (Rue de) :	1000	511.16.20	X	X	X	9-13/14.30-15.30, V 16
E-2	14	NORD :	1000	218.33.28	X	X	X	9-15.30
F-7	6	PORTE DE NAMUR :	1050	513.55.33	X	X	X	9-15
H-6	1	QUARTIER LEOPOLD :	1040	513.23.73	X	X	X	9-15.30

## HOTELS 1974

Hôtels membres de l'Office de Tourisme et d'Information de Bruxelles (F.P.C.)  
Hotels aangesloten bij de Dienst voor Toerisme en Informatie van Brussel (G.P.F.)

ABREVIATIONS	LEGENDEN	SYMBOLS	ELKLAERUNGEN
① Code postal	① Postnummer	① Zip code	① Post Zeichen
② Plan	② Stadsplan	② Map	② Stadtplan
③ Téléphone Telex	③ Telefoon Telex	③ Phone Telex	③ Telefon Fernschreiber
④ Nbre chambres Nbre chambres avec bain ou douche	④ Aantal kamers Aantal kamers met bad of stortbad	④ Number of rooms Number of rooms with bath or shower	④ Anzahl Zimmer Anzahl Zimmer mit Bad oder Dusche
⑤ Prix 1 personne	⑤ Prijs 1 persoons- kamer	⑤ Price single	⑤ Preis Einzelzimmer
Prix 1 personne avec bain	⑥ Prijs 1 persoons- kamer met bad	⑥ Price single with bath	⑥ Preis Einzel- zimmer mit Bad
⑦ Prix double	⑦ Prijs 2 persoons- kamer	⑦ Price twin beds	⑦ Preis Doppelzimmer
⑧ Prix double avec bain	⑧ Prijs 2 persoons- kamer met bad	⑧ Price twin beds with bad	⑧ Preis Doppel- zimmer mit Bad
R Restaurant	R Restaurant	R Restaurant	R Restaurant
G Garage	G Garage	G Garage	G Garage
P Parking	P Parkeerplaats	P Private parking	P Parking
L Ascenseur	L Lift	L Elevator	L Lift
Ac Air conditionné	Ac Air conditioning	Ac Air conditioning	Ac Air conditioning
S Piscine	S Zwembad	S Swimming pool	S Schwimmbad
J Jardin	J Tuin	J Garden	J Garten
A Réductions groupes	A Groepsprizen	A Reduction f. groups	A Ermässigt. f. Gruppen
H Handicapés	H Gehandicapten	H Handicaped people	H Körperbehindert
C Salles conférences	C Conferentiezaal	C Conference room	C Konferenzraum
H.P. Direction hors-plan	H.P. Richting buiten stadsplan	H.P. Direction off map	H.P. Richtung ausser Plan
T.V. Télévision dans toutes les chambres	T.V. Televisie in alle kamers	T.V. Television in all rooms	T.V. Fernseh in allen Zimmern
AE American Express Card Welcome	AE American Express Card Welcome	AE American Express Card Welcome	AE American Express Card Welcome
① Diners Club Card	① Diners Club Card	① Diners Club Card	① Diners Club Card

Prix tout compris	Inclusief	Inclusive prices	Inklusiv-Preise
logement, petit déjeuner, service, T.V.A.	overnachting, ontbijt, dienst, B.T.W.	Accommodation, breakfast, service, A.V.T.	Übernachtung, Frühstück, Bedienung, M.W.St.

★★★★A

	①	②	③	④	⑤	⑥	⑦	⑧
<b>AMIGO</b> Rue de l'Amigo 1-3 R G L C A H (AE) ①	1000	D4 1	511.59.10 21618	183 183		950 1550		1400 2000
<b>ASTORIA</b> Rue Royale 103 R L C A (AE) ①	1000	F3 1	217.62.90 25040	112 101	806	1084 1225	1290	1450 1805
<b>ATLANTA</b> Boul. A. Max 7 R G L C A (AE) ①	1000	D3 1	217.01.20 21475	244 223	813 1147	1028 1614	1267	1300 1850
<b>BRUSSELS EUROPA</b> Rue de la Loi 107 R P L C A Ac (AE) ①	1040	W5 2	513.78.20 25121	245 245		1155 1300		1540 1650
<b>BRUSSELS RAMADA</b> Ch. de Charleroi 38 R G L A Ac T.V. (AE) ①	1060	V6 1	538.91.00 25539	202 202		960		1520 1720
<b>BRUSSELS RESIDENCE</b> Avenue Louise 319 R G L A J.T.V. (AE) ①	1050	W6 5	648.81.80 25075	64 64		1382		1732
<b>HILTON</b> Boul. de Waterloo 38 R G L Ac A H T.V. (AE) ①	1000	E7 1	513.88.77 22744	373 373		1200 1700		1600 2100
<b>LENDI</b> Manhattan Center Rue des Croisades 3 R G L Ac A C T.V. (AE) ①	1000	E1 1	219.36.70 25919	450 450		980		1410
<b>MAC DONALD</b> Avenue Louise 321 R G L A C Ac T.V. (AE)	1050	W6 5	649.80.30 23322	76 76		1556		2022
<b>MAYFAIR</b> Avenue Louise 381 P J L A T.V. (AE) ①	1050	W6 6	649.98.00 24821	100 100		1475		1975
<b>METROPOLE</b> Place de Brouckère 31 R L A C H (AE) ①	1000	D3 2	217.23.00 21234	379 336	785	955 1620	1095	1460 2280
<b>PALACE</b> Place Rogier 22 R L J A C (AE) ①	1000	E2 1	217.62.00 21248	356 356		1000 1300		1200 1950
<b>PLAZA</b> Boul. A. Max 118-126 R G L A C (AE) ①	1000	E2 2	217.91.40 21507	230 217		1110		1440 1700
<b>PRESIDENT CENTRE</b> Rue Royale 160 G L Ac	1000	F3 2	219.00.65 26784	73 73		950		1250
<b>ROYAL WINDSOR</b> Rue Duquesnoy 5 R G L Ac A C (AE) ①	1000	D5 1	511.42.15 26905	285 285		1250 1745		1630 2270
<b>SHERATON</b> Manhattan Center Place Rogier 3 R G L Ac S A C T.V. (AE) ①	1000	E1 2	219.34.00 26887	476 476		1200 2000		1500 2100
<b>WESTBURY</b> Rue Cardinal Mercier 6 R G L A C Ac (AE) ①	1000	E4 1	513.64.80 22062	252 252		1450		1675

★★★★B

	①	②	③	④	⑤	⑥	⑦	⑧
<b>ARENBERG</b> Rue d'Assaut 15 G L A C Ac (AE) ①	1000	E4 2	511.07.70 25660	157 157		650 1000		900 1200
<b>ASCOT</b> Place Loix 1 G L A C (AE) ①	1060	V6 6	538.88.35 25010	58 58		900 1100		1300 1400
<b>BEDFORD</b> Rue du Midi 135 R G P L A C (AE)	1000	C5 1	512.78.40 24059	158 119	480	650 780	680	900 1050
<b>BUSINESS RESIDENCE</b> Rue Bosquet 23 G L C A (AE)	1060	D8 2	538.91.90	19 19		600 800		700 900
<b>LA CASCADE</b> Rue de la Source 14 G L C Ac (AE) ①	1060	V6 5	538.88.38 26637	44 44		1250		1350 1650
<b>CHARLEMAGNE</b> Bd de Charlemagne 25 G L A C (AE) ①	1040	W5 3	735.90.50 22772	64 64		1100		1350
<b>PRESIDENT NORD</b> Boul. A. Max 107 L	1000	E2 3	219.00.60 26784	63 63		860		1150
<b>QUEEN ANNE</b> Boul. E. Jacquain 110 R L A ①	1000	D2 1	217.16.00	57 53	500	600		900
<b>ROC</b> Boul. Baudouin 22-23 (AE)	1000	D1 1	219.25.07	15 15		800		800

★★★A

<b>ALBERGO</b> Av. de la Tolison d'Or 58 L R	1060	D8 1	538.29.60	62 55	450	580 950	580	740 1100
<b>AVIA</b> Boulevard d'Anvers 10 L A	1000	D1 2	217.55.88	33 28	360	484 546	439 519	656 781
<b>CENTRAL</b> Rue A. Orts 3 R L A C (AE) ①	1000	C4 1	511.80.60 23230	155 80	520	745	685 771	923 1013
<b>DES COLONIES</b> Rue des Croisades 8-10 R L A (AE) ①	1000	E1 4	217.00.94	100 45	420 450	500 600	600	750 800
<b>DU CONGRES</b> Rue du Congrès 42 L G A (AE) ①	1000	G3 1	217.18.90	31 18	320 355	385 540	500	550 600
<b>EXCELSIOR</b> Rue du Progrès 7 R L A	1000	E1 5	218.75.45 218.76.45	40 28	290 315	425	450 500	550 575
<b>DE FRANCE</b> Boulevard Jamar 21 L A (AE) ①	1070	A6 1	522.79.35 23388	27 12	435	590	630	885 945
<b>PANORAMA</b> Hengstenbergstraat 173 Overijse R	1900	Z8 (H.P.)	465.71.98	44 44		400		600 800
<b>LA MADELEINE</b> Rue de la Montagne 22 L P	1000	D4 3	513.73.92	28 23	350	525 625		725



	①	②	③	④	⑤	⑥	⑦	⑧
<b>MIRABEAU</b> Place Fontaines 18 L A (AE)	1000	C5 2	511.19.72	29 29		485		840
<b>SAINT-MICHEL</b> Grand'Place 15 R L	1000	D4 2	511.09.56 513.31.47	21 13	430	670 1030	655	950 1270
<b>GRD HOTEL SCHEERS</b> Boul. A. Max 132 R L A (AE) Ⓞ	1000	E2 4	217.77.60 21675	62 46	493	693	648	992
<b>SIRU</b> Place Rogier 1 R L A (AE) Ⓞ	1000	E1 3	217.75.80 21722	103 29	450 630	600 760	630	870
<b>VENDOME</b> Boul. A. Max 98 R L A (AE) Ⓞ	1000	E2 5	217.17.02	38 38		495		635 695
<b>VICTORY</b> Nouv. ch. de Gand 6 Grand-Bigard R L	1720	S3 (H.P.)	465.72.34	17 17		550		750 800
<b>WINDSOR</b> Place Rouppe 13 L P	1000	C5 3	511.20.14	25 8	410	530	535 570	635 685

### ★★★B

<b>AUBERGE</b> <b>AUTRICHIENNE</b> Av. de Stalingrad 122 R L A	1000	B6 1	513.92.01	23 17	400	500 600	600	700 800
<b>DU BOIS</b> Av. Lloyd George 12 R L A	1050	W7 4	648.29.42	15 9	300 400	425 650	500	650 980
<b>CECIL</b> Bd du Jard Botanique 13 L A (AE) Ⓞ	1000	E2 6	217.63.45	108 18	330 370	470 550	500 550	700 750
<b>ELYSEE</b> Rue de la Montagne 4	1000	D4 4	511.96.82	18 12	390	640 700	540 630	780 860
<b>DES ACACIAS</b> Avenue Fonsny 6 R L A (AE)	1060	B7 1	538.19.28	44 26	285 345	405	485 635	650 700
<b>GEORGES V</b> Rue t' Kint 23 L A (AE) Ⓞ	1000	B4 1	513.50.93	17 5	250 400	500 550	300 500	550 600
<b>LA LEGENDE</b> Rue de l'Etuve 33-35 R L A	1000	C5 4	512.82.90 512.86.51	32 8	400	450 500	500	650
<b>PLASKY</b> Av. E. Plasky 212 L A (AE) Ⓞ	1040	X4 1	733.75.18 733.74.75	30 12	450	550 650	600	700 800
<b>RICHMOND HOUSE</b> Rue de la Concorde 21 R L	1050	E8 1	512.48.24 512.62.59	27 16	245 370	425 475	475 560	600 725
<b>WHITE HORSE</b> Rue Aug. Orts 40	1000	C4 2	511.38.41	20 14	380	570		670

### ★★A

	①	②	③	④	⑤	⑥	⑦	⑧
<b>ANSPACH</b> Boul. Anspach 48 L A (AE)	1000	D3	218.06.17	40 6	336 368		488 649	626 792
<b>ASTOR</b> Rue Cap. Crespel 9 (AE)	1050	E7	511.60.86 512.49.38	13 5	260 275	460	390 460	580
<b>LE BOSFOR</b> Pl. Anneessens 24-25 R L A Ⓞ	1000	B5	512.31.37	19 9	280	350	400 420	480 500
<b>BRIDGE CITY HOTEL</b> Rue du Marché 17 L A	1000	E1	218.75.86 217.54.92	30 25	350	475	495	595
<b>DE BOECK'S</b> Rue Veydt 40 R L A	1050	V6	537.40.33 537.96.54	20 13	300	360	420	600
<b>CONTINENTAL</b> Pl. d.I. Constitution 18 R L A	1060	B6	538.03.64	46 20	345	480	500 550	680
<b>D'EGMONT</b> Rue aux Laines 15 Ⓞ	1000	D7	512.14.01 512.83.20	18 7	225 300	400 425	350 425	525 550
<b>A LA GRANDE</b> <b>CLOCHE</b> Place Rouppe 10-12 R L A	1000	C5	512.61.40 512.65.91	40 7	295	430	400 450	580
<b>DU GRAND</b> <b>COLOMBIER</b> Rue du Colombier 10 (AE)	1000	D2	217.96.22	15 4	265 340	450 495	415 485	450 680
<b>LA CONCORDE-</b> <b>LOUISE</b> Rue de la Concorde 59 L A	1050	E8	512.86.10	30 7	250 325	350 490	500	525 640
<b>JAMAR</b> Boul. Jamar 11 L (AE)	1070	B6	522.01.04 521.35.44	28 28		350 450		500 600
<b>MARIE JOSE</b> Rue du Commerce 73 R L G (AE)	1040	G5	512.08.42 512.08.43	17 17		365 510		575 700
<b>THEVENET</b> Rue Souveraine 97 R A	1050	F8	512.71.12 511.02.85	18 3	325		475	600
<b>VAN BELLE</b> Ch. de Mons 39-43 R L A (AE)	1070	A5	521.35.16 521.35.40	80 14	350	475	500	700

### ★★B

<b>AUX ARCADES</b> Rue des Bouchers 36 R A (AE)	1000	D4	511.28.76 513.53.27	17 4	295 395	465	435 525	600 650
<b>LE BEARN</b> Rue des Bouchers 37 (AE) Ⓞ	1000	D4	511.12.24	17 4	315 360		385 460	590 750

	①	②	③	④	⑤	⑥	⑦	⑧
<b>GASCOGNE</b> Boul. A. Max 137 R L (AE) ①	1000	E2	217.69.62 217.43.63	18	290		490	
<b>SAINT-JAMES</b> Rue de la Concorde 40	1050	F8	513.09.04 512.62.23	29 18	215 310	370 550	390 490	540 730
<b>SABOT D'OR</b> Boul. d'Anvers 5 L A	1000	D1	217.69.48	40 2	200 250		285 375	400

## ★A

<b>BALLON NORD</b> Rue de Brabant 24 G	1030	E1	217.54.87	16	180		280 305	
<b>RESIDENCE BOTANIQUE</b> Rue Royale 171 R L A	1030	F2	217.82.20	33 2	175 250	275	350	400 450
<b>LES CHEVALIERS</b> Rue de Stassart 66-68 R L G A	1050	E7	513.34.60 513.72.48	28	260 370	450	500 550	600
<b>DU LIMBOURG</b> Boul. d'Anvers 4 L A	1000	D1	217.14.17	20	205		310 370	
<b>AUBERGE DU MIDI</b> Boul. du Midi 19	1000	B7	512.82.00	9 5	450		550 600	750
<b>MODERNE</b> Boul. du Midi 64 R A	1000	B6	512.23.29	15 3	245	280	450	520
<b>MONICO NORD</b> Rue de Brabant 12 R A (AE)	1030	F1	217.32.93 217.39.68	26 10	215 285	320	305 385	410
<b>LA POTINIERE</b> Rue F.J. Navez 165 L A	1030	W3	215.20.30	50 7	205		300 360	
<b>RUCHE BOURSE</b> Rue Grétry 1	1000	D3	218.58.87	16	190 230		350 440	
<b>TOURISTES</b> Rue du Marché 11	1000	E1	217.64.37	19 5	180	210	220	330
<b>DE L'YSER</b> Rue d'Edimbourg 9-13 R L	1050	F7	511.74.59	43 6	248	279	338 363	473

## ★B

<b>DEPART NORD</b> Rue du Progrès 15 A	1000	E1	218.77.72	19	200		300 350	
<b>DU MERLO</b> Avenue Fonsny 2 G	1060	A7	538.15.69	20	195 255		295 510	
<b>SAINTE-ANNE</b> Bd Jardin Botanique 1a	1000	E2	218.35.19	14 1	160		275 360	
<b>SAINTE-MARIE</b> Rue Royale 344 L R	1000	G1	217.11.87	20 1	180		360	

## Résidences de tourisme Tourist accomodation Toeristenresidenties Fremdenpensionen

### 1<sup>re</sup> Catégorie Luxe - 1<sup>ste</sup> Luxekategorie

	①	②	③	④	⑤	⑥	⑦	⑧
<b>ARMORIAL</b> Bd Br. Whitlock 101 G A (AE) ①	1200	X5	734.56.36	17 15	450	550 580		625 780
<b>CHATEAU DE GROENENDAEL</b> Av. A. Dubois 1 Hoellaert G (AE)	1990	X8 (H.P.)	657.08.01 657.06.35	7 6		760		1015
<b>AUBERGE DE WATERLOO</b> Ch. de Waterloo 212 Rhode St-Genève R G A L (AE) ①	1640	W8 (H.P.)	358.42.50 358.47.76 358.47.54	20 20	500 550			600 960

### 1<sup>re</sup> Catégorie - 1<sup>ste</sup> Kategorie

<b>ACACIAS RESIDENCE</b> Rue M.-Thérèse 41 G A L (AE) ①	1040	H4	218.52.15	27 4	350	580	700	850 1160
<b>ARDENNES</b> Av. de Tervueren 189	1150	X5	733.59.54	9	420		540	
<b>ASTORIA</b> Rue Charles Quint 122 (AE)	1040	W5	735.04.50	10 9	250	250 500	350	670
<b>LE BELVEDERE</b> Av. E. Bossaert 5 (AE) ①	1080	U4	428.40.18 428.40.19	8 6	425	540 600	475	625 650
<b>BERCKMANS</b> Rue Berckmans 12	1060	C8	537.89.48	15 1	225 305	345	430 490	510
<b>LES BLUETS</b> Rue de Suse 24 R P	1060	D8	538.44.28	14 4	275 300	425		470 530
<b>BOCKSTAEL</b> Bd E. Bockstaël 402	1020	V3	478.80.91	7	193		337	
<b>BRAND WHITLOCK</b> Bd Br. Whitlock 156 ①	1200	X5	733.29.66 735.16.18	14 10	400	350 750	500	600 980
<b>BUDVA PENSION</b> Rue Saint-Géry 27	1000	C4	511.99.65	6	280		500	650
<b>CHANT D'OISEAU</b> Av. Chant d'Oiseau 103 L G A ①	1150	X6	673.19.62	13 2	340 515	685	390 565	640
<b>CLEMENCEAU</b> Av. Clémenceau 12	1070	U5	521.45.38	10	240		460	
<b>DUKE OF WINDSOR</b> Rue Capouillet 4	1060	D8	537.82.37	6 5	400	450	550	650
<b>EDEN ROC RESIDENCE</b> Rue de Stassart 118	1050	E7	511.78.03	6 4	500	750	600	850
<b>EMILE MAX</b> Av. E. Max 70 A	1040	X5	736.18.49	7 3	325		450	
<b>RESIDENCE FELS</b> Rue de Bériot 43	1030	G3	217.18.07 217.60.51	15 15	350	450		600 760



	①	②	③	④	⑤	⑥	⑦	⑧
<b>LAMBEAU</b> Av. Lambeau 150 (AE) Ⓞ	1200	X5	733.84.14	12		475 650		675 750
<b>LAMBERMONT</b> Bd Lambermont 94	1030	W4	215.84.80	8 3	300	350	500	600
<b>LANCASTER</b> Rue du Cornet 114	1040	W5	734.76.00	8 2	360	450	450	610 640
<b>AU LEKKERBEK</b> Bd Gén. Jacques 166 R	1050	W6	647.91.80	6 2	350		535 630	890
<b>MERCURY</b> Rue J. Genot 33 Ⓞ	1080	T4	465.41.60	8 6	400	550		710 930
<b>NOGA</b> Rue du Béguinage 38 L Ⓞ	1000	C2	218.50.32 218.67.63	19 19		530		610 650
<b>OSBORNE</b> Rue Bosquet 67	1060	D8	537.92.15 538.18.60	13 6	250	360	420	500
<b>PERE BOUDART</b> Chaussée Romaine 592 Strombeek-Bever R L	1820	U2	478.11.96	21	370	490	490	600
<b>PETITE MARMITE</b> Rue M.-Thérèse 106-108	1040	G4	218.72.24	8 4	250 350	300 350	300	350 450
<b>AUBERGE DES PRINCES</b> Leuvensebaan 14 Kortenberg R P (AE) Ⓞ	3070	Z3	759.67.51	6		450		550 600
<b>LES QUATRE FERS</b> Temselaan 11 Strombeek-Bever P	1820	U1	478.68.61	9 8	350	500	450	600 700
<b>REGENT'S HOUSE</b> Rue Africaine 17	1050	V6	537.63.01	11 6	200 350	450 500	400 475	550 600
<b>REGIS</b> Rue de la Victoire 153 L	1060	V6	538.56.00 538.50.42	15 8	370 450		600	710 840
<b>REMBRANDT</b> Rue de la Concorde 57	1040	E8	512.71.39	10 4	250 350	400 600	400 450	550 700
<b>LA RESIDENCE</b> Rue de l'Ermitage 54 A	1050	W6	648.76.81	9 5	320	400	450	550
<b>RESIDENCE 37</b> Rue des Deux-Eglises 37	1040	H4	218.64.67	8 4	350	450 475	475	650 675
<b>SABINA</b> Rue du Nord 78	1000	G3	218.26.37	10 1	295	340	460	540
<b>LES TOURELLES</b> Av. W. Churchill 135	1180	V7	344.95.73 344.02.84	15 7	375	400	495	645
<b>TROIS TILLEULS</b> Berensheide R P	1170	X7	672.30.14	6 6		450 665		565 1000
<b>LA VIEILLE LANTERNE</b> R. des Grds Carmes 29 (AE)	1000	C5	512.74.94	6 6		475		600
<b>LA VIGNETTE</b> Leuvensesteenweg 12 Tervuren R P	1980	Z7 (H.P.)	687.80.56 767.53.97	18 8	325	400	475	575 675

	①	②	③	④	⑤	⑥	⑦	⑧
<b>VILLA DES NATIONS</b> Av. Cor de Chasse 66 R P	1170	W8 (H.P.)	672.73.75 672.64.11	10 10		280 318		445 508
<b>WALDORF</b> Av. des Nerviens 129 Ⓞ	1040	W5	733.04.30	12 6	280	400 460	400	520 620

## 2<sup>me</sup> Catégorie - 2<sup>de</sup> Kategorie

<b>ALFA</b> Rue Defacqz 144	1050	V6	537.04.19	11 2	200 250		300 325	355 375
<b>DAUTZENBERG</b> Rue Dautzenberg 26 R	1050	W6	648.83.68	9	250 275		450	
<b>MEULEBEKE</b> G. Mathusstraat 22	1000	E1	217.86.61	10	220		330 400	
<b>RESIDENCE PENSION</b> Rue R. Vandeveld 73	1030	W3	216.49.98	20	150		250 300	

## MOTELS

<b>HOLIDAY INN</b> Holidaystraat Diegem R L P A S H Ac (AE) Ⓞ	1920	Z2 1	720.58.65 720.58.66 720.58.67 24285	300 300		1666		1388
<b>NOVOTEL BRUSSELS</b> Airport Grensstraat, Diegem R P L Ac J S C A T.V. (AE) Ⓞ	1920	Z2 2	720.58.30 26751	160 160		810 920		1110 1235
<b>MOTEL TOTAL GB</b> Complexe Total GB Ruisbroek Autoroute E10 R Ac P A Ⓞ	1610	T8 (H.P.)	377.11.56 377.11.59	60 60		600		800

## FLATS (hôtel-service) - (hotel-dienst)

					single week month	double week month		
<b>ARCADE STEPHANIE</b> Av. Louise 91-93 R G S L T.V. (AE) Ⓞ	1050	V6 12	538.80.60 25558	141 141	5750	17000	6750 7250	18500 20750
<b>BERENICE</b> Rue de Suisse 4 L G	1060	D8	537.48.81	45 45	4900	9900 14800	4900	9900 14800
<b>CONTINENTAL FLATEL</b> Rue Defacqz 31-39 R G P L J T.V.	1050		537.74.72 26711	46	6000	20000	6500	22000
<b>CORONA FLATEL</b> Rue Saint-Bernard 71 R G P A L T.V. Ⓞ	1060		538.15.38 26711	34	5000	15000	5500	16500
<b>FLATOTEL</b> Bd de la Cambre 32-36 L G	1050	W7 6	648.88.44 24855	50 50	4900	12000 15000	4900	12000 15000

T.I.B. - Tourisme Information Bruxelles  
T.I.B. - Tourist Information Brussels  
Rue de la Colline 12 (Grand'Place) - T. 02/513.89.40  
Heuvelstraat 12 (Grote Markt) - T. 02/513.89.40

T.I.B. - Toerisme Informatie Brussel  
T.I.B. - Touristen Informatie Brüssel  
Rue de la Colline 12 (Grand'Place) - T. 02/513.89.40  
Heuvelstraat 12 (Grote Markt) - T. 02/513.89.40

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## SELECTION SERVICES

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① Diners Club Card

□ • CP ☎ AC HO ① (AE)

### Agences immobilières Agentschappen Real estate agents in onroerende goederen Immobilien-Agentur

E-6	10	<b>OFFICE DES PROPRIETAIRES</b> Rue de Namur 80 Ch. de Tervueren 52 (Waterloo) Rue de Namur 63 (Wavre)	1000	513.84.20	
			1300	010/22.64.11	

### LOCATION BUREAUX KANTOORVERHURING RENTING OF OFFICES BUROVERMIETUNG

G-5	3	<b>RICHARD ELLIS</b> Avenue des Arts 39	1040	513.81.87	9-12.30/14-17.30
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### BUREAUX MEUBLES GEMEUBELDE KANTOREN FURNISHED OFFICES MOBILIERTE BUROS

E-1	7	<b>GREGG SERVICE</b> Rue du Progrès 52	1000	218.44.70	8-18.30
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### FLATS MEUBLES GEMEUBELDE FLATS FURNISHED FLATS MOBILIERTE FLATS

W-7	6	<b>FLATOTEL</b> Boulevard de la Cambre 32	1050	648.88.44	8.30-12.45/14-18
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### APPARTEMENTS - SERVICE HOTEL / APPARTEMENTEN MET HOTELDIENST / APPARTMENTS - SERVICE FLATS / WOHNUNGEN MIT HOTEL-SERVICE

		<b>ARCADE STEPHANIE</b> Avenue Louise 91/93	1050	538.80.60	
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### Agences de voyages Reisbureaus Travel agents Reisebüros

E-2	1	<b>AMERICAN EXPRESS INTERNATIONAL INC.</b> Place Rogier	1000	219.01.90	9-17.30 (AE)
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D-4	23	<b>GENERALCAR</b> Rue de la Montagne 10	1000	513.80.80	8.30-18.30
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### Cartes de crédit Kredietkaarten Credit cards Kreditkarten

E-1	7	<b>AMERICAN EXPRESS CARD</b> C.I.R. - Office 529	1000	217.02.86	
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E-5	11	<b>DINERS CLUB CARD</b> Rue Ravenstein 36	1000	512.91.60	
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			CP	AC HO	①	(AE)
		<b>Dépannage home Home repairs</b>				<b>Dringende reparaties Schneller Reparaturdienst</b>
W-7	7	<b>S.O.S. REPAR</b> Avenue de l'Université 11	1050	649.90.90	7-23 dim et j. fériés inclus	① (AE)
		<b>Excursions Excursions</b>				<b>Uitstapjes Ausflüge</b>
E-1	1	<b>AMERICAN EXPRESS INTERNATIONAL INC.</b> Place Rogier	1000	219.01.90	9-17.30	(AE)
D-4	23	<b>GENERALCAR</b> Rue de la Montagne 10	1000	513.80.80	8.30-18.30	
		<b>Location de voitures Car rental</b>				<b>Autoverhuring Autovermietung</b>
V-6	7	<b>AVIS RENT A CAR</b> Rue Américaine 145	1050	537.12.80	7.30-20.30	① (AE)
C-1	1	<b>CITER CITROEN</b> Place de l'Yser 7	1000	218.30.30	8-20	① (AE)
C-5	7	<b>HERTZ-RENT-A-CAR (location de voiture)</b> Telex 22140 Boulevard M. Lemonnier 8	1000	513.28.86	8-20	① (AE)
V-6	8	<b>HERTZ-RENT-A-CAR (location de voiture)</b> Chaussée de Vleurgat 210	1050	649.00.15	8-19/sam 8-12	
		<b>Assureurs-conseils Insurance brokers</b>				<b>Verzekeringsadviseurs Versicherungsberater</b>
Z-4		<b>EURASSUR-KUMPS - Diplomatic Insurance Broker</b> Av. Ecureuils 4 Crainhem-Stockel	1950	731.68.22		
G-6		<b>HENRIJEAN &amp; Cie</b> Insurance brokers - Verzekeringsadviseurs Rue de la Science 43	1040	511.18.40 (25 l.) telex 21.680-23.555		
		<b>Location salles Hiring of halls</b>				<b>Zaalverhuring Saalvermietung</b>
E-8		<b>GALERIE LOUISE</b> Avenue Louise 32	1050	513.09.23/12.42.08/12.36.87		

			CP	AC HO	①	(AE)
		<b>Garages Garages</b>				<b>Garages Garagen</b>
C-1	1	<b>S.B.A. CITROEN S.A.</b> Place de l'Yser 7	1000	218.30.30	8-17.30	
U-5		<b>DATSUN BRABANT MOTOR Co</b> Rue Vanderstraeten 11	1040	522.98.15	8-13/14-16.30	
		<b>Taxis aériens Air taxi service</b>				<b>Luchttaxi's Luft Taxis</b>
Z-2		 <b>ABELAG Aviation S.A.</b> Zaventhem - Telex 248.33		751.80.75	7-23	① (AE)
		<b>Interim Temporary staff</b>				<b>Tijdelijk personeel Stellvertreterdienst</b>
E-1	7	<b>GREGG SERVICE</b> Rue du Progrès 52	1000	218.44.70	8-18.30	

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G-5 3

**Richard Ellis**



# SELECTION SHOPPING

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① Diners Club Card

□ • CP ☎ AC HO ① (AE)

		<b>Antiquaires Antiques</b>	<b>Antiek Antiquitäten</b>				
E-7		<b>LE BRUN</b> Boulevard de Waterloo 26	1000 512.47.04	Mme LE BRUN 9-12.30/14-18.30			
		<b>Marchés d'antiquités Antique markets</b>	<b>Antiekmarkten Antiquitätenmärkte</b>				
E-6		<b>AU ROUET (Grand Sablon)</b> Rue Bodembroek 22	1000 511.89.15	10-19/dim 10-14 fermé lun			
V-6		<b>ANTIQUES CENTER - SALONS STEPHANIE</b> Avenue Louise 79	1050 537.73.30	11-19 fermé lun			
		<b>Armes Arms</b>	<b>Wapens Waffengeschäfte</b>				
F-4		<b>E.J. BINET &amp; FILS S.A.</b> Rue Royale 17-19	1000 217.42.38/217.36.57				
W-5	8	<b>MAISON DU CHASSEUR - MAHILLON</b> Avenue Louise 413	1050 649.25.59/ 9-12.30/14-19 647.45.62 ① (AE)				
		G.-D. de Luxembourg, Pétange	91 352.50.78.20				
		<b>Articles pour hommes Men's clothing</b>	<b>Herenartikelen Herrenartikel</b>				
E-7	4	<b>BOUVY</b> Avenue de la Toison d'Or 52	1050 513.07.48	M. PIERRE 8-30-19 ① (AE)			
		<b>Articles de sports Sports equipment</b>	<b>Sportartikelen Sportartikel</b>				
D-4	10	<b>VAN SCHELLE SPORTS (près Grand'Place)</b> (articles en exclusivité) Galerie du Roi 1-3	1000 512.11.88 sem 9-18 513.32.09 lun 14-18 ① (AE)				
		<b>Bijoutiers Jewellers</b>	<b>Juweliers Juwelenhändler</b>				
E-2	15	<b>RICHARD</b> Boulevard A. Max 105	1000 218.04.27	9-18.30 8-18.30			
D-4	24	Rue au Beurre 23	1000 512.30.32	sam 9-18.30 ① (AE)			

			CP	☎	AC HO	①	(AE)
		<b>Biscuiteries Biscuits</b>	<b>Gebak Bäckereien</b>				
D-4		<b>DANDOY (Spéculaus)</b> Rue au Beurre 31	1000 511.03.26	8.30-18.30			
		<b>Boutique couture Fashion boutique</b>	<b>Boetiek couture Mode-Boutiquen</b>				
E-8	5	<b>COURREGES</b> Avenue Louise 60A	1050 513.06.86	Mrs. JACSON 10-19 ① (AE)			
V-6	9	<b>ROBERTA DI CAMERINO</b> Avenue Louise 86	1050 512.53.30	Daily 10-18.30 Monday 14-18.30 ① (AE)			
		<b>Cadeaux Gifts</b>	<b>Geschenken Geschenkartikel</b>				
D-7 D-4	5 25	<b>BUSS - Val Saint-Lambert</b> Porte Louise 2 Marché-aux-Herbes 84-86	1050 513.10.56 1000 511.66.52	M. Paul T. BUSS 9.30-19 9-18.30 ① (AE)			
E-7		<b>CALLENS</b> Boulevard de Waterloo 4 et 9	1000 513.12.40	9-18.30			
E-7		<b>EUROPUBLICIS</b> (Cadeaux d'affaires et de promotion) Boulevard de Waterloo 26	1000 512.47.04	Martine LEBRUN 9-12.30/14-18.30			
F-3 C-4 E-7		<b>ANC. MAISON VERLEYSEN-NYSSENS S.A.</b> (Spécialiste Chine et Japon) Rue Royale 136 Rue Marché-aux-Poulets 57 Galerie Toison d'Or 443	1000 217.33.65 1000 512.48.66 1050 511.96.39	9-18 9-18 10-19			
		<b>Chocolats Chocolates</b>	<b>Chocolade Konfiserie</b>				
E-8 E-7 D-4 D-2	6 1 2 14	<b>GODIVA - CHOCOLATIER</b> Chaussée de Charleroi 11 Brussels Hilton Grand'Place 22 Manhattan Center Boulevard A. Max 87	1060 538.13.50 1000 512.54.57 1000 511.25.37 1000 217.47.41 1000 217.35.14	9-20 9-20/ven 9-21 9-20 (ouv. dim) 9-20/ven 9-21 9-20 (ouv. dim) ① (AE)			
		<b>Décoration Interior decoration</b>	<b>Binnenhuisarchitectuur Dekoration</b>				
		<b>Louls DE WAELE</b> (tapis, parqueterie, réparations) Boul. Léopold II 24	1080 428.11.47				
E-7		<b>LE BRUN</b> Boulevard de Waterloo 26	1000 512.47.04	Mme LE BRUN 9-12.30/14-18.30			



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E-2 15 Boulevard Ad. Max, 105 - D-4 24 Rue au Beurre, 23

			CP	☎	AC HO	Ⓜ (AE)
E-7		<b>LE BRUN BOUTIQUE (contemporaine)</b> Boulevard de Waterloo 26	1000	512.47.04	Martine LE BRUN 9-12.30/14-18.30	
E-8		<b>TANIT S.P.R.L. (Meubles contemporains)</b> Avenue Louise 78	1050	512.57.70	9.30-19 juillet/août fermé le sam	
		<b>Dentelles Lace</b>			<b>Kant Spitzen</b>	
D-4		<b>MAISON ANTOINE</b> Grand'Place 26	1000	512.48.59	9-18.30	Ⓜ (AE)
D-4	10	<b>MANUFACTURE BELGE DE DENTELLES S.A.</b> Galerie de la Reine 6-8	1000	511.44.77		Ⓜ (AE)
		<b>MAISON F. RUBBRECHT</b> (anc. Hougardy)			M. RUBBRECHT	
D-4	2	Grand'Place 23	1000	512.02.18	9-19	Ⓜ (AE)
		<b>Drugstore Drugstore</b>			<b>Drugstore Drugstore</b>	
D-3	12	<b>DRUGPOST</b> Rue Fossé-aux-Loups 5	1000	218.48.04	ouv. tous les j. 8-2 du mat.	Ⓜ (AE)
		<b>Fleurs Flowers</b>			<b>Bloemen Blumengeschäfte</b>	
F-4	4	<b>ISABELLE DE BACKER (Fleurop)</b> Rue Royale 13	1000	217.26.69/ 79	8-18.30	Ⓜ (AE)
		<b>Joalliers Jewellers</b>			<b>Juweliers Juwelier</b>	
D-4	26	<b>BERTRAND P. (Perles de culture)</b> Rue Grétry 37	1000	218.11.27	9-12/14-18 sam 9-12	Ⓜ (AE)
E-7		<b>E. COLLARD-NOEL</b> Avenue de la Toison d'Or 37	1060	512.69.74		Ⓜ (AE)
E-7	4	<b>STURBELLE</b> Boulevard de Waterloo 24	1000	513.15.92	9-12/14-18 sam 9-12	Ⓜ (AE)
D-4	10	<b>JEAN TIMBERT</b> Galerie du Roi 16	1000	511.53.12	fermé lun	

		CP	☎	AC HO	① (AE)
Librairies Bookshops		Boekhandels Buchhandlungen			
E-8		LIBRAIRIE DE ROME Avenue Louise 50 1050 511.79.37 8-22			
E-2		SMITH & SON Boulevard A. Max 71-79 1000 219.27.07/08 9-18 217.67.22			
Linge de maison Household linen		Linnengoed Hauswäsche			
F-3	6	LES TISSAGES REUNIS DE COURTRAI Articles cadeaux — Nappages — Lin Rue Royale 107 1000 217.59.87 8.30-18 ① (AE)			
Tax-free sales Tax-free sales		Taksyrrije verkoop Zollfreiverkauf			
E-7	4	JOAILLIER STURBELLE Boulevard de Waterloo 24 1000 513.15.92 9-12/14-18 sam 9-12 ① (AE)			
W-6	9	MAISON DU CHASSEUR - MAHILLON Avenue Louise 413 1050 649.25.69 9-12.30/14-19 G.-D. de Luxembourg, Pétange 647.45.62 ① (AE) 91.352.50.78.20			
V-6	11	VOLKSWAGEN & PORSCHE - NEW BUY BACK FORMULA (Anc. Ets d'Ieteren Frs.) R. DECORTE Rue du Mail 60 1050 538.62.20 (AE)			
W-6		VANGARD DIAMOND P.V.B.A. McDonald Hotel, Av. Louise 321 1050 649.80.30 (ext. 140) (AE)			
E-8		WOLFERS JEWELLERS Avenue Louise 82 1050 511.65.25 10-12.30/14-18.30 Plagat and Patek Philippe Summer months closed Saturday afternoon ① (AE)			

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E 7

# CONTINENTAL CENTER



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40.000 m2 de bureaux air-conditionnés, face à la gare du Nord (2.500 trains par jour), à côté des stations de métro, bus, tramways, tout près du boulevard de ceinture, des hôtels, de la rue Neuve.  
3 restaurants et 11 salles d'exposition et de réunions reliées aux salles du Centre Rogier par passerelle.  
En tout, 30.000 m2 de surface d'exposition.

## HET KANTOORGEBOUW MET DE BESTE LIGGING TE BRUSSEL

40.000 m2 luchtgekoelde kantoren, vlak tegenover het Noordstation (2.500 treinen per dag), naast de metro-, autobussen- en tramwaystations, dichtbij de ringlaan, de hotels en de Nieuwstraat.  
3 restaurants en 11 tentoonstellings- en vergaderzalen verbonden met een loopbrug aan de zalen van het Rogier Centrum.  
In totaal, 30.000 m2 tentoonstellingsoppervlakte..

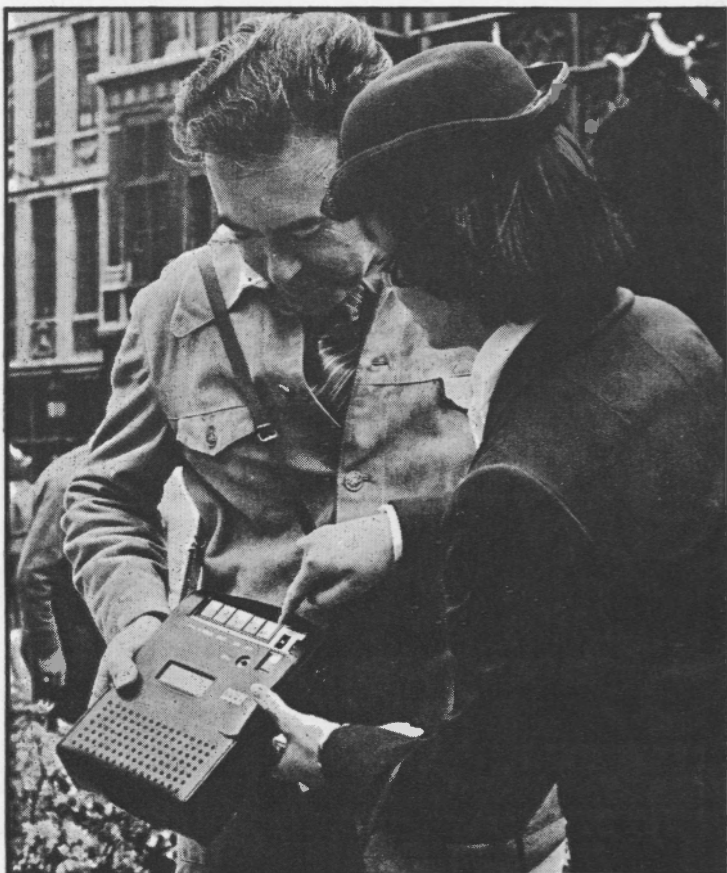
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rue du Progrès 34 Vooruitgangstraat  
Bruxelles 1000 Brussel  
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Audio-Guided Visit of the « Grand'Place »  
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Visita Audio-Guidata della « Grand'Place »**

**Location/Verhuring/Booking/Vermietung : T.I.B.  
Rue de la Colline 12 - 1000 Bruxelles - 02/513.89.40  
Heuvelstraat 12 - 1000 Brussel - 02/513.89.40**

# BRUSSELS AT A GLANCE



AMERICAN MISSIONS, BRUSSELS



## BANKING AND FOREIGN EXCHANGE

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First National City Bank	513.68.90
Joint Administrative Section	511.55.10
American Embassy, Brussels	

MAY 1, 1975

## BANKING AND FOREIGN EXCHANGE

The unit of exchange in Belgium is the Belgian franc, based on the decimal system. Coins appear in the following denominations : (100 francs, 50 francs) 10 francs, 5 francs, 1 franc, 50 centimes (one-half franc) and 25 centimes (one-quarter franc). Paper notes appear in the following denominations : 5,000 francs, 1,000 francs, 500 francs, 100 francs, 50 francs, and 20 francs. The 100 and 50frs. coins appear rarely.

Facilities for banking and currency exchange are available for employees and official visitors in the Chancery, on working days from 09.30 a.m. to 12.30 a.m. and from 1.30 p.m. to 03.30 p.m.

At NATO, on Tuesday from 10.15 a.m. to 12.00 a.m., and on Friday from 01.00 p.m. 03.00 p.m.

## AMERICAN BANKS IN BRUSSELS

American Express	
Place Rogier, 22	219.01.90
Bank of America	
Place Madou, 1	219.10.14
Banque de Commerce (Chase Manhattan)	
Avenue des Arts, 52	513.68.90
First National City Bank	
Rue Cardinal Mercier, 8	513.66.60
Morgan Guaranty Trust Co.	
Avenue des Arts, 27	511.65.10



## CLUBS

The American Community in Brussels is active in a number of organizations. These include:

American Chamber of Commerce 512 12 62  
Rue du Commerce, 21, 1040 Brussels

American Club of Brussels 512 12 62  
Rue du Commerce, 21, 1040 Brussels

American Women's Club 358 66 94  
33 Ave des Erables -  
1640 Rhode St Genese

Belgo-American Association 511 35 10  
Rue de Brederode, 13, 1000 Brussels

## COCKTAIL LOUNGES, BARS, NIGHT CLUBS AND DISCOTHEQUES

The retail sale of "hard liquor" is somewhat restricted in Belgium. Therefore it is not sold in all restaurants, public bars and cafes. It is available, however, in most major hotels. Most cocktail lounges, bars and night clubs are private clubs (club prive). Transient visitors are usually admitted at the doors as "members" or guests for the evening.

## COCKTAIL LOUNGES AND BARS

(Open at noon, as well as evenings):

Amigo hotel, rue de l'Amigo (near Grand'Place)

Hilton hotel, bld de Waterloo, 38  
Westbury hotel.

MacDonald hotel, avenue Louise, 325

Le Cerf, Grand'Place, 20  
The Club Room, avenue Louise, 319

Carlton bar, bld de Waterloo, 28  
L'Ommegang, Grand'Place (accompanied by  
member only)  
Bivouac, Galeries Louise

(Open evenings only):

La Villa d'Este, rue Pepiniere, 4 (cafe for  
spaghetti and beer)  
Les Enfants Terribles, avenue de la Toison  
d'Or, 44 (live music)

## NIGHT CLUBS (with floor shows)

Chez Paul au Gaity, rue du Fosse-aux-Loups, 18  
(in center of city)  
Shako, rue du Pepin (near Porte de Namur)

Le Crazy - rue Crespel, 15 (opposite Hilton)

Troika - rue du Pepin, 16 (near Porte de Namur)  
Russian Music and Atmosphere.

## DISCOTHEQUES

Black Horse (located close to the Porte de Namur)  
Golden Gate, Galeries Louise  
Funny Horse, rue de Livourne, 17.  
Fashion Club, avenue Louise, 144  
The Cave, Grand'Place  
Silver Sea, rue de Livourne, 40 (closed on Sunday)  
Club 16, rue Jourdan, 16 - Piano Bar.

## BARS (dancing)

The Club (Brussels Residence)  
Avenue Louise, 319  
Le Gong, (Hotel MacDonald - 11th floor)  
Avenue Louise, 325

## FOLK MUSIC

El Poncho - rue de la Fourche, 21 (Paraguay)  
Poechenelle - rue de la Samaritaine, 16

## JAZZ

New Pol's Jazz Place.-rue de Stassaert, 23  
(near Porte de Namur)  
Jazz Bands.

## COMMISSARY

### EMBASSY

The Embassy does not operate a commissary as such, but TAGEWAB (The American Government Employees Welfare Association - Brussels) maintains a selected stock of duty free liquors, cigarettes, and other items which are for sale to authorized personnel and official visitors, in the basement of the Chancery from 9.30 to 16.00 each working day. (Closed on last working day of each month for inventory.) TAGEWAB also handles the sale of coupons for duty free gasoline to eligible personnel and will assist personnel in the purchase of radios, TV sets, at duty free prices. All purchases must be paid for in Belgian francs.

In addition, there are bonded warehouses in Antwerp through which eligible U. S. personnel may make duty free purchases. Goods available through these warehouses include liquor, cigarettes, perfumes, and a variety of canned goods and household appliances. Orders may be placed with TAGEWAB. These are usually sent in on Wednesdays and delivery may be expected within 10 days from the receipt of the order.

### CHIEVRES

The US Army Quartermaster operates a Commissary at Chievres, 40 miles from Brussels which is restricted to the use of US Government personnel assigned to Belgium.



The J A S Personnel office will issue ID cards and ration cards to eligible personnel.

### MEDICAL CARE

For USG employees and dependents assigned to Belgium complete information on medical care and hospitalization is given in the pamphlet entitled HEALTH AND MEDICAL INFORMATION issued by the J A S Personnel office and provided to all new arrivals.

Official visitors may obtain emergency treatment by calling the US Army NATO Health Clinic on 731-68-91/92/93/94.

### MUSEUMS

Musee Communal, Maison du Roi, Grand'Place  
Featuring the international collection of costumes presented to the Mannenken Pis.

Musee d'Art Ancien, rue de la Regence at Place Royale.

One of the finest collections of early Flemish art in Europe.

Musee de la Porte de Hal (Porte de Hal)  
A collection of 15th-16th century arms and armor, housed in a tower once part of the fortifications of the city.

Musees Royaux d'Arts et d'Histoire, Parc du Cinquantenaire

One of the great museums of Europe; rich collections of Egyptian, Greek, Oriental, Mediaeval and American objets d'art.

Musee Instrumental du Conservatoire de Musique  
rue de la Regence

The finest collection of musical instruments in Europe.

Musee d'Art Moderne, place Royale, 1  
Features the works of contemporary artists.

Musee du Congo, in the suburb of Tervueren  
Excellent exhibits of all phases of Congo life and natural resources.

### MUSIC - OPERA AND BALLET

Palais des Beaux Arts

Most musical events in Brussels take place in one of two locations. The first of these is the Palais des Beaux-Arts (rue Ravenstein, 23; Tel. 512 50 45), which houses large and small concert halls, the Rideau de Bruxelles theater, in one building. The Palais des Beaux Arts also has extensive areas for art exhibitions.

## Theatre Royal de la Monnaie

The National Opera is housed in the Theatre Royal de la Monnaie (Place de la Monnaie; Tel. 218 12 01), often simply called the Monnaie, after a mint which formerly occupied the same site. The opera season normally runs from early October until mid-April, with performances nightly, except Sunday and Monday, usually at 8:00 pm. On Sundays there is a 3 pm matinee.

Maurice Bejart's famous "Ballet of the Twentieth Century" appears in three or four separate engagements in Brussels in the course of the musical year, either at the Monnaie or at the Cirque Royal (rue de l'Enseignement) or at Forest National. Booking information is available through the Monnaie.

## POSTAL SERVICE

### Belgian Postal Rates

#### Air Mail to USA and Canada :

<u>Grams</u>	<u>Francs</u>	<u>Grams</u>	<u>Francs</u>
5	12.50	40	38.00
10	15.00	45	40.50
15	17.50	50	43.00
20	20.00	55	50.50
25	30.50	60	53.00
30	33.00	65	55.50
35	35.50	70	58.00

#### Airgrams

Aerogrammes (stamped air letters) can be purchased for BF 10.00. However, all mail deliveries on the continent are made by fastest available means; therefore, airmail postage is normally unnecessary on correspondence to other countries in Europe.

#### Ordinary Mail to Belgium, Luxembourg and Holland.

<u>Grams</u>	<u>Francs</u>
Letters up to 20	6.50
From 21 to 50	13.00
From 51 to 100	17.00
From 101 to 250	25.00
From 251 to 500	35.00
From 501 to 1 Kg	60.00
From 1 Kg to 2 Kg	80.00
( 2 Kg maximum)	



Ordinary Mail to France, Germany, Italy,  
Monaco and all other countries.

<u>Grams</u>	<u>Francs</u>
Letters up to 20	6.50 (10.00 x)
From 21 to 50	18.00
From 51 to 100	23.00
From 101 to 250	42.00
From 251 to 500	78.00
From 501 to 1 Kg	130.00
From 1 Kg to 2 Kg	210.00

x Other countries

Printed Matter

Rates vary according to material and destination.  
Check with the Mail Room or have stamped  
at post office.

Requirements for Size of Envelopes.

Belgian postal regulations establish minimum  
and maximum sizes for ordinary letter mail.  
Weighing up to 20 grams, for which the postal  
rate is BF. 6.50.

Sizes are :

Minimum - 90 mm x 140 mm (3.6 in. x approx.  
5.6 in.)

Maximum - 235 mm x 120 mm (approx. 9.4 in.  
x 4.8 in.)

Maximum thickness - 5 mm (approx. .2 in.)

Letters weighing up to 20 grams which do not  
conform to these standard sizes require the  
following additional postage:

	<u>Letters</u>
Belgium	BF 6.50
Luxemb.	6.50
Holland	6.50
France	6.50
Germany (F.R.)	6.50
Italy	6.50
All other countries	11.50

APO Mail

Air mail service, both international and APO,  
to and from the United States, is excellent  
with transit times of approximately two days.  
Surface mail leaves New York for Antwerp  
several times a week and the usual transit  
times is ten days to two weeks.

There are daily deliveries of incoming  
and outgoing APO mail, international mail is  
fast and safe but costs approximately twice as  
much as APO.

All packages arriving in Belgium via the APO  
are subject to Belgian customs inspection.  
Packages which have contents valued at approx-  
imately \$ 10 or more must be covered by a  
customs form to permit duty-free entry of the  
contents. These customs procedures are  
handled by the APO and the Embassy.

APO may only be used by Military and U.S.  
Government American Personnel.

Addressing APO Mail

For an Embassy employee's dependent  
Mrs. Mary Jones  
c/o Mr. John P. Jones  
SSAN 001-00-0777  
American Embassy  
APO New York 09667

For a USEC employee :  
Mr. Stephen Martin  
SSAN 200-00-3333  
USEC  
APO New York 09667

For a USNATO employee :  
Mr. Howard Brown  
SSAN 002-00-1111  
USNATO  
APO New York 09667

For an FAA employee :  
Mr. James M. Smith  
SSAN 020-00-2222  
FAA  
APO New York 09667

For USNATO Military :  
Captain John J. Jones  
AO 12345678  
USNATO  
APO 09667

### US Postage Rates

Postage rates (effective, Oct. 1, 1973) are :

#### First Class

Letters	10 cents per ounce
Single Postal and Posts	8 cents per ounce
Cards	

#### Airmail

Letters	13 cents per ounce
---------	--------------------

### Single Postal and Post

Cards	11 cents per ounce
Packets	13 cents per ounce

International Mail stamps are on sale in limited quantity in TAGEWAB, American Embassy.

### Space Available Mail ( SAM )

1. SAM will be flown from Brussels to the Port of Entry on a "space available" basis.
2. Postage for SAM will be computed at the appropriate surface rate.
3. The package may not be more than 70 lbs. nor more than 100 inches in length and girth combined.

### Parcel Air Lift ( PAL )

1. PAL mail will be flown from Brussels to the Port of Entry and then to its final destination on a "space available" basis.
2. Postage will be computed at the appropriate surface rate with an additional fee of \$ 1.00.
3. The parcel may not be more than 30 lbs. nor more than 60 inches in length and girth combined.



## Availability of US Postal Service

For Embassy, USEC, Kennedy House and FAA American Personnel, a complete APO Service is available in the Embassy Chancery (basement) from 0900 to 1200 hours and from 1300 to 1600 hours Monday thru Friday. Money Order sales are from 0900 to 1200 hrs. Postal Financial service includes stamp sales, package mailing and registry service, from 0900-1200hrs and 1300-1530hrs.

For USNATO employees there is a Postal Financial Unit located in the US Mission area, requiring a NATO pass to enter. This unit provides the same services available at the American Embassy and maintains the same hours. Registry Service from 0900-1200hrs. 1300-1430hrs.

## PX FACILITIES

U.S. Government personnel assigned to Belgium and their dependents may use the PX and commissary facilities at Chievres Air Force Base, about 40 miles from Brussels. The operating hours for this PX are as follows :

	<u>From</u>	<u>To</u>
Tuesday	10.00	18.00
Wednesday	12.00	20.00
Thursday	10.00	18.00
Friday	10.00	18.00
Saturday	10.00	17.00

In addition, American employees of the U.S. Government Missions and offices in Brussels and their dependents are allowed to shop in the sales stores and commissaries operated on U.S. military bases in Europe. The ones most frequently used are in Bonn, Germany ( about three hours from Brussels by car ), Bitburg, Germany ( about 4 hours ), and Wiesbaden and Frankfurt, Germany ( about 6 hours ).

Official visitors must obtain special authorization to use the PX from the J A S Personnel office or from other US authorities authorized to grant same.

## RADIO (AFN)

The American Forces Network (AFN) broadcasts operates 24 hours a day, 7 days a week. The Brussels station broadcasts on 100.8 megacycles, FM Band.

## RESTAURANTS IN BRUSSELS

### "Specialites de la Maison"

Belgian cooking, on the whole, is based on French cuisine. There are a large number and a great variety of fine restaurants in Brussels, which can offer the diner almost any dish of his choice. All types of seafood are available in the appropriate season. All year round a particularly popular dish with Belgians is moules (mussels). There are many methods of preparation for this speciality, all delicious, but among the best are the steaming pots of "moules marinières" "moules au vin blanc".

Some regional specialities for Belgium are listed on page 19.

### Service and Tipping

Service in most restaurant in Brussels is excellent, but is geared to leisurely dining. Many of the best restaurants are relatively small; it is wise to make reservations in advance. Tax and 16% service is normally

included with the bill. Small coins returned with the change may be left as an additional tip.

### Beverages

All restaurants in Brussels offer an excellent assortment of wines to accompany a meal, although some of the vintage wines may be somewhat expensive.

More beer is consumed per capita in Belgium than in any other country in the world. More than 200 brands of beer are brewed here.

Restaurants will offer at least a sampling of several brands.

The retail sale of hard liquor is restricted in Belgium; thus it is not served in many restaurants and cafes. A light aperitif, especially "Martini Rouge" or "Blanc" is popular as before-dinner drink.

All beverages including coffee are always an extra item on the bill, unless they are specifically mentioned as included in the price of the "menu" or full-course meal.



## RESTAURANTS

### Luxury

Carlton	28 Bd de Waterloo	512 30 40
Villa Lorraine	28 Ch. de la Hulpe	374 25 87
Ravenstein	1 rue Ravenstein	512 77 68
Filet de Boeuf	6 rue des Harengs	511 95 59
Maison du Cygne	9 Grand'Place	511 82 44

### Excellent and Expensive

Comme Chez Soi	23 place Rouppe	512 29 21
Londres	23 rue de l'Ecuyer	218 06 43
Provencaux	22 rue Gretry	218 06 23
Chez Marcel	84 rue Wayez	521 99 57
L'Ecailler du Palais Royal	18 r. Bodenbroeck	512 87 51
La Couronne	28 Grand'Place	511 14 09
Bernard (*)	93 rue de Namur	512 88 21
Le Chouan	100 ave Brugman	344 09 99
Mon Manege a Toi	1 rue Neerveld	770 02 38
Chalet de la Foret	43 Dreve de Lorraine	374 54 16

### Moderately Priced

Adrienne	62 r. de l'Amazone	538 13 65
Aux Armes de Bruxelles (**)	13 r. des Bouchers	511 21 18
Les Arcades	1441 ch. Waterloo	374 35 16
La Cotelette	30 r. des Bouchers	512 18 78
Golden Dragon (***)	291 ave. Louise	649 38 75
Chez Leon (**)	18 r. des Bouchers	511 14 15
Rotisserie Ardennaise	146 bd A. Max	217 58 17
Ming's Garden	16 rue du Grand Cerf	511 84 12
Trattoria	58 ave Toison d'Or	538 29 60
Chez Vincent (*)	8 r. des Dominicains	511 23 03

(\*) Seafood; (\*\*) Mussels; (\*\*\*) Chinese Food

### Inexpensive

Coeq au Vin	62 r. Marche aux Charbons	513 23 68
De Hoef	218 r. E. Cavell	374 34 17
Henri Ier	181 av. Messidor	345 26 29
Chez Jean	6 r. des Chapeliers	511 98 15
Le Roi des Moules	29 r. Vierge Noire	512 89 90
Sole d'Italia	67 rue Gretry	218 01 15
Stans	12 r. des Dominicains	512 81 31
Western Steak House	15 pl. de Brouckere	219 09 23

## REGIONAL SPECIALITIES OF BELGIUM

### Entrees (First Course)

Huitres d'Ostende (Oysters from Ostende)  
Homard, poisson (lobster, fish)  
Croquettes Ostendaises (shrimp croquettes)  
Asperges de Malines (in season) a la Flamande,  
Mousseline, vinaigrette (Asparagus)  
Jambon et saucissons d'Ardennes (ham and  
sausage from the Ardennes)  
Fricassee Liegeoise (scrambled eggs with bacon  
Liege style)  
Chicorees braisees (braised chicory)

### Plats (Main Dish)

Anguilles - au vert ou a l'Escaveche (eel with  
green sauce - served warm or cold)  
Moules et frites (mussels and French fries)

Carbonnades Flamandes (stewed diced beef  
in special brown sauce)  
Hochepot Gantois (mixed vegetables Ghent style)  
Waterzooie a la Gantoise (chicken stew Ghent  
style - also prepared with fish)

Lapin aux pruneaux (Flandres)(Rabbit with prunes)  
 Poularde de Bruxelles (fatted young hen)  
 Rognons de veau a la Liegeoise (\*)  
 Grives a la Liegeoise (thrush Liege style)  
 Oie a l'instar de Vise (goose in the Vise fashion)

Game of all kinds in season

### Desserts

Paves d'Ypres; Tartes au maton; Doree Liegeoise  
 (All of the above three are cake desserts).

Raisins de Hoeilaert (grapes)

### Bieres (Beers)

Big choice of local beers, such as :  
 Trappistes, Gueuze, Faro, etc.

(\*) in cream and clove sauce.

### FRENCH MENU TERMS

Garçon	Waiter
Carte	Menu
Menu	usually denotes a fixed price meal
L'Addition	the Check
Service compris	Service included, no additional tip necessary. (In Brussels and most of Europe, a 16% service charge is usually added to the bill.)
Petit déjeuner	Breakfast
Déjeuné	Lunch
Diner	Dinner
Assiette	Plate
Tasse	Cup
Verre	Glass
Couteau	Knife
Fourchette	Fork
Cuillère	Spoon
Serviette	Napkin
Nappe	Tablecloth
Service non compris	Service not included; tip

### POTAGES OR SOUPES - SOUPS

Soupe à l'oignon	Onion soup
Potage St.Germain	Pea soup
Potage de volaille	Chicken soup
Crème de volaille	Cream of chicken soup
Bouillabaisse	Fish soup
Potage au vermicelle	Noodle soup
Consommé - bouillon	Clear soup



## SALADS

Salade variée-mixte	mixed salad
Salade de laitue	lettuce salad
Salade de concombres	cucumber salad
Crudités	raw vegetables

## OEUFS - EGGS

Oeufs durs	hard-boiled eggs
Oeufs à la coque	soft-boiled eggs
Oeufs mollets	soft-boiled eggs
Oeufs frits	fried eggs
Oeufs brouillés	scrambled eggs
Oeufs pochés	poached eggs
Oeufs à la russe	eggs with mayonnaise and mixed vegetables
Omelette au jambon	ham omelette
Omelette	omelette

## VIANDES - MEATS

Agneau	lamb
Gigot d'agneau	leg of lamb
Mouton	mutton
Veau	veal
Porc	pork
Rumsteak	rump steak
Boeuf	beef
Entrecôte	rib steak
Steak haché	hamburger, cooked
Châteaubriand	filet steak
Filet américain	steak Tartar
Côte	chop, rib
croquettes	
Choucroute garnie	hot sauerkraut served with assorted meats and mashed potatoes.

## VIANDES - MEATS (cont.)

Foie	liver
Cerveau	brain
Rognons	kidneys
Ris de veau	sweetbreads
Tête	head
Langue	tongue
Ragout-estoufado	stew - carbonnade
Rôti	roast
Saucisse grillée	grilled sausage
Viandes froides or restauration	cold meats or cold plate
Lapin	rabbit
Danseuses or cuisses de grenouilles	frog legs
Pâté	finely ground mixtures of liver and meat
Jambon	ham
Cerf	venison

## VOLAILLE - FOWL

Poulet	chicken
Ailes de Poulet	chicken wings
Coq au vin	chicken in wine sauce
Canard	duck
Oie	goose
Dinde	turkey
Dindonneau	young turkey
Poussin	squab

## SEAFOOD

Poisson	fish
Homard	lobster
Thon	tuna
Sole	sole
Moule	mussel
Truite	trout
Brochet	pike
Escargot	snail
Saumon fumé	smoked salmon
Huîtres	oysters
Maquereau	mackerel
Crevettes	shrimp
Hareng	herring
Anguille	eel
Aiglefin	haddock

## LEGUMES - VEGETABLES

Poivron	pepper
Cresson	watercress
Artichauts	artichokes
Carottes	carrots
Chicon, chicorée	chicory
Choux	cabbages
Choux de Bruxelles	Brussels sprouts
Epinards	spinach
Asperges	asparagus
Aubergines	eggplant
Cornichon	pickle
Radis	radish
Maïs	corn
Petits pois	peas
Haricots verts	green beans
Choucroute	sauerkraut
Riz	rice
Champignons	mushrooms
Poireaux	leeks
Navets	turnips
Purée de pommes	mashed potatoes
Pommes vapeur	boiled potatoes
Betteraves	beets



## SAUCES AND SERVING STYLES

Amandines	butter and almonds sauce
Béarnaise	sauce made with eggs, butter, Taragon and shallots.
Bolognaise	Tomato sauce with vegetables meat and spices.
A la Bordelaise	dark sauce made of chopped ham, garlic, wine
A la Créole	served with rice, ananas or other fruits and hot spices.
Florentine	served with spinach
Jardinière	served with vegetables
Lyonnaise	served with onion
Meunière	a butter sauce
A la Provencale	served with tomatoes, garlic onions
du Barry	served with cauliflower
WELL DONE	bien cuit
MEDIUM	à point
RARE	saignant, bleu
FRIED	frit
ROAST	rôti
STUFFED	farci
GRILLED	grille

## CONDIMENTS & MISCELLANEOUS

Sel	salt	Lait	milk
Poivre	pepper	Crème	cream
Vinaigre	vinegar	Confiture	jam
Pain	bread	Moutarde	mustard
Beurre	butter		

## DESSERTS

Baba au rhum	round cakes soaked in rum
Compote de fruits	stewed fruits
Creme	custard
Crepes	thin pancakes
Dame Blanche	vanilla icecream with hot chocolate sauce
Fromage	cheese
Gateau	cake
Glace	ice cream
Macedoine de fruits	fruit salad
Mousse	a light, airy dish usually containing beaten egg whites or whipped cream
Omelette	souffle
Petits fours	tea cakes
Tartes	pastries or tarts
Chantilly	whipped cream

## FRUITS

Ananas	pineapple
Banane	banana
Citron	lemon
Orange	orange
Pêche	peach
Poire	pear
Pomme	apple
Prune	plum
Cerises	cherries
Framboises	raspberries
Fraises	strawberries
Pruneau	prune
Raisin	grape
Tomate	tomato
Pamplémousse	grapefruit
Fruits frais	fresh fruits

## BOISSONS - BEVERAGES

Apéritif	any appetizer drink taken before meal
Bière	Beer
Eau	Water
Jus d'orange	Orange juice
Jus de tomates	Tomato juice
Cognac	Brandy
Xères	Sherry
Lait	Milk
Thé	Tea
Café	Coffee
Café au lait	Coffee with milk
Café noir	Black coffee
Vin	Wine
Vin blanc	White wine
Vin rosé	Rose wine
Vin rouge	Red wine
Vin du pays	Locally produced wine
Vin ordinaire	Ordinary wine, usually unbottled

NOTE: Wine may be ordered in the following quantities:  
carafon or pichet small pitchers containing about 2  
glasses of wine

Bouteille	Bottle
Demi-litre	Half-bottle
Litre	Large bottle, slightly less than a quart

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## SHOPPING SUGGESTIONS

The following firms in Brussels are prepared  
to offer confidential discounts to U.S.  
Government employees and official visitors:

### Automobile Tires

Goodyear Tire Co., 2, rue de Kleetlaan,  
Diegem (tel. 720.35.05)

### China

Rosenthal China, rue Royale Sainte-Marie, 104  
Brussels (tel. 215.62.95)

### Chocolates

Belgian chocolates are an outstanding specialty.  
Because fresh cream and other high quality  
perishable ingredients are used in ~~the~~ their  
preparation, manufacturers will only guarantee  
their products for a maximum of 5 days from  
purchase. The following shops are considered  
artists in the business; discounts are not  
offered:

Godelaine, 51 rue Royale  
46, avenue Louise  
Godiva, 22, Grand'Place  
87, Boulevard Adolphe Max  
38, Blvd. de Waterloo (Hilton Hotel)  
11, chee de Charleroi(pl. Stephanie)  
Daskalides, 9, Boulevard Adolphe Max  
26, avenue Louise  
Corne Cote de France : Chee. d'Ixelles, 18  
(Porte de Namur)



### Clock, Watches, Jewelry

Wolfers Freres, S.A., avenue Louise, 82  
Brussels, and at Hilton Hotel

Léscar Freres. Galeries Louise  
Omega - Ave. de la Toison d'Or (opposite Hilton)

### Val St. Lambert

57 rue des Chartreux - 1000 Bruxelles.

### Porcelain and Crystal

Etablissement Buss, Galerie Louise, Brussels  
-84 rue Marche aux Herbes.

Etablissement Gardyn, Galerie Louise, Brussels

### Lace

Lace Palace, 1 rue de la Violette, Brussels (Disc.)

Regence Lace, 23, rue de la Regence, Brussels

Hougardy, 23, Grand'Place, Brussels

Dentelles La Nationale, 20, rue Ch. Buls, Brussels

### Leatherware

Maroquinier Ancy, 63, rue du Midi, Brussels  
(tel. 511.37.50)

Delvaux, 24a, avenue de la Toison d'Or,  
Brussels, (tel. 513.05.02)

### Phonograph Records

Domaine du Disque, Galerie de la Toison d'Or  
and 23 Galerie Ravenstein. American  
records. 20% off. Every 12 records - one  
free. (Classics only).

Discotheque Nationale, 5, Passage 44,  
Brussels.

### Repairs (radio, television, recording equipment)

Radiophone, 48 rue du Bailli, Brussels  
(tel. 648.68.68.).

### Silverware

Ets. J. Denayer, 96 rue du Maquis, Brussels  
(tel. 734.19.40). Phone for appointment.

Wiskemans, 40 rue des Anciens Etangs,  
1190 Brussels. (tel. 343.30.08).

### Toilet Articles, Perfumes

Mme Duquesne, 43 rue Forestiere, Ixelles.  
(tel. 648.28.14) (Representative US Bonded  
Stores).

Palais des Parfums, 82 boulevard Anspach,  
Brussels (tel. 512.29.26) - 10%.

Palais des Parfums, 29a avenue de la  
Toison d'Or, Brussels (tel. 512.54.31) - 10%.

# Transformers (for electric appliances)

Radiophonie Belge, 8-9 rue de Woeringen,  
Brussels.

TAGEWAB, American Embassy.

Stores are open generally until 6 p. m.  
(Monday through Saturday). In the center of  
the City, Department Stores remain open  
until 9 p. m. on Fridays, and on avenue  
Louise and the Porte de Namur until  
7 p. m. on Fridays.

Supermarkets are open Monday through  
Saturday from 9 a. m. to 8 p. m. , on fridays  
to 9 p. m.

## Sizes

Article	MEN		Article	WOMEN	
	American	Continental		American	Continental
Suits and coats	36	46	Dresses	10	40
	38	48		12	42
	40	50		14	44
	42	52		16	46
	44	54		18	48
	46	56		20	50
Shirts	14	36	Sweaters Blouses Lingerie	30	40
	14-1/2	37		32	42
	15	38		34	44
	15-1/2	39		36	46
	15-3/4	40		38	48
	16	41		40	50
	16-1/2	42			
	17	43			



Sizes (continued)

MEN			WOMEN		
Article	American	Continental	Article	American	Continental
Shoes	5	38	Shoes	4	35
	6	39		5	36
	7	40		6	37
	8	41		7	38
	9	42		8	39
	10	43		9	40
	11	44			
	12	45			
Socks	9-1/2	38-39	Dresses and Suits	MISSES	
	10	39-40		10	38
	10-1/2	40-41		12	40
	11	41-42		14	42
	11-1/2	42-43		16	44
				18	46
				20	48

Sizes (continued)

MEN			CHILDREN & JUNIOR MISS		
Article	American	Continental	Article	American	Continental
Hats	6-1/2	53	Dresses and Coats	2	1
	6-5/8	54		4	2
	6-3/4	55		6	5
	6-7/8	56		8	7
	7	57		10	9
	7-1/8	58		13	10
	7-1/4	59		15	12
	7-3/8	60			
	7-1/2	61			

Gloves - Size are standard in every country, for men and women.

## SIGHTSEEING SUGGESTIONS

A few places of interest are listed below:

### The Grand'Place

Considered one of the most beautiful squares in the world, with magnificent 15th - 17th century buildings, including the Hotel de Ville, a superb specimen of high Gothic architecture.

There is a colorful bird-and-flower market on Sunday mornings from 10 a. m. to 1 p. m.

### The Manneken Pis (near Grand'Place)

The famous statue of the small boy who is called "Brussels' oldest citizen".

### The Collegiate Church of Saint Michel

Brussels' Cathedral, founded in the 12th century.

### The Congress Column

Monument to Belgian independance, with an eternal flame at its base, honoring the Unknown Soldier.

### The Palais de la Nation

The 18th century Houses of Parliament.

### The Palais de Justice

Brussels' "beloved monstrosity", the biggest building erected in the 19th century, in Greco-Roman style, now housing the Law Courts.

### The Grand Sablon

One of the pleasant old squares, where in front of the Church of Notre Dame a colorful antique market is held on Saturdays from 9 a. m. to 6 p. m. and on Sunday mornings from 9 a. m. to 12 noon.

### The Petit Sablon

An old square in the heart of the antique market district. The charming bronze statues on pillars which surround the square represent the various "metiers". In the center of the Petit Sablon is the statue of the Counts d'Egmont and de Horne.

### The Royal Palaces

The "Working Palace", at the Place des Palais, near the beautiful Place Royale and the Parc de Bruxelles.

The Royal Palace at Laeken, the King's residence. 18th century buildings set in a 400-acre park.



## The Atomium

The symbol of the 1958 International Exposition, still a leading tourist attraction, offering a panoramic view of the city from the top.

## Waterloo

The battlefields, and "Lion Hill", a half-hour's drive from downtown Brussels, on the Chaussee de Waterloo.

## THEATRES

The English Comedy Club puts on plays in English occasionally at the Palais des Beaux Arts. There are a number of French and Flemish theaters in Brussels, including the Rideau de Bruxelles at 23 rue Ravenstein, the Theatre Royal du Parc at 3 rue de la Loi, and the Koninklijke Vlaamse Schouwburg, 146 Lakenstraat. In addition, there are several puppet theatres. The best known is probably Foone VII in the Petite rue des Bouchers.

## TRANSPORTATION

### Public Transportation in Brussels

The Brussels Tram and Autobus system is explained in editions of Le Grand Bruxelles et Environs (orange cover). The fee for travel on one tram or bus line is 9 francs. For travel on two lines ask for

CORRESPONDANCE and pay 10 francs. Save ticket for presentation to the conductor on the second line. It is also possible to buy at most tobacconists' a tram and bus card good for 9 rides at a cost of 60 francs, (70 francs if bought on the tram or bus). Ask for a CARTE.

## Taxis

Taxi rates are high in Brussels. The meter starts at 24BF and the rate is 13,60BF per kilometer. Tipping is mandatory, and is normally 20 per cent of the fare but never less than 10 BF.

### Taxi companies include:

Taxis Louise	
297 avenue Louise	6 48 35 40
Taxis Oranges,	
47-51 rue du Vieux Marche-aux-Grains	5 13 62 00
Taxis Saint-Josse-ten-Noode	
Place Saint Josse	2 18 50 50
Taxis Verts	
485 chee d'Alsemberg	5 11 22 44
Taxis de Woluwe	
337 rue de la Cambre	7 70 59 59
Taxis Madou	
Place Madou	2 18 41 41

## Embassy - NATO Shuttle Schedule

The number of travelers to and from NATO justifies the use of a vehicle full-time for their transportation. The schedule is as follows:

### Depart Embassy

0905  
1005  
1105  
1305  
1405  
1605  
1705

### Depart NATO

0935  
1035  
1135  
1335  
1435  
1635  
1735



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0905	0935
1005	1035
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1305	1335
1405	1435
1605	1635
1705	1735