Info

Organisation of Heritage Days in Brussels-Capital Region:
Regional Public Service of Brussels/Brussels Urban Development
Department of Monuments and Sites
CCN – Rue du Progrès/Vooruitgangsstraat 80 – 1035 BRUSSELS

Telephone helpline open on 20 and 21 September from 10h00 to 17h00:
02/204.17.69 – Fax: 02/204.15.22 – www.heritagedaysbrussels.be
jsp-omd@sprb.irisnet.be – #jdpomd – Bruxelles Patrimoines – Erfgoed Brussel

The times given for buildings are opening and closing times. In case of large
crowds, the organisers reserve the right to close the doors in order to
finish at the foreseen time.

Smoking, eating and drinking is prohibited and in certain buildings the taking
of photographs is not allowed either.

“Listed” at the end of notices indicates the date on which the property described
was listed or registered on the list of protected buildings.

The coordinates indicated at the top in color refer to a map of the Region.
A free copy of this map can be requested by writing to the Department of
Monuments and Sites.

Information relating to public transport serving the sites was provided by STIB.
It indicates the closest stops to the sites or starting points and the lines served
on Saturdays and Sundays.

Please note that advance bookings are essential for certain tours (reservation
number indicated below the notice). This measure has been implemented for the
sole purpose of accommodating the public under the best possible conditions
and ensuring that there are sufficient guides available. However, you are free
to go to the starting points for these activities on the dates concerned, without
a booking, as cancellations or vacancies may arise.

Accessibility to persons with reduced mobility

Thanks to the collaboration of the National Housing Association for Persons
with Disabilities (ANLH), the degree of accessibility for persons with reduced
mobility is indicated beside each site included in the programme. This acces-
sibility survey was conducted on the basis of data supplied by the managers
of the sites and has been verified by a member of the association.

It should be noted that outside sites and those undergoing work were not cov-
ered by this survey, as well as places for which insufficient data were provided.

The accessibility of the sites is indicated, according to the criteria and standards
decreed in Brussels-Capital Region, by the following logos:

- accessible: sufficient conditions have been met for the independence
  of persons in wheelchairs (manual or electric).
- accessible with assistance: the assistance of a third party is required
  for comfortable movement and use of the site.
- non accessible: the minimum conditions have not been met.

The accessibility criteria only relate to visits during Heritage Days. They are
not necessarily valid during normal use of the buildings.

Further information about this study can be obtained from the ANLH (e-mail:
secretariat@anlh.be).

The information in this bro-
chure is correct at the time
of going to press and any
subsequent changes are
beyond our control.

This brochure
is distributed
free of charge

Legal deposit: D/2014/6860/020
Foreword

Organised since 1989 in Brussels-Capital Region, the Heritage Days are, today, the must-see event of the back-to-school period. In just over two decades, the principle behind these days has succeeded in reaching and winning over the public, and it has become a much-loved event that enjoys increasing success every year and which attracts ever greater numbers of visitors.

This enthusiasm is a reflection of the interest of Brussels residents in their heritage as well as their enjoyment in discovering or rediscovering the monuments and sites in their neighbourhood and in their city. As a public authority, this interest confirms our need to preserve this heritage and ensure that it is incorporated into the development of the city.

Each year, the diversity of Brussels’ heritage is highlighted through a theme. After embracing the theme of “Party” for the 25th edition of Heritage Days in 2013, this year, Brussels-Capital Region has joined the European movement commemorating the start of the First World War. It has chosen to devote the two days to the theme of “History and memory”, in a historical perspective going beyond the years of the Great War.

This is why, beyond the traces left by the First World War in our city, you will discover that, wherever you go in Brussels, sites and names of streets and neighbourhoods remind us of the major and minor history of our capital city. Buildings that bear witness to major events in history, places where famous figures, artists, writers and philosophers stayed, museums, monuments and commemorative public spaces, etc.: each location included in the programme and every event on offer will recall a chapter of the region’s history.

I would like to take this opportunity to say a special word of thanks to all of the people – site managers, associations, municipal councils, volunteers, professionals, and others – who are taking action for our heritage and who ensure that the Heritage Days are a success every year.

I hope you enjoy your heritage visits!

Arlette Verkruyssen,
Director General of Bruxelles Développement Urbain.
We’re here to answer your questions...

During the Heritage Days weekend, an information point will be open from 10h00 to 17h00, in the centre of Brussels, in Halles Saint-Géry. You will be able to obtain a brochure containing the complete programme and information on accessible sites. Publications by the Department of Monuments and Sites will be on sale at the information point, with certain titles at special “Heritage Days” prices.

Why not take advantage of your visit to Halles Saint-Géry to visit its various exhibitions:

> “International Monuments Photographic Experience” (see page 54)
> “Brussels. 1 000 years of history” (see page 6)
> “Maisons du peuple de Bruxelles, entre mémoire et histoire”

The Centre Urbain will also be opening its doors to give you more information about its activities and its repertoire of heritage trades.

Halles Saint-Géry, Place Saint-Géry/Sint-Goriksplein 1, Brussels – map Centre M 3

1-5 (De Brouckère)
3-4 (Bourse/Beurs)
29-38-46-47-63-66-71 (De Brouckère), 46-86 (Bourse/Beurs)

In cooperation with Patrimoine et Culture.
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Under the reign of Leopold I, it was felt that barracks should be built to organise the military troops based in Brussels. One such barracks was called Petit Château/Klein Kasteeltje and was built in the Neo-Tudor style, based on a design by Engineer Captain Mathieu-Bernard Meyers, between 1848 and 1852. The structure, originally built to accommodate 1,200 men, was very soon expanded. It was assigned to the famous Carabiniers regiment. While King Leopold II and certain conservatives criticised the adoption of what was considered a “picturesque” style, as they were expecting something more “grandiose”, the Petit Château/Klein Kasteeltje barracks was a great success. After the Carabiniers, it was the turn of the Neufième de Ligne riflemen who occupied the building after 1894. During the Second World War, the Petit Château/Klein Kasteeltje barracks was used as a prison for collaborators before becoming a recruitment and selection centre for the Belgian army, between 1950 and 1985. It was turned into an accommodation centre for people seeking political asylum in 1986.

Guided tours, Sunday at 10h00, 11h00, 12h00, 14h00, 15h00, 16h00 and 17h00 (French) and at 10h30, 11h30, 12h30, 14h30, 15h30, 16h30 and 17h30 (Dutch). In cooperation with La Fonderie and Klare Lijn.

Exhibition “Le Petit-Château aujourd’hui: un centre d’accueil Fedasil” (Petit Château/Klein Kasteeltje today: a Fedasil accommodation centre), presenting Fedasil, the accommodation system and the organisation of the centre.

Screening of a film on the asylum application process.

Starting point for the walking tour “Under the paving stones lies the Yser/IJzer River” (see box below).
**GUIDED RALLY**

**Objects of times gone by to remember, recreate the past and go back in history**

The markets, ports and convents are all parts of a puzzle of what our capital used to represent. Their activities would set the rhythm of yesterday’s life. You are invited to spot their traces, to speculate over the parts that are now missing. The guides who will accompany you will point out the small details that will enable you, via tests, questions and practical work, to assemble the parts of the puzzle of days gone by, to make the past live again and bring it up to the present. Let’s open the album of the past together!

- **Sunday only at 10h00, 10h20, 10h40 and 14h00, 14h20, 14h40 (duration: 2 hours)**
- **starting point:** outside the Halles Saint-Géry/Sint-Gorikshallen, place Saint-Géry/Sint-Goriksplein, Brussels – map **Centre M 3**
- **1-5 (De Brouckère)**
- **3-4 (Bourse/Beurs)**
- **29-38-46-47-63-66-71 (De Brouckère), 46-86 (Bourse/Beurs)**
- **bookings are essential. Call 02/537.78.75 (from Monday to Friday, 10h00 to 13h00) or email info@itineraires.be. Up to 25 people per tour.**

**In French only.**

In cooperation with **Itinéraires, sur les Sentiers de l’Histoire.**

**ACTIVITY FOR CHILDREN**

**Brussels. 1 000 years of history**

Whether you’re big or small, young or not so young, a connoisseur or a sensitive stroller, or if you’re simply curious and dream of meeting Manneken-Pis, Bruegel, Hergé or Charles V, Holy Roman Emperor, of becoming an expert on Brussels architecture, of finding out where chicory comes from, where to find a cow in Brussels or even to learn a few words of Brussels’ own language, this exhibition is made for you!

Jump feet first into the major and minor history of Brussels-Capital Region; follow a timeline full of colour and surprises; walk around a gallery filled with famous residents of Brussels of whom maybe you’re one… A “light” exhibition to learn from the “heavy”. You’ll emerge entertained and knowledgeable, proud and curious to visit Brussels in the flesh and... in the stone!

An exhibition for the very young who will bring along their parents.

- **Saturday and Sunday from 10h00 to 18h00**
- **Halles Saint-Géry/Sint-Gorikshallen, place Saint-Géry/Sint-Goriksplein, Brussels – map **Centre M 3**
- **1-5 (De Brouckère)**
- **3-4 (Bourse/Beurs)**
- **29-38-63-66-71-88 (De Brouckère), 46-86 (Bourse/Beurs)**
- **Entry to this exhibition is free of charge every day until 27 November 2014.**

In cooperation with the **Association pour l’Étude du Bâti.**

**EXHIBITION**

**Cinemas in wartime**

A recurring scene! Over the course of two wars, the invader organised the occupation of the country. For many Belgians, daily life would be filled with drama and disaster. Leisure activities, including cinema, were reduced to their most basic forms. This exhibition looks back at cinema theatres during the two world wars using previously unseen documents and unusual stories. You will learn about the role of cinemas in the occupied city and how these conflicts have left their mark on the development of these cultural spaces.

A visit to the exhibition will also give you the chance to explore the Le Plaza Theatre, a former cinema built in 1930 in a unique Spanish-Arab-Moorish style.

- **Saturday and Sunday from 10h00 to 18h00 (subject to availability – confirmation on: www.journeesdupatrimoinebruxelles.be)**
- **Le Plaza Theatre, Boulevard Adolphe Max/Adolphe Maxlaan 118-126, Brussels – map **Centre N 2**
- **2-6 (Rogier)**
- **3-4-25-55 (Rogier)**
- **61 (Rogier)**

In cooperation with **7ARTLA.**

**ACTIVITY**

**Sélection du patron**

The association Brukselbinnenstebuiten will help you choose from among the multitude of sites open to the public for the “Heritage Days”. Their “Sélection du patron” suggests a number of routes, taking in some twenty buildings that give a good illustration of this year’s theme and which are rarely open to the public—and where the queues are not expected to be too long.

These routes can be followed on foot, using public transport and/or by bicycle. You can download the routes, beginning at the end of August, from the website www.brukselbinnenstebuiten.be or pick them up in person, on Saturday 20 and Sunday 21 September, from 10h00 to 16h30, at the Brukselbinnenstebuiten stand located in the Halles Saint-Géry/Sint-Gorikshallen (Place Saint-Géry/Sint-Goriksplein, Brussels – map **Centre M 3**).

- **Info:** Brukselbinnenstebuiten (02/218.38.78 – bruksel@skynet.be)
2.

CRYPT ON MARTYRS’ SQUARE

Place des Martyrs/Martelaarsplein – Brussels

- Sat and Sun from 10h00 to 18h00
- 1-5 (De Brouckère)
- 3-4 (De Brouckère)
- 29-38-46-63-65-66-71-88 (De Brouckère)

The Crypt of Martyrs commemorates the victims who were killed during the bloody protests of September 1830. It was in their honour that the square, constructed based on a design by architect Claude Fisco, between 1774 and 1776, was renamed Place des Martyrs/Martelaarsplein (Martyrs’ Square). The crypt was designed as a square-shaped covered gallery which opens, via vaulted arcades, onto a courtyard containing the national monument. The names of 183 inhabitants of Brussels, 132 Flemish, 123 Walloons and 28 foreigners are inscribed in bronze letters as a reminder to visitors of these heroes of Belgian independence. The partially excavated monument is decorated with four reliefs featuring, on the South, the Count of Merode, holding the Brabant flag and receiving the oath of the patriots; to the North, the Belgian troops in blue smock and black cap, storming the Royal Park; to the East, the Dean of Saint Gudula, blessing the tomb of the patriots and, in the West, the symbol of a free Belgium crowning its founders with laurels. Its white marble reliefs were sculpted by Guillaume Geefs between 1838 and 1848, just like the guardian angels protecting the upper section which represent Combat, Prayer, Victory and Burial. A marble statue of Liberty, designed by architect Louis Roelandt, sits atop the monument, recording the four days of September in the golden book with the Belgian lion at her feet, also sculpted by Guillaume Geefs. (Listed 16/06/1963)


Exhibition of large size photographs and some unusual objects giving an idea of the uniform worn by volunteers of the time and the changes to the square since 1830.

Members of the non-profit association “Les Volontaires de Bruxelles 1830” will be present over the two days. The “Blues” regularly train on Place des Martyrs/Martelaarsplein reliving the days of the revolution.

Just like every year, a patriotic movement from Wallonia will come to pay tribute to the martyrs on Saturday between 10h00 and 12h00.

Starting point for the walking tour “At the heart of the Belgian revolution of 1830” and “Resistance” (see boxes below and next page).

WALKING TOUR

At the heart of the Belgian revolution of 1830

On 25 August 1830, in an atmosphere of rejection of the Dutch occupiers, a performance of Auber’s opera “La Muette de Portici” in the La Monnaie/De Munt theatre sparked a rebellion that ended with Belgium’s independence. Brussels was the theatre of battles between the forces of King William I of the Netherlands and the Belgian patriots conquering their freedom. This tour by feet and with the public transports will retrace the history of the Belgian revolution in Brussels from the sites where the main events took place: the Royal quarter, place des Martyrs/Martelaarsplein, the La Monnaie/De Munt theatre, etc. It will also take in a number of monuments, such as the Congress Column, paying tribute to the Belgian constitution.

- Sunday at 10h00, 10h30, 14h00 and 15h00 (duration: 2.5 hours)
- starting point: in the centre of Place des Martyrs/Martelaarsplein in Brussels – map Centre N 2
- 1-5 (De Brouckère)
- 3-4 (De Brouckère)
- 29-38-46-63-65-66-71-88 (De Brouckère)
- bookings are essential. Call 02/219.33.45 (from Monday to Friday, 10h00 to 15h00). Up to 20 people per tour.

In French only.

In cooperation with Atelier de Recherche et d’Action Urbaines (ARAU).
“Resistance”. This term is particularly associated with the Second World War. However, those living in Brussels have experienced many other occasions when they have had to “resist”, sometimes with arms, often with just their rebellious and humorous spirit. From Place des Martyrs/Martelarenplein to Place Saint-Jean/Sint-Jans-Plein, this walking tour will evoke the figures who dared to defy authority so that we can live in freedom today. An obligatory duty to remember where history and humour often go hand-in-hand.

Saturday and Sunday at 14h00 (duration: 2 hours)

starting point: in front of the memorial to Count Frédéric de Mérode, Place des Martyrs/Martelarenplein, Brussels – map Centre N 2

1-5 (De Brouckère)
3-4 (De Brouckère)
29-38-46-47-63-66-71-88 (De Brouckère)

bookings are essential. Call 0486/40.40.89. Up to 25 people per walking tour.

In French only.
In cooperation with the Codémus Concept association.

Guided tours recounting the different stages in the history of the building, from its construction to its restoration, are available all day.

Screening of the film “Histoire d’une restauration” (The story of a restoration) in the unique setting of the former bank vault.

Exhibition of a previously unseen selection of contemporary works of art belonging to the collection of the National Bank of Belgium entitled “Home Made Memories”.

Lecture and visual presentation of the history of the quarter where the Union du Crédit bank building is located, by Nathalie Stalmans, doctor in history and author of the novel Finis Terrae. Sous les pavés, l’enfer (published by Terre de Brume, 2014), which is set in a listed Brussels house, situated on Rue Neuve/Nieuwstraat, Saturday and Sunday at 11h00, 13h00, 15h00 and 17h00 (French/Dutch).

Stand of the Association des Amis de l’Unesco to present the magazine Les nouvelles du Patrimoine.
Immerse yourself in the private lives of great men and women of history in the Museum of Letters and Manuscripts!

Sharing the daily life of Charles V, Holy Roman Emperor, the preoccupations of Albert Einstein, the works of Magritte, the friendships of Hergé or the moods of Jacques Brel: this is what the Museum of Letters and Manuscripts is all about. The collection, exceptional in both size and quality, presents the accounts of the greatest men and women of the arts, history, music, the humanities and science, through a passionate and moving exploration of the documents that made history.

Interactive guided tours of the permanent collection will enable both the young and not-so-young to immerse themselves in the world of letters and manuscripts.

Come and dream about your next holiday and take inspiration from the writings of Paul Verlaine, George Sand, Gustave Flaubert, Jack Kerouac and many others by exploring the “Around the World in 80 Letters” exhibition.

Activity “Immerse yourself in the private lives of great men and women of history in the Museum of Letters and Manuscripts!” (see box below).

Starting point for the walking tour “Bruocsella, the origins of Brussels” (see box below).
The centre of culture and music in the capital, the La Monnaie/De Munt Royal Theatre is also associated with a famous episode in Belgium’s history. Indeed, it was after a performance in this very venue, in August 1830, of the Muette de Portici, an opera by Daniel-François Auber, that the turmoil that led to the Belgian Revolution was triggered. This epic saga, which tells the story of the Neapolitan people in rebellion to cast off the Spanish yoke during the 18th century, stirred up feelings of patriotism and freedom, thereby igniting the spark of revolution! Today, La Monnaie/De Munt is a veritable creative powerhouse. By commissioning operas from such composers as Philippe Boesmans, Benoît Mernier and Pascal Dusapin, La Monnaie/De Munt has assumed a leading role among the greatest stages of Europe.

Self-guided tour with short musical interludes, bringing visitors from the backstage area to the artists’ dressing rooms, Sat from 10h00 to 18h00 (last admission at 17h00).

Download an app developed by Circumstance and the chapelle musicale reine Elisabeth that will enable you to take a tour of the theatre lobby and the La Monnaie/De Munt quarter, Saturday from 10h00 to 18h00.

Meet the Artist, a meeting with Philippe Boesmans, Nicolas Lens and Pascal Dusapin (to be confirmed), Saturday from 18h00 to 19h00. Starting point for the walking tour “The Belgian Revolution” (see box below).
6. Map Centre M 3

CHURCH OF SAINT NICOLAS
Rue au Beurre/ Boterstraat
Brussels
- Sat from 12h00 to 18h00
  Sun from 11h00 to 17h30
- 1-5 (De Brouckère)
- 3-4 (Bourse/Beurs)
- 29-38-47-63-66-71 (De Brouckère), 46 (Bourse/Beurs)

The first mention of a chapel at this site was around 1125. It would have been first dedicated to Saint Gudula, then to Saint Nicholas, the patron saint of boatmen, with Brussels Port being nearby. A tower is mentioned in 1289 and the existing choir seems to have been completed in 1381. Right beside the Grand Place, it had front row seats of the bombardments ordered by Marshal Villeroi in 1695, at the head of Louis XIV’s army. All that remains today are the walls, the columns of the nave and the choir. A decision was made to reconstruct the building but a cannonball, embedded above the third left pillar of the nave, was kept, as a souvenir. The high belfry of the building also survived but collapsed in 1714, a consequence of the same bombardment. Threatened on a number of occasions, the church has kept its “shield” of private houses and shops on three of its sides and its beautiful 18th century furniture, dating from the time of its reconstruction. (Listed 05/03/1936)

7. Map Centre M-N 3

BRUSSELS GRAND PLACE
Brussels
- 1-5 (Gare Centrale/ Centraal Station)
- 3-4 (Bourse/Beurs)
- 29-38-63-65-66-71 (Gare Centrale/Centraal Station), 46 (Bourse/Beurs)

If, according to Jean Cocteau, Grand Place is the most beautiful theatre in the world, it is undoubtedly because it has always been stuck in the middle of a tug-of-war between the local authorities and the princes. Since the Middle Ages, it is in Grand Place that all types of markets and fairs have been held; where festive gatherings were organised or where the pomp and splendour of official ceremonies was put on show. It was there that the first Ommegangs organised their colourful processions, while the Joyeuses Entrées (a series of ceremonial public visits) of our governors were celebrated here in a dignified manner prior to Belgium’s independence. Sadly, it was also the scene of the first execution of a Lutheran in Europe. Others were to follow, including the Counts of Egmont and Hornes. A symbol of the pride and power of the Netherlands, Grand Place was the target of a bombardment by Marshal Villeroi’s troops, under the direction of Louis XIV, in 1695. Reconstructed with pomp and splendour, it is today, still, the scene of major events and formal occasions. (Listed 07/11/2002)

Concert “Zeet ee den Ourlog”, street songs from 1914-1918 in the traditional Brussels’ dialect by the Emballage Kado band, Sunday from 12h00 to 13h00.
Called the Maison du Roi or Broodhuis (King’s House), the building on the Grand Place facing the city hall is home to the City of Brussels Museum. It was officially opened in 1887 on the initiative of Mayor Charles Buls and archivist Alphonse Wauters. The architect Pierre-Victor Jamaer was put in charge of completely remodelling the building which had been significantly modified following the bombardment ordered by Marshal Villeroy in 1695. Jamaer drew heavily on old engravings as well as the profile of Oudenaarde Town Hall, in order to give it the appearance it might have had under the reign of Charles V, Holy Roman Emperor, thereby following the principle of “stylistic unity” extolled by Viollet-le-Duc. A group of artists was tasked with sculpting the countless gables, ridges, hooks, coats of arms, florets and statues still visible today. The museum houses some remarkable collections that bring the city’s rich history to life. In addition to models, flags, ironwork objects, sculptures and paintings, the institution maintains a unique collection of Brussels altar pieces from the 16th century, a number of beautiful examples of Brussels porcelain, as well as tapestries that recall the city’s important weaving past. (Listed 05/03/1936)

Exhibition “14-18 Brussels on German time” (see box opposite).

Music by Promusicart (see box opposite).

EXHIBITION

14-18 Brussels on German time

With unprecedented military carnage, the First World War in Europe was as much a peoples’ war as a soldiers’ one. In one way or another, the civilian populations were directly involved in the conflict, and this profoundly impacted their daily lives. How do people face up to such an extraordinary situation? How do they feed and clothe themselves and keep warm, while also serving their country? These were the major concerns of the residents of Brussels and the residents of German towns throughout the four years of the war. A war which soon proved to be a major interruption in the evolution of European societies. An exhibition that is not be missed!

Saturday and Sunday from 10h00 to 18h00 (guided tours, in French, Saturday at 10h15, 11h45, 13h15, 14h45 and 16h15 and Sunday at 10h15, 11h45, 13h00, 14h30, 15h00, 16h15 and 17h15 in Dutch, Saturday at 11h00, 12h30, 14h00, 15h30 and 17h00 and Sunday at 11h00, 12h30, 13h45, 15h45 and 16h45)

City of Brussels Museum – Maison du Roi/Broodhuis, Grand Place, Brussels – map Centre N 3

1-5 (Gare Centrale/Centraal Station)
3-4 (Bourse/Beurs)
29-38-63-66-71 (Gare Centrale/Centraal Station)

In cooperation with the City of Brussels Museum.

HERITAGE AND MUSICAL DISCOVERIES AT THE MAISON DU ROI/BROODHUIS

PROMUSICART invites you to the Maison du Roi/Broodhuis, to discover “BACH EN JAZZ”, a project that is part of the Marathon for Peace & Love around the World (www.promusicart.com – www.olgaguy.com).

Sat 20 September at 13h00 and 15h00 (duration: 45 minutes)

City of Brussels Museum (Maison du Roi/Broodhuis), Grand Place, Brussels – map Centre N 3

1-5 (Gare Centrale/Centraal Station)
3-4 (Bourse/Beurs)
29-38-63-66-71 (Gare Centrale/Centraal Station)
WALKING TOUR

Brussels through its street names: a way to go!

Whether referring to violets (Rue de la Violette/Violetstraat), a skin market (Rue du Marché aux Peaux/Huidenmarkt), cabbages (Rue aux Choux/Koolstraat), a sea dog (Rue du Chien Marin/Zeehondstraat), royalty (Rue Royale/Koningsstraat), dukes (Rue Ducale/Hertogstraat), or even wool (Rue Aux Laines/Wolstraat), our street names tell a story. Understated or important, named after inventors or great men, linked to spicy anecdotes or incorrect translations, such streets punctuate our intangible heritage. You are invited on this distinctive itinerary, through which you will read the history of our city, and it’s forgotten charms will leave their marks on you.

Saturday only at 10h00 and 14h00 (French) and at 12h00 and 16h00 (Dutch) (duration: 1.5 hours)

Starting point: in front of the Lion Steps at Brussels City Hall, Grand Place, Brussels – map Centre M-N 3

1-5 (Gare Centrale/Centraal Station)
3-4 (Bourse/Beurs)
29-38-63-65-66-71 (Gare Centrale/Centraal Station), 46 (Bourse/Beurs)

Without doubt the most beautiful edifice in Grand Place, Brussels City Hall was seriously damaged by Marshal Villeroy’s bombardment in 1695. It was quickly rebuilt with a wing being added at the rear. In the 19th century, it was adorned with 290 statues during a campaign of restoration initiated by the architects Suys and Jamaer. This campaign also focused on renewing the interior decoration which wonderfully illustrates the history of Brussels, starting in the first floor lobby, the walls of which are covered with portraits of the leaders of our regions. These include Empress Maria Theresa, Napoleon I and King William I of the Netherlands and King Leopold I by Franz-Xaver Winterhalter. A succession of aldermen’s offices contain numerous portraits depicting the mayors of Brussels. The municipal council chamber, where the States of Brabant would meet, has preserved its 18th century decor and continues to be used for work meetings. The Gothic room was where the Dukes of Brabant would, in former times, swear to respect the city’s laws and privileges. The wedding room was the setting for many unions, including those of the children of King Albert II, Princesses Philippe and Laurent, and Princess Astrid. To finish, it should also be pointed out that foreign heads of state visiting Brussels are often honoured on the balcony, which offers a unique perspective from which to admire Grand Place. (Listed 09/03/1936)

In cooperation with Itinéraires, sur les Sentiers de l’Histoire.

A heart for Brussels

Meet at the Grand Place where countless statues and commemorative plaques bear witness to the past. Residents of Brussels pay tribute, on a plaque inaugurated in 1897, to the force of will shown by their predecessors in rebuilding their destroyed square. On the restored properties of he who was still King Charles V were placed the statues of his renowned predecessors: Henry I, who turned our village into a city; Jean I, who made our city his capital. However, the most important hero is hidden beneath an arcade. Thanks to Charles Buls, several historical buildings were saved from demolition. He wanted a city that developed organically. Tribute is paid to him here, as well as to almost all the architects who, at one time or another, worked on this square that he loved so much.

Saturday and Sunday at 10h30 and 14h30 (duration: 2 hours)

starting point: in front of the Lion’s steps at Brussels City Hall, Grand Place, Brussels – map Centre M-N 3

1-5 (Gare Centrale/Centraal Station)
3-4 (Bourse/Beurs)
29-38-63-65-66-71 (Gare Centrale/Centraal Station), 46 (Bourse/Beurs)

In Dutch only.

In cooperation with Klare Lijn.
MONUMENT TO GABRIELLE PETIT

Place Saint-Jean/ Sint-Jansplein – Brussels

Born in 1893, Gabrielle Petit enlisted in the Red Cross when war broke out. She was subsequently recruited by the British services: she headed up an information service, helped young volunteers to reach the Belgian army and distributed an underground newspaper. Denounced by a double agent, she was arrested and then shot on 1 April 1916 at the National Shooting Range in Schaerbeek. The death of the young woman had a profound effect on Belgian public opinion at the time; her young age, her poor background, her pride in the face of the enemy and her martyrdom helped to make her an honoured symbol of patriotic imagery.

Funded by public contributions at the initiative of the League of Patriots, the monument dedicated to her was inaugurated on 21 July 1923. The bronze statue depicts a woman standing, presenting her defenceless body to an imaginary firing squad. The exquisitely worked piece of art, the work of Égide Rombaux, depicts an heroic figure, adopting a mocking pose before her executioners while awaiting the fatal shot. Like a soldier, with her head held high and an insolent air, she exclaims “Long live Belgium, long live the King!” as she is shot and willingly offers her life to free her country from the yoke of the enemy.

The pedestal is not the original, designed by architect Adrien Blomme. It was replaced in the early 1950s by the current blue stone structure.

Starting point for the walking tour “Gabrielle Petit and the resistance” (see box below).

WALKING TOUR

Gabrielle Petit and the resistance

Twice, over the course of the first half of the 20th century, the boots of a merciless occupier pounded the cobblestones of Brussels. Twice, the occupied acted as spies and resistance fighters to help drive out the invaders and precipitate their defeat... Today, still, the streets of the city bear witness to the silent but fierce combat engaged in between networks of resistance fighters and German police. Thanks to this walking tour, you will discover this little known, but fascinating, side of Brussels.

Saturday and Sunday at 11h00 and 14h30 (duration: 2 hours)
starting point: in front of the statue of Gabrielle Petit, place Saint-Jean/Sint-Jansplein, Brussels – map Centre N 3
48-95 (Parlement bruxellois/Brussels Parlement)
bookings are essential. Call 02/563.61.53 (from Monday to Friday, 9h00 to 13h00). Up to 25 people per walking tour.

In French only.
In cooperation with Arkadia.

Did the Academy of Fine Arts build Belgium?

This guided walking tour will bring you through the streets of Brussels, to seek out the architectural works and monuments of former students of the Academy who helped to construct the Belgian state between 1830 and 1935.

Saturday and Sunday at 13h00 and 15h00 (duration: 1.5 hours)
starting point: Brussels Royal Academy of Fine Arts, Rue du Midi/Zuidstraat 144, Brussels – map Centre M 3
3-4 (Anneessens)
48-95 (Bourse/Beurs)
bookings are essential. E-mail (promenadearba@gmail.com).

In French only.
In cooperation with Arkadia.
Nicolas de Staël. The registration lists for evening classes from 15 November 1880 even show a surprising, but very well-known, names… Vincent Van Gogh and Théophile van Rysselberghe, no less!

Guided tours of the building, Saturday and Sunday at 14h00 and 16h00 (French) and at 14h30 and 16h30 (Dutch). In cooperation with the Royal Academy of Fine Arts and Korei.

Various activities as part of “Design September”.

Walking tour “Did the Academy of Fine Arts build Belgium?” (see box opposite).
LA FLEUR EN PAPEL DORÉ/ HET GOUDBLOMMEKE IN PAPIER

Rue des Alexiens/ Cellebroersstraat 53-55 – Brussels

This modest terraced house dates from the 17th century. In 1830, like the neighbouring houses, it was redeveloped by architect H.L.F. Partoes. As indicated by a polychrome commemorative plaque, the Sisters of Charity of Saint Vincent de Paul established themselves in the building in 1843.

At the beginning of the 20th century, the house changed occupants and, finally, in 1944, Geert Van Bruaene founded the bar *La Fleur en papier doré*, which survived until 2006. Listed and restored, the bar reopened in 2007, having lost none of its atmosphere, with its façade still bearing its name and its famous wrought iron branches. Inside, drawings, collages, aphorisms and unusual objects jockey for position on the walls of this local pub, famous for having long been the spot for Brussels’ Surrealists. At one time, René Magritte, Marcel Mariën, Marcel Lecomte, Louis Scutenaire, E.L.T. Messens, Paul Collinet, Irène Hamoir and Marc Eemans would gather here. It then became a favoured establishment of members of the Cobra movement. One would then come across Wout Hoeboer, Christian Dotremont or Hugo Claus, Louis-Paul Boon, Jan Wra- vens, Simon Vinkenoog and even Jean Dubuffet. (Listed 03/07/1997).

Guided activity centred on the wedding of Hugo Claus and Elly Overzier which took place in May 1955 in the presence of celebrities and the talk given by Jan Walravens on this occasion, Saturday at 11h30 and 16h00 and Sunday at 11h30 and 13h00 (French/Dutch).

Exhibition “The Friends of Geert van Bruaene”.

CHURCH OF OUR LADY OF THE CHAPEL

Place de la Chapelle/ Kapellemarkt – Brussels

The church tower, which, in 1708, was crowned with an unusual clock made from slate, the work of architect Antoine Pastorana, added a touch of originality to this religious structure, construction of which spanned the 13th to the 18th centuries. While the choir and transept were built between 1250 and 1275, the naves were completed in the 15th century. The Brabantine Gothic style of the church is evident from the kale leaves decorating the capitals of the pillars. The pillars have been decorated with a series of stone sculptures depicting the apostles, the evangelists, the Virgin and Saint Joseph and Infant Jesus, which are the works of Faïdherbe, Duquesnoy the Younger or Cosyn. The church contains many funerary monuments and grave-stones. These include the monument sculpted in memory of Philippe HIPPOLYTE SPINOLA, governor of Lille and Namur (a Knight of the Golden Fleece) and his wife, Albertine Isabelle Rhin- grave, by Pierre-Denis Plumier; a monument to Duke Charles-Alexan- der of Croy and those to Pieter Brueghel the Elder, erected in 1676 by David Teniers III and the monument to painter André CORNELILLE Lens cre- ated by Gilles Lambert Godecharle. In the Holy Sacrament Chapel, a commemorative plaque reminds us that François ANNESENS, Dean of Trades, who was beheaded for defending our municipal freedoms, is buried there. (Listed 05/03/1936)

Presentation of organ, Saturday at 14h00 (French/Dutch). In coop- eration with Bruxelles Ses Orgues.
1957, and was completely renovated in the late 1990s, including its garden which was specially laid out for blind persons. While the institution no longer exclusively caters for the blind, it continues to be used as a nursing home for the elderly, particularly those suffering from Alzheimer’s. Leopold I, Leopold II and Queen Elisabeth were supporters of the Royal Philanthropic Society which, in 1925, created the Charity for the Protection of Children from Tuberculosis.

Guided tours of the ancient chapel by historian Thierry Scaillet, Saturday and Sunday every half hour, from 10h30 to 12h30 and from 14h00 to 17h30 (French/Dutch).

Explanatory panels about the buildings and their origin.
The monument was inaugurated with much pomp and ceremony on 5 May 1935, in the presence of King Leopold III. It forms the shape of a tall blue stone obelisk reaching towards the heavens, conferring a feeling of dizziness that enhances the glorification. At the base of the obelisk, a group of officers and soldiers marches determinedly under the wings of victory. They carry the various infantry weapons of the time. At the foot of the monument, four soldiers stand guard before the tomb of an infantryman (recumbent bronze statue). At the summit of the obelisk, sentinels watch over the royal crown (bronze). The composition is organised in a symmetrical fashion, enhancing the classical feel, and the vividly depicted figures confer the whole with a great sense of theatricality.

Starting point for the walking tour “In the company of bronze statues” (see box below).

**Walking tour**

**In the company of bronze statues**

The imposing bronze statues that adorn our boulevards and public squares feature exceptional artistic qualities. These monuments were not ordered purely for aesthetic purposes. They were also intended to awaken a feeling of patriotism and national consciousness in a Belgium trying to find its identity. A good number of these creations were produced in Brussels and the “Tracé royal” is interspersed with magnificent examples of the expertise of companies that are long gone today. From Place Poelaert/Poelaertplein, with its commemorative monuments, to Place Royale/Koningsplein, with its statue of Godfrey of Bouillon, this walking tour will combine history with art history and remind us that, here too, the artists also served the beliefs and ideologies of their time.

- **Saturday and Sunday at 10h00 and 14h00 (duration: 1.5 hours)**
- **starting point:** in front of the Belgian Infantry Memorial, place Poelaert/Poelaertplein, Brussels – map Centre M 4

**Bookings are essential. Call 02/410.99.50 (from Monday to Friday, 9h00 to 17h00). Up to 25 people per walking tour.**

In French only.

In cooperation with La Fonderie.

**Walking tour**

**The Great War in Brussels**

This walking tour through the centre of Brussels will not only enable you to discover monuments and sculptures commemorating the First World War, but will also recount the history and the tragic and heroic stories, conveyed by these symbols, as well as anecdotes of daily life in 14-18.

- **Saturday and Sunday at 10h00 and 14h00 (French/Dutch) (duration: 2 hours)**
- **starting point:** in front of the steps of the Palais de Justice/Justitiepaleis, Place Poelaert/Poelaertplein, Brussels – map Centre M 4

**Up to 25 people are permitted per tour.**

In French.

In cooperation with the Association des Guides de Bruxelles et de Belgique.
**WALKING TOUR**

Brussels, a city spared

Different battles are associated with the Great War: Mons, Dinant, Nieuport, Yser. Many cities were completely destroyed during the four years, such as Tournai, Verdun and many others. But what about Brussels? How was it that the capital was miraculously spared? That is what this walking tour will aim to show you...

- **Sunday only at 10h00 and 14h00 (French) and at 12h00 and 16h00 (Dutch) (duration: 1.5 hours)**
- **starting point: in front of the Anglo-Belgian War Memorial, Place Poelaert/Poelaertplein, Brussels – map Centre N 4**
  - 2-6 (Louise/Louiza)
  - 92-93 (Poelaert)
- **bookings are essential. Call 02/537.78.75 (from Monday to Friday, 10h00 to 13h00). Up to 25 people per walking tour.**

In cooperation with *Itinéraires, sur les Sentiers de l'Histoire.*

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**ANGLO-BELGIAN MEMORIAL**

*Place Poelaert/ Poelaertplein – Brussels*

- 2-6 (Louise/Louiza)
- 92-93 (Poelaert)

Situated at the corner of Rue de la Régence/Regentschapsstraat, opposite the Law Courts, the monument was originally erected on Rue des Quatre-Bras/Quatre Brasstraat where it was inaugurated with great pomp and ceremony, in the presence of King Albert I and the Prince of Wales (the future King Edward VIII), on Saturday 28 April 1923. It was moved during the 1950s to Place Poelaert/Poelaertplein, at the corner of Rue des Quatre-Bras/Quatre Brasstraat and Rue de la Régence/Regentschapsstraat, to an area with a lawn and a background formed from a semicircular curtain of lime trees. The shape of the monument stands in stark simplicity with a white *Gobertange* stone wall decorated with two bas-relief panels. Two standing statues, sculpted by Charles Sargeant Jagger, in the centre, represent a British and Belgian soldier who are wearing the infantry uniform and field equipment of their respective armies. The soldiers are positioned on a pedestal that projects out slightly from the wall and their presence is highlighted by the raised level of the top edge of the wall. The bas-reliefs depict Belgian peasants assisting injured British soldiers. The imposing character of the soldiers gives them the status of heroes and recalls that they suffered and gave their lives for the continued existence of the community.

Starting point for the walking tour “Brussels, a city spared” (see box opposite).
CHURCH OF OUR LADY OF SABLON

Rue de la Régence/Regentschapsstraat 3b – Brussels

The modest chapel, built in 1304 by the Guild of Crossbowmen, was the first known religious building on the site of the current church. Home to a miraculous statue of the Virgin, it quickly became a place of pilgrimage. Over the course of the 15th century, the site was expanded considerably. From the 19th century, the exterior was extensively restored by, among others, architects A. Schoy, J.-J. Van Ysendijck and M. Van Ysendijck.

Inside, the pure lines of the original immense three-part nave have been retained. Two Baroque chapels were built on either side of the choir in 1651 by architect Lucas Fayd'herbe. The left chapel, dedicated to Saint Ursula, contains the tombs of Prince Lamoral II of Thurn und Taxis and his wife Anne-Françoise de Hornes. Other funerary monuments of interest include that of the French poet Jean-Baptiste Rousseau, to the left of the door of the south transept. The same transept also features a stained glass window depicting King Albert I and Queen Elisabeth, accompanied by their patron saints, Saint Albert the Great of Cologne and Saint Elisabeth of Hungary, with the ruins of Nieuport and Ypres behind them, sad reminders of the hardship of the First World War. A plaque on one of the nave’s columns recalls that Paul Claudel used to often come to pray here. The Church of Our Lady of Sablon is also the setting for feasts, anniversaries and commemorations for various fraternities and is the starting point for the famous historical Ommegang procession. (Listed 05/03/1936)

Presentation of organ, Saturday at 12h00 (French/Dutch). In cooperation with Bruxelles Ses Orgues.

Starting point of the walking tour “Family memories. The great families that have marked our history” (see box opposite).

PETIT SABLON/KLEINE ZAVEL

Brussels

This tranquil little square, opened to the public in 1890, was designed in 1879, at the request of Mayor Charles Buls, by architect H. Beyaert. Architect Beyaert conceived, on the site of the old cemetery, a neo-Renaissance style railed garden dotted with sculptures. The 48 statues, perched on small, Gothic-style columns, together depict the world of Brussels’ former corporations and trades. A glove, a brewer, a glassmaker, a weaver, a boiler maker, a goldsmith, a barber, a draper and many others… all sculpted based on designs by Xavier Mellery. At the back of the square, in ivy-covered niches, can be seen ten Carrara marble statues representing some major figures from our history, such as William the Silent, Bernard van Orley, Gérard Mercator and Abraham Ortelius. In the centre, overhanging the pond, a sculpted group depicts the Counts of Egmont and Hornes, symbols of patriotism and resistance. The monument, designed by Charles-Auguste Fraikin, was, originally, the subject of several years of political, religious and community debate. Installed in Grand Place around 1864, at the very spot where the two dignitaries were decapitated by orders of the Duke of Alba, it was finally removed (during construction of the Maison du Roi/Broodhuis) and incorporated into the garden, not far from where 18 other condemned people had also been executed, two days before the two Counts. (Listed 20/07/1972)

Starting point for the walking tours “Once upon a revolution or two”, “Karl, Louis, Émile and the others. At the sources of socialism in Brussels”, “The city would be bare without Buls, a mess without Max…” and “The Petit Sablon/Kleine Zavel, a tribute to Renaissance Belgium” (see boxes opposite and page 22).
**INTERACTIVE TOUR**

**Family memories.**
**The great families that have marked our history**

From the noble quarter of Sablon/Zavel to the ancient port of Brussels, immerse yourself in the memory of families who have left their mark on our history. Coats of arms, palaces, stained glass windows, escutcheons; from mansion houses to guildhalls; gable ends to pediments... at the expense of the former Jewish quarter and part of the working class Putterie/Putterij quarter. Discover why, after the Dukes of Burgundy established themselves in Brussels, the Brabant nobility, then those from the different Burgundian provinces of the Netherlands, gradually began to establish their town houses close to the ducal palace. A fun journey via architectural heritage through family memories of the past. But who was who and why?

- **Saturday only at 10h00 and 14h00 (duration: 2 hours)**
- **starting point:** main entrance to the Notre-Dame du Sablon/Onze-Lieve-Vrouw-ter-Zavel church, Brussels – map **Centre N 4**
- **92-93 (Petit Sablon/Kleine Zavel)**
- **27-95 (Petit Sablon/Grand Sablon/Kleine Zavel/Grote Zavel), 48 (Grand Sablon/Grote Zavel)**
- **bookings are essential. Call 02/537.78.75 (from Monday to Friday, 10h00 to 13h00) or email info@itineraires.be. Up to 25 people per tour.**

In **French only.**

In cooperation with **Itinéraires, sur les Sentiers de l’Histoire.**

**WALKING TOUR**

**Karl, Louis, Émile and the others. At the sources of socialism in Brussels**

In Belgium, democratic socialism was born in Ghent and Brussels. Brussels was the capital of a country undergoing rapid development as well as the most “free” country in continental Europe in the middle of the 19th century. Like London, it played host to a large number of political refugees. Several played an important role in the history of socialism, such as Marx, Proudhon, Blanqui, etc. Their paths crossed in Brussels. Their passing is recorded in certain places. The memory of Karl Marx, Émile Vandervelde and the bronze workers floats over the Petit Sablon/Kleine Zavel, while that of Paul Janson, Louis Bertrand and the typesetting workers lingers over rue des Sables/Zandstraat. A bit lower down in the city, the Grand Place was the central meeting place, if there was one, for all of this little group! A surprising walk, to the sources of socialism in Brussels.

- **Saturday at 11h00 and 14h00 and Sunday at 11h00 (duration: 1.5 hours)**
- **starting point:** in front of the fountain on the Petit Sablon/Kleine Zavel, rue de la Régence/Regentschapsstraat, Brussels – map **Centre N 4**
- **92-93 (Petit Sablon/Kleine Zavel)**
- **27-95 (Petit Sablon/Grand Sablon/Kleine Zavel/Grote Zavel), 48 (Grand Sablon/Grote Zavel)**
- **bookings are essential. Call 02/410.99.50 (from Monday to Friday, 9h00 to 17h00). Up to 25 people per walking tour.**

In **French only.**

In cooperation with **La Fonderie.**

**WALKING TOUR**

**Once upon a revolution or two**

Brussels in rebellious? The Dutch Revolt, the Brabant Revolution and the revolution of 1830 are testament, in any case, to its spirit of resistance and its revolutionary ardour! Gaining independence, the acts founding Belgium, the construction of a national identity that glorifies these revolutionary pages in history and their heroes: an itinerary that dusts off our memories! By the way, can you still sing the Belgian national anthem, the Brabançonne?

- **Sunday only at 10h00, 14h00 and 15h00 (French) and at 11h00 (Dutch) (duration: 2.5 hours)**
- **starting point:** entrance to the Petit Sablon/Kleine Zavel, Brussels – map **Centre N 4**
- **92-93 (Petit Sablon/Kleine Zavel)**
- **27-95 (Petit Sablon/Grand Sablon/Kleine Zavel/Grote Zavel), 48 (Grand Sablon/Grote Zavel)**
- **bookings are essential. Call 02/673.18.35 (from Monday to Friday, 10h00 to 17h00). Up to 25 people per walking tour.**

In cooperation with **Bus Bavard.**
**WALKING TOUR**

The city would be dull without Buls, a mess without Max...

Who still remembers the mayors to whom we owe the development of the Petit Sablon/Kleine Zavel, the covering of the Senne/Zenne river, the 1910 Universal Exhibition or the North-South junction? Or those who twice refused the law of the German occupiers? While certain mayors spent very long periods at Brussels City Hall, others simply passed though. Nevertheless, there are no shortage of anecdotes about each of them: A Dutch defrocked priest, elected just after independence; a Freemason who lived in the building of a future pope; the fox-terriers of Max who inspired Hergé; in short, all tough cookies...

**Saturday and Sunday at 10h30 and 14h30 p.m. (duration: 2.5 hours)**

**starting point:** at the foot of the statue of the Counts of Egmont and Hornes, Petit Sablon/Kleine Zavel, Brussels – map **Centre N 4**

1. 92-93 (Petit Sablon/Kleine Zavel)
2. 27-95 (Petit Sablon/Grand Sablon/Kleine Zavel/Grote Zavel), 48 (Grand Sablon/Grote Zavel)

**bookings are essential. Call 02/673.18.35 (from Monday to Friday, 10h00 to 17h00). Up to 25 people per walking tour.**

In French only.

In cooperation with **Bus Bavard.**

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**WALKING TOUR**

The statues tell the stories of our revolutions

From Gabrielle to the Brabançonne, from William of Orange to Jean I, all recall acts of bravery, colourful legends or heroic gestures from another age. From the Dutch Revolt to the Brabant Revolution, from the martyrs of 1830 to the Battle of Worringen, our statues, rediscovered by Michel de Ghelderode or forgotten by tourists, are part of these pages of history that recall our legends, myths; a nostalgic reading of our country. This walking tour through time will cover eight centuries of our sculptors’ history and expertise... Even Jenneval himself couldn’t deny it.

**Saturday only at 10h00, 12h00, 14h00 and 16h00 (duration: 1.5 hours)**

**starting point:** in front of the Conservatoire royal de Bruxelles/ Koninklijk Conservatorium Brussel, rue de la Régence/ Regentschapsstraat 30, Brussels – map **Centre N 4**

1. 92-93 (Petit Sablon/Kleine Zavel)
2. 27-95 (Petit Sablon/Grand Sablon/Kleine Zavel/Grote Zavel), 48 (Grand Sablon/Grote Zavel)

**bookings are essential. Call 02/537.78.75 (from Monday to Friday, 10h00 to 13h00). Up to 25 people per walking tour.**

In French only.

In cooperation with **Itinéraires, sur les Sentiers de l’Histoire.**

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**WALKING TOUR**

The Petit Sablon/Kleine Zavel, a tribute to Renaissance Belgium

This walking tour will immerse you in the Belgium of the Renaissance idealised by the secular middle classes of the 19th century. The park, which is teeming with countless symbols, is staunchly hierarchical: the Counts of Egmont and Hornes, symbols of patriotism and tolerance in the face of obscurantism, are surrounded by ten striking figures of the 16th century. These include thinkers, scientists and other great figures of opposition to Philippe II. All around stand 48 statues representing the trades of Brussels. The emphasis on corporations of the past is surprising within this context of intense industrialisation. Even though social movements were shaking up the kingdom, here it is not factory workers that are celebrated, but craftsmen and independent workers.

**Saturday and Sunday at 10h00, 11h00, 12h00, 14h00, 15h00 and 16h00 (French) and at 11h30, 13h30 and 14h30 (Dutch) (duration: 1 hour)**

**starting point:** at the entrance to the Petit Sablon/Kleine Zavel, Brussels – map **Centre N 4**

1. 92-93 (Petit Sablon/Kleine Zavel)
2. 27-95 (Petit Sablon/Grand Sablon/Kleine Zavel/Grote Zavel), 48 (Grand Sablon/Grote Zavel)

**bookings are essential. Call 02/410.99.50 (from Monday to Friday, 9h00 to 17h00). Up to 25 people per walking tour.**

In French only.

In cooperation with **La Fonderie.**
Renaissance-style wing, which dates from 1560, was modified to a certain extent by Servandoni in the 18th century. The left wing was designed, in 1830, by Tilman-François Suys, while the right wing, built between 1906 and 1910, is the work of Octave Flanneau. Acquired by the City of Brussels in 1918 and then by the State in 1964, Egmont Palace was completely refurbished between 1966 and 1971 before being assigned to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs which uses it for international conventions, seminars and discussions. The Palace, where the accession treaties to the European Economic Community of the United Kingdom, Ireland and Denmark were signed and where the Egmont Pact was negotiated in May 1977, has played host to almost all the world’s heads of state. (Listed 18/09/2003)

Guided tours regularly (French/Dutch). In cooperation with Atelier de Recherche et d’Action Urbaines (ARAU), Bus Bavard, and Korei.

**WALKING TOUR**

One thousand shades of Protestantism...

From the first murmurs of the new faith, from the Dutch Revolt and the terrible Spanish repression, until the Reformation became part of the religious landscape of our regions and the blossoming of the various trends that enliven it, come and explore the history of Protestantism in Brussels and discover its iconic figures...

- **Saturday** at 10h30 and 14h30 and **Sunday** at 14h30 (duration: 2.5 hours)
- starting point: in front of Club Prince Albert, Rue des Petits Carmes/Karmelietenstraat, Brussels – map Centre N 4
- 92-93 (Petit Sablon/Kleine Zavel)
- 27-95 (Petit Sablon/Grand Sablon/Kleine Zavel/Grote Zavel), 48 (Grand Sablon/Grote Zavel)
- **bookings are essential. Call 02/673.18.35 (from Monday to Friday, 10h00 to 17h00). Up to 25 people per walking tour.**

**In French only.**

**In cooperation with Bus Bavard.**
**WALKING TOUR**

The “new” Belgians are honouring Brussels

Our country has a history that is relatively short. It has only existed since 1830. Belgians at the time did not immediately feel “truly Belgian”. The country’s leaders therefore ensured that national pride was strengthened among the population. Their action was mainly felt in the major towns, where they erected statues of glorious ancestors: Jan Breydel, Jacob van Artevelde, etc. Our country’s history expanded in this way. In Brussels, history began in the year 1000. The town gradually acquired the status of administrative centre in the eyes of foreign sovereigns, such as the Habsburgs; the Spanish branch of the family followed by the Austrian branch. The statues that can be found in Brussels today are those of their representatives. Others are those of their opponents, who were often forced to flee after being condemned to hang. The walking tour will highlight figures such as these, with supporting texts and a particular focus on admiring their statues.

- Saturday and Sunday at 10h00 and 14h00 (duration: 2 hours)
- starting point: in front of the steps of the church of Saint-Jacques-sur-Coudenberg/Sint-Jacob-op-Koudenberg, place Royale/Koningsplein, Brussels – map Centre N 4
- 92-93 (Royale/Koning)
- 27-38-71-95 (Royale/Koning)
- In Dutch only.
- In cooperation with Klare Lijn.

**WALKING TOUR**

That’s Belgian! Belgians who made history

This walking tour, in the city center, will track down extraordinary Belgians, via monuments, works of art, institutions and places, all of whom have left their trace, sometimes even internationally. You will of course find artists such as Victor Horta and René Magritte, but you will also find the pioneer of cinema and Hergé, accompanied by his hero, Tintin. Others, armed with their ingenuity and perseverance, ushered in better times for their fellow citizens. Several women, and not minor figures, are also included. Leopold II, a sometimes controversial king, as well as the fathers of the saxophone and the Belgian praline won’t be forgotten!

We will take a look at monuments, works of art, institutions and places where all of these Belgians left their mark and will learn about their fascinating stories.

- Saturday and Sunday at 14h00 (French) and at 10h30 (Dutch) (duration: 2 hours)
- starting point: main entrance to Brussels Park (opposite the Royal Palace), place des Palais/Paleizenplein, Brussels – map Centre N-O 3-4
- 92-93 (Royale/Koning)
- 27-38-54-71-95 (Ducale/Hertog)
- In cooperation with Klare Lijn.

**WALKING TOUR**

Here they are!

In early August 1914, German troops crossed the border and arrived in Brussels on 20 August after fierce fighting. This walking tour will follow them along Rue Royale/Koningsstraat down to the Grand Place where the Germans, in their bright uniforms, took the heart of the country. This didn’t happen without resistance. In fact, Gabrielle Petit and Adolphe Max were among the public. Just because there were no trenches in Brussels doesn’t mean that there were no harsh battles there; those battles were fought via cutting words, creative acts of resistance, all of it spiced up with a typical sense of humour. The tour will finish at the Mort Subite, the gathering place for the press at the time.

- Saturday and Sunday at 10h00 and 14h00 (French) and at 10h30 and 13h30 (Dutch) (duration: 2 hours)
- starting point: entrance to Brussels Park, at the corner of Rue Ducale/Hertogstraat and Place des Palais/Paleizenplein, Brussels – map Centre N 3-4
- 92-93 (Royale/Koning)
- 27-38-54-71-95 (Ducale/Hertog)
- In cooperation with Korei.
The Bellevue hotel was built on the first plot of land of Place Royale/Koningsplein sold to a private individual in 1776. Philippe de Proft, a wealthy wine merchant and innkeeper was the lucky buyer. He constructed a hotel for travellers which architecturally satisfied the requirements set down by Empress Maria Theresa, concerned with maintaining the integrity of Place Royale/Koningsplein. Honoré de Balzac, the Prince of Metternich and Jérôme Bonaparte were some of the guests who stayed there. The hotel was repurchased by the Crown Foundation in 1902 and made available to Princess Clementine. Shortly after their marriage, it was redecorated and occupied by Prince Leopold and Princess Astrid. Unoccupied between 1934 and 1953, it was lent to the Red Cross. It was subsequently transformed into a museum of decorative arts, then a museum of the Dynasty and, finally, into the Belgian History Museum which, through its exhibition areas, presents major events in the country’s history from its founding in 1830.
24. Map Centre N 4

COUDENBERG – FORMER PALACE OF BRUSSELS

Place des Palais/
Paleizenplein 7 – Brussels

Sat and Sun from 10h00 to 18h00

92-93 (Royale/Koning)

27-38-71-95 (Royale/Koning)

The huge Coudenberg Palace, which was the pride of our princes and governors, vanished in the 18th century, initially destroyed by a fire in 1731, then finally demolished more than 40 years later to make way for the Royal Quarter that we know today. 25 years of archaeological digs have uncovered the remains of certain parts of the palace and the area around it. During an underground tour, visitors can explore the cellars of the main body of the medieval castle of the Dukes of Brabant (12th-14th centuries), the foundations and ground level of the palace chapel (built under the reign of Charles V, Holy Roman Emperor, in the 16th century), Rue Isabelle/Isabelstraat which linked the palace to the collegiate church of Saint Gudula, the Hoogstraeten hotel, whose incredible Gothic gallery overlooked the garden, and, last but by no means least, the lower levels, mainly the kitchens and Aula Magna, the grand stateroom constructed between 1452 and 1460 for Duke Philip the Good. This prestigious space was, in the past, used to host major events in the life of the Court in Brussels, such as Mary of Hungary’s accession to power in 1530, the abdication of Emperor Charles V in 1555, royal balls and weddings, like that of Alexandre Farnèse and Maria of Portugal in 1565. (Listed 04/07/1984 and 01/04/2004)

WALKING TOUR

Brussels in music and song

Puccini, Mozart, Chopin, Ysaÿe, de Bériot, Malibran, Berlioz: a handful of names from other places that nevertheless echo through the social and popular life of Brussels. Stromae, Toots, Barbara, Bialek, Verminen, Brel, Cordy, Chevalier, Rapsat, Annegarn: they live it, sing it and reveal it. “Bruxelles, attends-moi, j’arrive”. Rue de l’Arbre Bénit/Gewijde Boomstraat or Rue des Bouchers/Beenhouwersstraat, Manneken Pis, Brussels’ little street kid, is going to take a walk to Eugène’s. In bars or street corners, the cobblestones still sing, whistle or hum minuets, waltzes or tunes from these colourful creators. We’ll make you sing to take delight in some healthy, timeless nostalgia. “Alors, on danse?”

Sunday only at 10h00 and 14h00 (French) and at 12h00 and 16h00 (Dutch) (duration: 1.5 hours)

starting point: in front of MIM, the Musical Instruments Museum, Rue Montagne de la Cour/Koudenberg 2, Brussels – map Centre N 3-4

92-93 (Royale/Koning)

27-38-71-95 (Royale/Koning)

bookings are essential. Call 02/537.78.75 (from Monday to Friday, 10h00 to 13h00). Up to 25 people per walking tour.

In cooperation with Itinéraires, sur les Sentiers de l’Histoire.
Map Centre N 3

25.

BRUSSELS PALACE OF FINE ARTS – BOZAR

Rue Ravenstein/
Ravensteinstraat 23 – Brussels

A Sat and Sun from 10h00 to 18h00
B access to the Henry Le Boeuf hall and the exhibition rooms only permitted for guided tours (20 people per group)
M 1-5 (Gare Centrale/ Centraal Station)
T 92-94 (Palais/Paleizen)
B 38-71 (Bozar)

Following the First World War, the idea of a building to host various cultural events took shape, but it was thanks to Henry Le Boeuf that it became a reality. An avid lover of music, he founded a non-profit association to collect the funds required for its construction. The building, designed by Victor Horta, covers more than 10,000 m² and is organised around the famous Henry Le Boeuf room. Inside, the inclined floors, numerous staircases, sliding doors and successive spaces conspire to disorientate the visitor. Another feature is the omnipresent natural light that floods the space through numerous huge skylights, an opportunity that the architect seized upon through extensive use of reinforced concrete and steel. “We owe it to the Palace of Fine Arts for having freed Brussels from its provincialism” wrote an arts critic on its 25th anniversary in 1953. Since it was created, this institution has quickly gained an important place on the national and international cultural scene. Today, the Palace, renamed Bozar, continues to be the setting for an extremely rich variety of prestigious exhibitions, concerts and events. These include the final of the Queen Elisabeth Competition and, in Spring 2014, a conference by American President Barack Obama. (Listed 19/04/1977)

Guided tours of the Henry Le Boeuf room and the exhibition rooms, Saturday and Sunday at 13h00 (French/Dutch). Please note that bookings are essential. Email groups@bozar.be.

26.

ROYAL CHAPEL – PROTESTANT CHURCH OF BRUSSELS

Rue du Musée/
Museumstraat 2 – Brussels

A Sun only from 12h30 to 18h00
M 92-93 (Royale/Koning)
B 27-38–71–95 (Royale/Koning)

Construction of the “Royal Chapel” was entrusted to architect Jean Faute on 1 May 1760. While its design is derived from that of the chapel at the Palace of Versailles, its general appearance is, surprisingly, reminiscent of the chapel of the Château of Lunéville in Lorraine, a way for Charles of Lorraine, who governed our provinces, to feel at home. Inside, the aisles are surmounted by galleries, presenting a superimposition of columns with Ionic and Corinthian capitals, in the great classical tradition of French architecture. However, it is all handled with a level of artistic licence typical of the Louis XV style, with certain details hinting of Louis XVI. In October 1804, Napoleon signed a decree assigning the chapel to the Protestant faith. King Leopold I, who belonged to a branch of the Saxe family, who were one of the first to adopt the Reformation, was unable to renounce the faith of his ancestors. He therefore made this church the “Royal Chapel”, a bit like going back to basics! It was here, once or twice a month, that the King attended mass, as did the princes of the family of Orange before him. Charlotte Brontë was also a regular on the chapel pews while staying in Brussels in 1842. Indeed, her school, located on the then Rue Isabelle/Isabellastraat, was very close. (Listed 20/11/2001)

Guided tours available to groups.
As the national scientific library of the Belgian State, the Royal Library of Belgium is part of the Mont de Arts/Kunstberg urban planning and heritage complex. The building that we are interested in was faced with Burgundy stone. It is the result of a merger of projects by architects Ghobert and Houyoux, designed at the end of the 1930s, but only constructed between 1954 and 1969. Built in the classical style and influenced by the official, academic style of the late 1930s, the Royal Library encompasses the ancient Nassau chapel, converted into an exhibition space. A place of history and memory, the Royal Library of Belgium is home to almost seven million documents, ranging from the manuscripts from the rich library of the Dukes of Burgundy, a unique collection of sheet music from Belgian composers, coins and medals, stamps, maps, including the map by cartographer Joseph de Ferraris; remarkable collections such as the Winiwarter series, composed of thousands of Japanese illustrated books from the 17th and 18th centuries, as well as all print media ever published in Belgium, including newspapers.

Activity: “The Royal Library of Belgium reveals itself” (see box opposite).

Exhibition “LIBRARIMUM: museum of the history of books and writing”.

Explore some of the research opportunities offered by digitisation in the newspaper and contemporary media reading room.

Exhibition “Shock! 1914... What if the war started tomorrow?”

When the 14-18 war broke out, the only channel of information was the newspaper: how did the population experience this trauma? How did the newspapers recount the event? How did censorship work? How did the media change during the 20th century? Using eye-witness accounts, objects and documents preserved for 100 years, discover the “shock” experienced by Belgium when it entered the first major world war.

Saturday and Sunday at 11h30, 13h30, 14h30 and 15h30 (French) and at 11h00, 13h00, 14h00 and 15h00 (Dutch) (guided tours of the collections)

Saturday and Sunday at 11h00 and 14h00 (French) and at 11h30 and 15h00 (Dutch) (guided tours of the exhibition)

Royal Library of Belgium, Mont des Arts & Boulevard de l’Empereur 2/Kunstberg & Keizerslaan 2, Brussels – map Centre N 3

1-5 (Gare Centrale/Centraal Station)

29-38-63-65-66-71 (Gare Centrale/Centraal Station)

bookings are essential. Call 02 519 53 71 (from Monday to Friday, 9h00 to 17h00). Up to 20 people per tour.
WALKING TOUR

Memories in relief

What could the Brontë sisters, the Counts of Egmont and Hornes, the Lumière brothers, the poets Paul Verlaine and Arthur Rimbaud and the writer Multatuli possibly have in common? All have a commemorative plaque in the area surrounding the Grand Place. This walking tour will tell their Brussels story as well as those of Karl Marx, Victor Hugo, Victor Horta and many others. The plaques recall not only people, but also events, such as the 1695 bombardment of Brussels, the construction of the North-South junction in 1952 and the attacks by the CCC terrorist group in 1985.

Saturday and Sunday at 9h45 and 13h45 (duration: 2 hours)
starting point: main entrance to Gare Centrale/Centraal Station, by the Carrefour de l’Europe, Brussels – map Centre N 3
1-5 (Gare Centrale/Centraal Station)
29-38-63-65-66-71 (Gare Centrale/Centraal Station)
bookings are essential. Call 02/537.78.75 (from Monday to Friday, 10h00 to 13h00). Up to 45 people per tour.
In Dutch only.
In cooperation with Klare Lijn.

BUS TOUR

On my command! Etterbeek and its generals

From parade ground to barracks, Etterbeek honours numerous military commanders. Not far from Avenue de l’Armée/Legerlaan, the cadet barracks and the former parade ground, Major Pétillon rubs shoulders with Montgomery, General Tombeur and General Jacques. One of these gentlemen became known not through his military exploits but because of the humorous altering of his name to General Tombola. On this tour you will discover their stories.

Saturday at 10h00 and 14h30 (French) and at 12h10 and 16h30 (Dutch) (duration: 2 hours)
starting point: rue du Cardinal Mercier/Kardinaal Mercierstraat, Brussels – map Centre N 3
1-5 (Gare Centrale/Centraal Station)
29-38-63-65-66-71 (Gare Centrale/Centraal Station)
bookings are essential. Call 02/537.78.75 (from Monday to Friday, 10h00 to 13h00). Up to 45 people per tour.
In cooperation with Itinéraires, sur les Sentiers de l’Histoire.

Love of one’s country: sculpture tells the story of our heroines

There aren’t many statues of women in Brussels. Women have, nevertheless, been involved in major battles of passion: passion for their country, for freedom or even for a loved one. This tour will take you on the trail of this most intense of feelings, on the lookout for all things capable of filling hearts with such passion as to ignite the powder keg of revolutions and battles, from the grandest to the most minor. In the corner of a square or street, they glorify the motherland or a moral value. This tour will challenge you to discover woman in her quest to transform Brussels society. Gatti de Gamond, Edith Cavell, Queen Elisabeth, Mary of Burgundy or Bloemardinne are so much part of our daily surroundings that we have forgotten their heroism or uniqueness.

Saturday at 10h00, 12h10, 14h20 and 16h30 (duration: 2 hours)
starting point: rue du Cardinal Mercier/Kardinaal Mercierstraat, Brussels – map Centre N 3
1-5 (Gare Centrale/Centraal Station)
29-38-63-65-66-71 (Gare Centrale/Centraal Station)
bookings are essential. Call 02/537.78.75 (from Monday to Friday, 10h00 to 13h00). Up to 45 people per tour.
In French only.
In cooperation with Itinéraires, sur les Sentiers de l’Histoire.

BUS TOUR

Memories of men

We often forget that Brussels has welcomed numerous creators, inventors, revolutionary industrialists and politicians whose works still adorn the heritage of the city. Names such as Solvay, Madou, Leopold, Hergé, Magritte, Bara, De Keyn, Henri Vernes, Jacobs and many others; sometimes a street corner, sometimes a headstone or a building facade, a museum or a street plaque reminds us of their gentle revolutions. Paid holidays, Les Misérables, the paint box, the praline box, the pipe that isn’t a pipe… a journey through the memories of our men of former times.

Saturday only at 10h00, 12h10, 14h20 and 16h30 (duration: 2 hours)
starting point: Rue du Cardinal Mercier/Kardinaal Mercierstraat, Brussels – map Centre N 3
1-5 (Gare Centrale/Centraal Station)
29-38-63-65-66-71 (Gare Centrale/Centraal Station)
bookings are essential. Call 02/537.78.75 (from Monday to Friday, 10h00 to 13h00). Up to 45 people per bus tour.
In French only.
In cooperation with Itinéraires, sur les Sentiers de l’Histoire.
28. Map Centre N 3

CATHEDRAL OF ST. MICHAEL AND ST. GUDULA
Parvis Sainte-Gudule/ Sint-Goedelevoorplein – Brussels

Sun only from 14h00 to 18h00
1-5 (Gare Centrale/ Centraal Station)
29-38-63-65-66-71 (Gare Centrale/Centraal Station)

The current Cathedral of St. Michael and St. Gudula, built between the 13th and 15th centuries, is a veritable encyclopaedia of the evolution of the Brabantine Gothic style. Although the church was only elevated to cathedral status in 1962, it has always played a leading role in the history of Brussels. The General Chapter of the Knights of the Golden Fleece was held here on two occasions. Charles V, Holy Roman Emperor, came here several times to pray, as recalled in one of the stained-glass windows in the transept. Governors attended thanksgiving masses, including Archduchess Isabella, daughter of Philippe II, or Prince Charles Alexander of Lorraine, brother-in-law of Empress Maria-Theresa. Napoleon, passing through Brussels, also visited, as did King William I of Orange, the day of his coronation, a tradition continued to this day by Belgian monarchs. Archduke Ernest of Austria is also buried there. With its superb tapestries, stained glass windows and sculptures, the cathedral still plays host, today, to royal marriages, like that of the Princes of Liège in 1959 or that of Prince Philippe and Princess Mathilde in 1999, and state funerals, such as those of King Baudouin in 1993, in the presence of the largest concentration of heads of state that the world has ever seen. (Listed 05/03/1936)

Guides on site, Sunday from 14h00 to 18h00. In cooperation with the Church and Tourisme Bruxelles.

Due to a ceremony, the chancel, the ambulatory and the chapel will not be open to the public.

29. Map Centre O 2

CONGRESS COLUMN AND MONUMENT TO THE UNKNOWN SOLDIER
Place du Congrès/ Congresplein – Brussels

92-93 (Congrès/Congres)

Situated right in the centre of the eponymous square, Congress Column is considered to be the most important commemorative monument in Belgium. It commemorates the holding of the first National Congress in 1830. 47 m high, it was built according to a design by Joseph Poeslaert and inaugurated in 1859. It was only after the First World War that the Unknown Soldier was interred at its base. Two imposing bronze lions stand guard on either side of the flame which is relit every 11 November. Each of the four faces of the pedestal are adorned with a trophy bearing the initials of Leopold I. Sculpted by Louis Mélot, they feature the Arts, Science, Industry and Agriculture. The dates inscribed on them refer to major events in Belgium’s independence: September 1830 for the fight for independence; 10 November 1830 for the setting up of Congress, 7 February 1831 for the vote on the constitution and 21 July 1831 for the swearing in of Leopold I. Four female figures seated at the corners symbolise the fundamental freedoms (Religion, Association, Education and the Press). Encircled by three finely crafted rings, the lower part of the column is decorated with an allegorical relief of nine provinces surrounding the genius of the Nation, each topped with its respective coat of arms. A statue of Leopold I, designed by Guillaume Geefs, stands atop the upper dome of the column which is, at its summit, decorated with an elegant, finely wrought iron railing.

WALKING TOUR

Friezes, frescos and fancies

Many bas-reliefs and frescos adorn the interior and exterior of our public buildings. This walking tour will focus on those that pay tribute to progress, man, great works and notable events in Belgium’s history. The visiting of public buildings like banks and stations, and public areas, will allow, through the study of their decoration, a unique perspective on history. From boulevard Pachéco/Pachecolaan to the Mont des Arts/Kunstberg, through the creations of little known artists, you can, by taking a little time to interpret them, discover images depicting entire sections of major and minor history.

Saturday and Sunday at 10h00, 11h30, 13h30 and 15h00 (duration: 1 hour)

starting point: in front of the Congrès/Congres stop, boulevard Pachéco/ Pachecolaan, Brussels – map Centre N 2

2-6 (Botanique/Kruidtuin)
92-93 (Botanique/Kruidtuin)
61 (Botanique/Kruidtuin)
bookings are essential. Call 02/410.99.50 (from Monday to Friday, 9h00 to 17h00). Up to 25 people per walking tour.

In French only.

In cooperation with La Fonderie.
and independence was soon a reality. The square was then completed in 1828. Built in a very homogenous neo-classical style, it is the work of architect Nicolas Roget who was part of a huge redevelopment project of the area around Brussels following the demolition of the medieval ramparts. The complex owes its unity to the use of the same coating for all the buildings, the continuity of the lines, from one façade to the next, and the emphasis on symmetry in the distribution of openings and mouldings. Although two houses were demolished to create the opening for Rue de la Révolution/Omwentelingsstraat and while minor changes have been made over the years, they have not been overly detrimental to the square which remains one of the most representative developments of its type. Victor Hugo lived there with his family, sometimes accommodating Charles Baudelaire. (Listed 08/08/1988)

Starting point for the walking tour “The fertile exile of a giant... Victor Hugo in Brussels” (see box below).

WALKING TOUR

The fertile exile of a giant... Victor Hugo in Brussels

The memory of the “old crocodile” and his abundant works still lingers in the streets of Brussels, and in many small bedrooms, the air of paramours and political passions. In the traces of these idylls left behind by this eternal nomad, we will find all the dreams and indignation that enlivened an immense work with an incredible impact... From Place des Barricades/Barricadenplein to the Grand Place, a journey through prose and emotion in the company of the father of Les Misérables!

Saturday and Sunday at 10h30 and 14h30 (duration: 2.5 hours)

starting point: Place des Barricades/Barricadenplein (in front of the statue of Vesalius), Brussels – map Centre O 2

bookings are essential. Call 02/673.18.35 (from Monday to Friday, 10h00 to 17h00).

Up to 25 people per walking tour.

In French only.

In cooperation with Bus Bavard.
31. Map Centre O 3
THE BRABANÇONNE MONUMENT
Place Surlet de Chokier/
Surlet de Chokierplein – Brussels
Walk only from 10h00 to 18h00

The monument in the centre of Place
Surlet de Chokier/Surlet de Chokier-
plein was inaugurated on 16 Novem-
ber 1930. It consists of a bronze
female figure with a patina of green,
poised on a blue stone pedestal cre-
ated by René Gillion. The statue is the
work of Charles Samuel, one of the
great figures in the history of Belgian
sculpture. It is a bronze copy of an
older stucco version, temporarily
erected on Grand Place to celebrate
the Joyeuse Entrée of King Albert I
and Queen Elisabeth on 22 November
1918. Of the eight short-lived monu-
ments erected on this occasion, The
Brabançonne was the only one to live
on in the form of a bronze statue.
The statue had in fact caught the
public’s imagination and many citi-
zens wished for it to be permanently
incorporated into the urban land-
scape. However, it was only in the
run-up to the centenary of Belgian
independence, in September 1930,
that the project finally saw the light of
day. A committee set to work to initi-
ate and support its construction and
a public subscription was launched
which gained the support of many
figures from the political and intel-
lectual worlds.
The Brabançonne is embodied by
a heroic, female figure in the clas-
sical style. Joy is apparent on the
exalted face of the young women
who advances triumphantly, her dress
floating in the wind, with the Belgian
flag held aloft. She embodies the
 euphoria of liberation, proclaims the
reestablishment of law and glorifies a
stronger, more confident motherland.
The Brabançonne plays extensively
on the patriotic feelings still strongly
felt in 1930.

32. Map Centre O 3
NATIONAL PALACE
Place de la Nation/ Rue de la Loi
/Natieplein /Wetstraat – Brussels
Sat only from 10h00 to 18h00

The National Palace, nowadays home
to the Federal Parliament, occupies
the centre of the vast neo-classical
style architectural complex at the
north end of the Royal Park. The
building was constructed between
1778 and 1783 based on a design
by Barnabé Guimard. The main wing
is denoted by a five-row projecting
pedimented section decorated with
a bas-relief designed by Gilles-Lam-
bert Godecharle, depicting “Justice
punishing Vice and rewarding Virtue”.

Although the west wing was initially
reserved for the chancellor and the
east wing for the Courts of Accounts,
the central building housed the Sov-
eign Council of Brabant which
administered the Belgian Provinces
governed by Charles of Lorraine. In
the foyer, two pairs of Doric columns
indicate the vestibules leading to

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WALKING TOUR

The drawn out tears of the
occupation

From the Phoney War to the Lib-
eration, the residents of Brussels
experienced some very difficult
years. Their dark experience was
marked by deportations, rationing,
humiliation, fear and collaboration –
but they also demonstrated soli-
darity, courage, resourcefulness
and resistance on a daily basis. Dis-
cover our capital on German time
until the chimes of Liberty sound!

Saturday at 10h00
(duraction: 2.5 hours)
starting point: in front of the
Théâtre Royal du Parc/
Parktheater, Rue de la Loi/
Wetstraat 3, Brussels –
map Centre O 3

1-5 (Parc/Park/Arts-Loi/
Kunst-Wet),
2-6 (Arts-Loi/Kunst-Wet)
92-94 (Parc/Park)
bookings are essential. Call
02/673.18.35 (from Monday to
Friday, 10h00 to 17h00). Up to
25 people per walking tour.

In French only.
In cooperation with
Bus Bavard.
Former Headquarters of the Société Générale de Belgique – BNP Paribas Fortis

Rue Royale/Koningsstraat 20 – Brussels

- Sun only from 10h00 to 18h00 (last admission at 17h00)
- access only permitted on guided tours (25 people per group)

Installed from the outset in a prestigious neighbourhood, close to the country’s official institutions, the Société Générale des Pays-Bas pour favoriser l’Industrie nationale (General Company of the Netherlands to Support the Development of Commerce and Industry) established its headquarters on the then Rue de la Montagne du Parc/Hofberg in 1822. The bank, a forerunner of the Société Générale de Belgique and today’s BNP Paribas Fortis, acquired a first building on the Rue Royale/Koningsstraat around 1904. In 1922, the institution added other adjacent buildings to its property portfolio. The architectural complex was entirely redesigned and renovated in 1972, but in accordance with town planning rules set down in the 18th century. Inside, a number of elegant drawing rooms evoke the atmosphere of the time. For example, the Salle de Lorraine/Lotharingenzaal features two tapestries with the coats of arms of Emperor Francis Stephen of Lorraine and his wife Empress Maria Theresa of Austria, while the Galerie des Tapisseries/Tapijten-galerij is decorated with a series of tapestries, woven between 1742 and 1763, in the workshop of the Van der Borcht brothers, depicting episodes in the life of Moses. Finally, the Salle des Rois/Koningszaal owes its name to the portraits of the two successive monarchs of our regions who adorn its walls: William I and Albert II. During the First World War, the National Relief and Food Committee met on the premises, under the chairmanship of Émile Francqui, director of the Société Générale de Belgique and Herbert Hoover, future President of the United States.

Guided tours regularly (French/Dutch) on Sunday (last admission at 17h00). In cooperation with Itinéraires, sur les Sentiers de l’Histoire and Klare Lijn.

Please note: on Saturday and Sunday from 12h00 to 19h00, you can also discover the Master Architect of Brussels-Capital Region exhibition, organised on the occasion of the end of his mandate, in the former banking hall of the Ravenstein branch of BNP Paribas Fortis (Rue Ravenstein/Ravensteinstraat 29, Brussels). Exceptionally, the vault, designed in the 1970s by Jules Wabbes, one of the greatest Belgian post-war designers, will be open to the public. This space, testament to the designer’s work, talent and expertise, underlines the importance BNP Paribas Fortis places on cultural heritage.

Imposing staircases. One, red-carpeted, staircase leads to the Senate, the gold-panelled amphitheatre of which was designed by architect Tilman-François Suys. The other, green-carpeted, staircase leads to the Chamber of Representatives, the amphitheatre of which, destroyed by a fire in 1883, was rebuilt by the architect H. Beyaert. The niches of both vestibules contain statues on pedestals depicting, on the Senate side, Pépin de Herstal, Thierry d’Alsace and Baudouin, Count of Flanders and, on the Chamber of Representatives side, John I of Brabant, Philip the Good and Charles V, Holy Roman Emperor. The reminder of national glories continues with a tableau by Louis Gallait painted on the walls of the Senate amphitheatre, depicting fifteen figures against a golden background.

Booklet enabling visitors to follow a self-guided tour along a marked route, dotted with explanatory panels. In addition to the standard explanations, there will be a particular focus on the theme of “The Parliament during the Great War (1914-1918)”. 
**WALKING TOUR**

**Ink, pen and nice paper: writers in Brussels**

Since the 19th century in particular, Brussels has experienced an intense literary activity. The city has been host – and, what’s more, continues to attract – many Belgian and foreign writers. Their perspective allows us to rediscover the capital in an unexpected way, through dreamy, sometimes surprised, eyes. From Lord Byron to Charlotte Brontë as well as Victor Hugo, you will follow in the footsteps of these writers who tell the story with their pens, in their own way, of the life of the city.

**Saturday and Sunday at 11h00 and 14h30 (duration: 2 hours)**

**starting point:** at the corner of place des Palais/Paleizenplein and rue Ducale/Hertogsstraat, Brussels – map Centre N-O 3-4

**bookings are essential. Call 02/563.61.53 (from Monday to Friday, 9h00 to 13h00). Up to 25 people per walking tour.**

In French only.

In cooperation with **Arkadia**.

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**WALKING TOUR**

**In the footsteps of great men... and women!**

Rediscover the city by lingering over the traces left by the major figures of our history: artists, scientists, politicians, kings, heroes... A statue, a monument, a street name, a commemorative plaque, all invite you to make them live again. From Charles V, Holy Roman Emperor to the Lumière brothers; from Lucie de Brouckère to Gabrielle Petit; from Marie Gevers to Mozart and many others: a superb gallery of portraits!

**Sunday only at 10h30 and 14h30 (duration: 2.5 hours)**

**starting point:** at the foot of the statue of Leopold II on horseback, Place du Trône/Troonplaats, Brussels – map Centre O 4

**bookings are essential. Call 02/673.18.35 (from Monday to Friday, 9h00 to 13h00). Up to 25 people per walking tour.**

In French only.

In cooperation with **Bus Bavard**.

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**PALACE OF THE ACADEMIES**

*Rue Ducale/
Hertogsstraat 1 – Brussels*

- Sun only from 10h00 to 18h00
- access only permitted on guided tours (25 people per group)
- 38-54-71 (Ducale/Hertog)

The Palace of the Academies was built between 1823 and 1828 for the Prince of Orange, who lived there until the Belgian Revolution in 1830. Following this event, the building was sequestered for a period of twelve years. Offered, in 1853, to the future King Leopold II, who never lived there, it was converted and, between 1862 and 1876, housed the Museum of Contemporary Art. The Royal Academy of Science, Humanities and Fine Arts and the French-language Royal Academy of Medicine were subsequently installed in the palace. The Royal Academy of French Language and Literature, the Royal Flemish Academy of Belgium for Science and the Arts and the Dutch-language Royal Academy for Medicine joined them during the 20th century. Designed by architect Charles Vander Straeten, the neo-classical style palace was decorated and laid out by Tilman-François Suys. It retains a number of beautiful salons with precious inlaid wooden floors as well as a great hall of spectacular dimensions, called the throne room or ballroom. Like in the Grand Vestibule or Grand Staircase, busts of artists and scientists adorn the space. You will find marble effigies of painters Louis Gallait, François-Joseph Navez and Eugène Verboeckhoven, as well as effigies of sculptor Guillaume Geefs, of Minister Count Cobenzl, Mercator or Prince Charles de Ligne. Portraits of Empress Maria Theresa, King William I and Belgian monarchs also adorn the salons. (Listed 10/10/2001)

Guided tours regularly (French/Dutch) on Sunday. In cooperation with **Arkadia, Bus Bavard, La Fonderie and Korei**.
Open Monumentendag Vlaanderen is een initiatief van:

In samenwerking met:

Ontdek het hele programma:

openmonumentdag #omd2014
FORMER STUDIO OF MARCEL HASTIR
Rue du Commerce/Handelstraat 51
Brussels-Extensions

Sat and Sun from 10h00 to 18h00
access only permitted on guided tours (20 people per group)
2-6 (Trône/Troon)
22 (Béliard)

The building that houses the studio of the painter Marcel Hastir was, originally, an elegant town house, built in 1860, while the Leopold quarter was rapidly expanding; the nearby Luxembourg railway station had only opened in 1855. Polite society gradually began to colonise the new quarter, keenly attending classes of dance, fencing and gymastics given in the rear extension which was attached to the house around 1900. In 1927, the Belgian section of the Theosophical Society acquired and moved into the building. Nothing has changed in the studio of painter Marcel Hastir who created his artworks on the premises from 1935 onwards. During the Second World War, the artist offered asylum to young people in danger, under cover of a school of drawing and painting, allowed the printing of anti-Nazi leaflets and produced false papers to save lives. Saved from demolition at the eleventh hour and preserved as it was since the death of the master painter in 2011, the studio continues, under the auspices of a foundation, to organise intimate concerts and conferences.

Guided tours regularly (French/Dutch).
Exhibitions of the works of Marcel Hastir.

EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT
Rue Wiertz/Wiertzstraat 60, Visitors Entrance – Brussels-Extensions
Sat and Sun from 10h00 to 18h00
access only permitted on guided tours (25 people per group)
1-5 (Maelbeek/Maalbeek)
2-6 (Trône/Troon)
12-21-22-27-34-38-64-80 (Luxembourg/Luxemburg)

The enormous glass ocean liner that houses the European Parliament is situated in the Leopold quarter in Brussels, behind the old station on Place du Luxembourg/Luxemburg-plein. It consists of a high, round-domed central section, nicknamed “Caprice des Dieux”, which contains a 850-seat assembly chamber known as Spaak, after the former Belgian Minister of Foreign Affairs, Paul-Henri Spaak, one of Europe’s founding fathers. It was in this quarter that the European Parliament was installed in the 1990s, where heads of state are often received and where laws are voted on that will subsequently be applied in all member states. The seat of the European Parliament is located in Strasbourg, which is where most of the plenary sessions are held. However, since the majority of the institutions are situated in Brussels, it was decided that that is where the working buildings for the Parliament should be built, which have changed as new members have joined the European Union. The Altiero Spinelli building was constructed between 1991 and 1998 to house, among other things, the offices of the MEPs and political groups. It has a surface area of 286,000 m² and is divided into two fifteen-storey wings, between the Paul-Henri Spaak building and the Brussels-Luxembourg railway station. In 2004, when the European Union expanded with ten new member countries, two other buildings were constructed, fronting Rue de Trèves/Trierstraat, adjoining the old railway station: the József Antall building and the Willy Brandt building, which is home to the Parlamentarium, the European Parliament visitor centre. They are connected, on level 3 (main level where the assembly chamber and circulation areas are situated) to the oldest buildings via a circular walkway that runs over Esplanade Solidarność.


Notice boards and information sessions on the future House of European History.
37. **HORTA-LAMBEAUX PAVILION/TEMPLE OF HUMAN PASSIONS**

*Parc du Cinquantenaire/Jubelpark – Brussels-Extensions*

- Sat and Sun from 10h00 to 16h00
- 1-5 (Schuman)
- 12-21-36-60-79 (Schuman)

A few metres from the mosque that occupies one of the corners of the Parc du Cinquantenaire/Jubelpark, there is a pavilion designed by Victor Horta as a “tempietto” in the classical style. Positioned on a small, grass-covered hilltop, the little monument, owned by the Belgian State, was built between 1891 and 1897 to house a stunning Carrara marble relief created by sculptor Jef Lambeaux. When the artist presented a full-size cardboard mock-up of his design at the three-yearly Salon in Ghent, the work provoked much controversy within the Catholic press. The project nevertheless went ahead and today, still, the single room, with its mosaic tiled floor and walls covered in Euville white stones and panels of yellow Sienna marble, serves as a backdrop for a relief measuring 12 m long and 8 m high, composed of seventeen blocks of Carrara marble. It represents humanity’s pleasures and sins overseen by Death, flanked, on the left, by the Graces and, on the right, by the Legions of Hell with, on the extreme right, Christ on the cross accompanied by God the Father and the three Fates. On the lower register, Motherhood, Seduction, Suicide, the Three Ages of Humanity and, finally, Murder or Cain and Abel are depicted one after the other. On the middle register appears Debauchery, Joy or a Bacchanaal, Rape, War and, finally, Remorse or Adam and Eve. A horizontal reading shows Humanity divided between the feminine, synonymous with pleasure, on the left, and the masculine, associated with agony, on the right, meeting dramatically in the centre in Suicide, Rape and Death.

The structure has only recently been renovated under the supervision of Beliris in cooperation with the Belgian Building Authority. The works, which began in 2013, consisted of cleaning, restoring and protecting the facades and interior walls, replacing the roof, treating the yellow marble plaques, restoring the mosaic tiled floor and repairing the access steps.

*(Listed 18/11/1976)*

First opening of the pavilion to the public after a year of restoration work.

**Presentation of the project and the restoration techniques used, Saturday and Sunday from 10h00 to 12h00 and from 13h00 to 15h00 (French/Dutch). In cooperation with Beliris and the Belgian Building Authority.**

38. **ROYAL MILITARY SCHOOL (ÉCOLE ROYALE MILITAIRE/KONINKLIJKE MILITAIRE SCHOOL)**

*Avenue de la Renaissance/Renaissancelaan 30*

*Brussels -Extensions*

- Sun only from 10h00 to 18h00
- 1-5 (Merode)
- 81 (Merode)
- 61 (Chevalerie/Ridderschap), 22-27-80 (Merode)

King Leopold I had always been a great admirer of France’s École Polytechnique. In 1834, he requested Lieutenant-Colonel Jean-Jacques Édouard Chapellié to establish an institution to train Belgian officers. The military school was born. Initially situated close to the Porte de Namur/Naamsepoort, then at La Cambre Abbey, it was rehoused in a new complex designed by architect Henri Maquet in 1909, on the edges of the Parc du Cinquantenaire/Jubelpark and its exhibition palaces. The architect chose an elegant and imposing neo-classical style which illustrates the enthusiasm of the time as well as the stylistic choice made by King Leopold II for the capital’s architectural decorations. Scientific instruments and classes (electricity, telegraphy, telephony, etc.) illustrate the modern nature of the establishment.
Before the First World War, twenty countries had sent their hopefuls to the Military School to turn them into worthy officers. The enrolment of Princes Leopold and Charles, son of King Albert I, who himself was a former graduate of the Military School, helped the institution to get back on its feet after the war. Princes Philippe, Laurent and Amedeo followed the example of their forebears. (Listed 23/03/1994)

Guided tours, Sunday at 10h00, 11h00, 12h00, 14h00, 15h00, 16h00 and 17h00 (French) and at 10h30, 11h30, 12h30, 14h30, 15h30, 16h30 and 17h30 (Dutch). In cooperation with Arkadia and Korei.

However, IRPA is more than just a collection of photographs. Its building, occupied by the institute since 1962, was specially designed by architect Charles Rimande for the documentation, conservation, restoration and study of works of art. The different floors are connected to each other by an extraordinary spiral staircase. This staircase gives access to the laboratories, the conservation workshops, the photographic studios, the Centre for the Study of Flemish Primitives and the information centre. IRPA restorers have been working to restore the "Mystic Lamb" since 2012. (Listed 29/11/2007)
ROYAL ARMY AND MILITARY HISTORY MUSEUM

Parc du Cinquantenaire/Jubelpark 3
Brussels-Extensions

Sat and Sun from 10h00 to 18h00
admission only free to the permanent collections

M 1-5 (Merode)
B 81 (Merode)
B 61 (Chevalerie/Ridderschap), 22-27-80 (Merode)

Founded in 1910, the Royal Army and Military History Museum was installed at Cinquantenaire/Jubelpark in 1923. This majestic site was the perfect location for a museum that retraces the international military history of the country. The core of the collection was started by Officer Louis Leconte. Originally comprising some 900 pieces, bequests and donations quickly swelled the museum’s collections, which was soon home to magnificent sets of armour, uniforms, weapons and military vehicles from all periods and countries, from the Middle Ages up to the two world wars. Certain displays feature objects that once belonged to famous figures and the monarchs of our dynasty, whether decorations, uniforms or personal items.

The museum also offers temporary exhibitions and countless, general interest activities as well as an exceptional view over the European capital. (Listed 29/06/1984)

Starting point for the bus tour “Memories of stone” (see box opposite).

Exhibition “14-18, it’s our history” organised as part of the commemorations of the centenary of the Great War, in partnership with the Museum of Europe (paid admission).

BUS TOUR

Memories of stone

What is a commemorative monument? Who build them? What style do you use: traditional or modern? How do you finance it? This bus tour will introduce you to a number of monuments commemorating the Great War, to remind you that Brussels is not a frozen city: it speaks to us through its statues and its buildings; through its streets on which we travel and live. It will recount the events, names and anecdotes and will, in this way, evoke the evolution of our society, daily life during and after 14-18… Discover (or rediscover) Brussels though a new pair of eyes.

Saturday and Sunday at 9h30 and 13h30 (French) and at 10h00 and 14h00 (Dutch) (duration: 3 hours)


1-5 (Merode)
B 81 (Merode)
B 61 (Chevalerie/Ridderschap), 22-27-80 (Merode)

bookings are essential. Call 0499/21.39.85 or email eguides.expo@gmail.com. Up to 25 people per bus tour.

In cooperation with E-guides and the Royal Museum of the Armed Forces and of Military History.
Originally, Parc du Cinquantenaire/Jubelpark covered an area of just 12 hectares and was developed as part of the major projects to extend and improve Brussels masterminded by Victor Besme, under the direction of King Leopold II. In 1888, the city decided to annex the adjacent land, still uncultivated, in order to increase the area of the park to 30 hectares. The development, designed by Gédéon Bordiau, consisted of a French-style formal flower garden and an English-style landscape garden which were converted into a vegetable garden during the war. It constitutes the perfect backdrop of greenery for the imposing complex built to celebrate Belgium’s fiftieth anniversary which, today, houses a museum of art and history, a military museum and an automobile museum.

In 1897, the Cinquantenaire/Jubelpark site was put to good use for the Universal Exhibition. The site was connected to the second hub of the event, the colonial section in Tervueren, by an impressive avenue which had been planned for some time. The festive atmosphere of the event captured the attention of all of Europe between 10 May and 8 October. Until 1930-1934, the park was the setting for a large number of national celebrations, such as Belgium’s centenary, commercial events, cycling and equestrian races, car exhibitions and air shows. Today, it serves as the starting point for the 20 kilometres of Brussels race and hosts numerous other events.

In French only.

Memory of war in Schaerbeek/Schaarbeek and Evere

The monuments evoke resistance, the desire to preserve fundamental freedoms. They are the link between the past and the present. Brussels, the centre of European institutions, has an important role to play in the commemoration: it reminds us that the European project was a reaction to these two world wars and their millions of victims. This bicycle tour will pass through the European quarter before heading towards the Schaerbeek and Brussels-City cemeteries, stopping along the way in front of the numerous monuments associated with the memory of these conflicts.

- Saturday and Sunday at 14h30 (duration: 3.5 hours)
- starting point: at the entrance gate (Merode) of the parc Cinquantenaire/Jubelpark, Etterbeek – map K 9
- 1-5 (Merode)
- 81 (Merode)
- 22-27-80 (Merode)
- bookings are essential. Call 02/502.73.55 (from Monday to Friday, 10h00 to 18h00). Up to 20 people per bicycle tour. Don’t forget to bring your bicycle. Bicycle rental not available on site.

In French only.

In cooperation with Pro Velo.
In the 1920s, expeditions along the banks of the Nile, led by Professor Jean Capart, enabled the establishment of the section of antiquities with the addition of almost 11,000 items from ancient Egypt. The giant sculpture of the Tuna God, the pride of the Department of Non-European Civilizations, was brought back from Easter Island in 1935 by the Belgian training vessel Mercator. During the war, the pieces were put away for safekeeping. Since then, further acquisitions and donations are continuing to inject life into the collections. (Listed 22/04/2004)

The huge buildings that are home to, among other things, the Cinquantenaire Museum (Royal Museums of Art and History) were constructed at the instigation of King Leopold II as a fitting commemoration of Belgium’s 50th anniversary. The “Nervii” wing contains extensive collections covering the artistic history of the country from Prehistoric times up to the 20th century. These collections come from multiple sources. Between the 15th and the 17th centuries, the Dukes of Burgundy and the Habsburgs had the tradition of displaying diplomatic gifts as well as acquisitions or curiosities in the Arsenal. Certain items were destroyed, others ended up in Vienna, while the rest formed the core of a collection which, as it was added to, formed the Museum of Ancient Weapons, Armour, Art Objects and Coins, created in 1835. It expanded greatly as a result of significant donations, such as those from Gustave Hagemans in 1861 and from Émile de Meester de Ravestein in 1874.

In French only.

In cooperation with Bus Bavard.
43. Map J 10

INTEGRATED POLICE MUSEUM

Avenue de la Force aérienne/
Luchtmachtlaan 33 – Étterbeek

Sat and Sun from 10h00 to 18h00
25-94 (VUB)
95 (Buedts)

The Police Museum occupies the buildings of the “Central Commission for Expertise” of the Belgian army, tasked, on the eve of the Great War, with manufacturing and inspecting equipment for soldiers. This is the reason for the presence of industrial type hangars behind the beautiful 1903 Flemish neo-Renaissance façade. The museum’s collections come from Belgium’s various police forces prior to the 1998 reform (gendarmerie, judicial police, etc.), but also showcase the work of the federal police and current local police forces. The museum contains such varied objects as the guillotine of the court district of Brussels as well as the gendarmerie’s first Porsche.

WALKING TOUR

Exploring a surprising neighbourhood: the Saint-Michel/Sint-Michiel quarter

From Square Léopold II/Leopold II-plein to the group of Akarova sculptures, passing by the home studio of the Symbolist painter Émile Fabry, Tom Frantzen’s monument to the Rwandan genocide, and avenue Vandendriessche/Vandendriesschelaan where the great figure of Belgian Egyptology, Jean Capart, will be brought to mind, this walk will bring you through the Saint-Michel/Sint-Michiel quarter.

Saturday and Sunday at 10h00 and 15h00 (French/Dutch). Please note that bookings are essential. Please email cg.cgpr.museum@police.belgium.eu.

ACTIVITY

The Belgian Genealogical and Heraldic Office is opening its doors to you!

Founded in 1942, the Belgian Genealogical and Heraldic Office (OGHB) today has around one thousand members interested in genealogy and/or heraldry. Their field of interest covers all regions in Belgium. The objective of this association is to make documents, books, journals and archives, specific to the study of families, as well as auxiliary sciences of history, such as genealogy, heraldry, sigillography, etc., available to researchers, including in particular 250,000 birth, marriage and death notices.

The “Heritage Days” will offer the opportunity to learn about this association established in the premises of the municipal council of Woluwe-Saint-Pierre/Sint-Pieters-Woluwe.

Saturday only from 9h30 to 12h15

Town Hall of Woluwe-Saint-Pierre/Sint-Pieters-Woluwe, avenue Charles Thielemans/Charles Thielemanslaan 93, Woluwe-Saint-Pierre/Sint-Pieters-Woluwe – map M 9

Guided tour of the building and the square within the barracks quarter, Saturday and Sunday at 11h00 and 15h00 (French/Dutch). Please note that bookings are essential. Please email cg.cgpr.museum@police.belgium.eu.

39-44 (Léopold II/Leopold II)
42 (Fabry)
WOLUWE-SAINT-LAMBERT/ SINT-LAMBRECHTS-WOLUWE MUNICIPAL MUSEUM

Rue de la Charrette/Karrestraat 40
Woluwe-Saint-Lambert/
Sint-Lambrechts-Woluwe

Sat and Sun from 10h00 to 18h00
27-29 (Verheyleweghen)
The municipal museum occupies a charming private house on Rue de la Charrette/Karrestraat on the slopes of the former hamlet of Roodebeek. The house was originally owned by Émile Devos, a Brussels native of independent means who settled in Woluwe in 1886. He constructed a house there that was expanded in four phases, between 1893 and 1925. The exterior is reminiscent of rural Brabant architecture with its picturesque stepped gables. Émile Devos decorated the interior with panelling and covered the walls with a remarkable collection of ceramic tiles from Makkum (a small town in the Dutch province of Friesland), very similar to those that were once produced in Delft. After the Second World War, the Devos property was joined with that belonging to painter Constant Montald, a major figure in Idealism. The complex fell to the municipality which decided, in accordance with the wishes of Mrs Devos, to turn it into a museum which opened its doors in 1950. From 1984 onwards, the municipal museum experienced a period of revival. As well as numerous exhibitions and publications devoted to the past of Woluwe-Saint-Lambert/Sint-Lambrechts-Woluwe, the museum’s managers also developed a documentation centre on the history of the municipality, intended to preserve and publicise accounts of local collective memory. (Listed 01/04/2010)

Exhibition of the works of Woluwe-Saint-Lambert/Sint-Lambrechts-Woluwe artists mentioned during the bus tour “History and memory in Woluwe-Saint-Lambert/Sint-Lambrechts-Woluwe”.

Starting point for the bus tour “History and memory in Woluwe-Saint-Lambert/Sint-Lambrechts-Woluwe” (see box opposite).

BUS TOUR

History and memory in Woluwe-Saint-Lambert/ Sint-Lambrechts-Woluwe

This bus tour will immerse you in the history of Woluwe-Saint-Lambert/Sint-Lambrechts-Woluwe. Starting from the municipal museum (Roodebeek Park), it will present a selection of buildings that witnessed significant events of local history and played host to some notable figures and artists: Constant Montald, Henri-Victor Wolvens, Victor Gilson, Franz de Haas-Teichen, Paule Bisman, Paul Cauchie, Armand Paulis, Georges Rency, E-P Jacobs, Hergé, Oscar Jespers, Eugène Caneel... Accounts of the First and Second World Wars will be evoked through the names of the streets travelled and the buildings (such as the Royal Institute for the Deaf and Dumb) and sites (Square de Meudon/Meudonplein, Georges Henri Park, Place de Mai/Meiplein, etc.)

Saturday only at 10h00, 13h30 and 15h30 (French/Dutch)
duration: 1.5 hours


bookings are essential by 19 September at 16h00.
Call 02/761.27.78 (from Monday to Friday, 9h00 to 16h00)
or email v.latteur@woluwe1200.be. Up to 40 people per tour.

In cooperation with the Heritage Protection Department of the municipality of Woluwe-Saint-Lambert/Sint-Lambrechts-Woluwe and Itinéraires, sur les Sentiers de l'Histoire.
In 2011, a new magazine was added to the already-long list of publications devoted to our beautiful region: *Bruxelles Patrimoines*. Through this magazine, the Region wants to present the multiple aspects of the region’s heritage as incorporated into planning.

These publications are on sale in major bookshops (please note that several titles are currently out of print).

The Department of Monuments and Sites also publishes various free publications. A list of such publications is available at the website www.monument.irisnet.be
Car Free Sunday

Brussels-Capital Region is once again dedicating its 160 square kilometres to soft mobility: modes of transport that are sustainable. On 21 September, it’s your chance to try out another way of getting around. With free travel from STIB, it’s the perfect opportunity to test the complementarity between various modes of transport: bus, metro, walking, rollerblading, cycling… The car free day is intended to change mindsets and start a debate on mobility in urban areas.

In addition to Heritage Days, numerous activities and events will be organised throughout the city: a “bicycle” themed village in the city centre; numerous walking and bicycle tours; Bruxelles-Champêtre... A Brussels-Capital Region initiative, “My village in the city”, will enable you to take advantage of a number of leisure sites and sustainable development/mobility-related activities in several Brussels municipalities.

It will be an activity-packed day and the perfect opportunity to make a visit with family or friends to a Brussels with fewer cars, less noise and reduced pollution!

How it works

Car Free Sunday applies to everybody, except for public transport, taxis, buses, the emergency services and public utility vehicles. However, for safety reasons, the speed limit is restricted to 30 km/h.

Times during which the region will be closed to traffic: 09h00 to 19h00. In certain neighbourhoods, road closures may continue beyond these times due to activities or festivals taking place. The tunnels will be reopened on a gradual basis.

Please note that the rules of the road will still apply. Don’t forget that certain vehicles will be permitted to travel around in the car free area on the day. We ask that you respect other road users whatever transport you use. For safety reasons, pedestrians, rollerbladers and cyclists may not, under any circumstances, use the tunnels!

For certain reasons (special deliveries, travel for medical reasons), a circulation permit, valid for the entire region, may be granted. Any such permit is only valid for a single vehicle for the reason indicated on the pass.

For Brussels residents, permits must be requested from the municipal authorities of your place of residence. For persons living outside the region, permits must be requested from the municipal authorities of the area you are travelling to.

Would you like to know more?
Visit the website www.semainedelamobilite.iris-net.be where the full programme will be available from the start of September!
Heritage Days have been organised in Belgium since 1989.

Attracting thousands of visitors every year, these Days are now organised in the 49 state signatories to the European Cultural Convention, under the name European Heritage Days.

All across Europe, during weekends in September, the European Heritage Days open the doors of numerous sites and monuments, many of which are usually closed to the public, enabling European citizens to discover and learn about their shared cultural heritage, while encouraging them to take an active role in preserving and developing it for existing and future generations.

Information on European Heritage Days in other countries is available at the website: www.europeanheritagedays.com
With 44 carefully chosen subjects, a timeline, a map, and a lots of interesting facts, all presented in a light and witty style, this unusual book about the history of Brussels will be enjoyed by all readers aged 10 to 110. A great gift for others... and for yourself!

Already available in French and in Dutch, and available in English from September.
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FIND THE FLAG!

Will you be out and about during Heritage Days? Do you enjoy taking pictures? If so, take part in our competition: Find the Flag! Each building or location involved in the event will display the blue European Heritage Days flag. Take pictures of yourself or your friends, in which the building and the flag are clearly visible, and send them to jdp-omd@sprb.irisnet.be, mentioning your name, full address and the building/location where they were taken.

The photos will be published during the weekend and the days following it on our Facebook page and on Pinterest. The first 50 shots sent will receive a little gift!

Facebook (Bruxelles Patrimoines)  Pinterest (jd pompom)  Twitter (@jd pompom)
Since 1998, Brussels-Capital Region has been participating in the International Monuments Photographic Experience. Started by Catalonia in 1992, as part of European Heritage Days, the purpose of this project is to develop a personal creative approach to the exploration of architectural heritage in young people, via photography. Some forty European countries are currently taking part.
Photographic Experience

Théo COLLIGNON  
Johan METZGER

Rebecca KATAJISTO  
Sebastian VAN DUN
The competition is aimed at all Brussels-based schools, irrespective of year or discipline. The principle behind the International Monuments Photographic Experience is simple: over several weeks, students photograph one or more monuments or sites of heritage value.

The best shots will be chosen by a jury and displayed, during the Heritage Days, in all countries participating in the project.

Exhibition with free admission running from 1 September until 30 November 2014, every day from 10h00 to 18h00, at Halles Saint-Géry, Place Saint-Géry/Sint-Goriksplein, Brussels.

Organisation: Department of Monuments and Sites of the Brussels-Capital Region
Brussels
1000 years of history!

AN EXHIBITION FOR CHILDREN FROM 10 TO 110

HALLES SAINT-GÉRY Brussels
Everyday | 10 am → 6 pm | Free admission
Alfred Bastien is associated with the mill house while Léon Houyoux and Désiré Haine set up their studio in the small gatehouse, opposite the current Arts Centre. Other artists included Jean Degreef, who lived in the attic of the Savoy House, Jean Laudy and René Stevens, who founded the League of Friends of the Sonian Forest, Adolphe Keller, Louis Clesse as well as Auguste Oleffe, the only Fauvist in this group of artists who were more often associated with the landscape schools of Tervueren or Barbizon. (Listed 16/11/1965)

Guided tours of the history of the site, Saturday and Sunday at 11h00, 12h00, 13h00, 14h00, 15h00 and 16h00 (French) and at 11h30, 12h30, 13h30, 14h30, 15h30 and 16h30 (Dutch). Meeting point of the Centre d’art du Rouge-Cloître/Kunstcentrum van het Rood-Klooster.

Exhibition “A Sunday at Red Cloister”.

In cooperation with the Education Department of the Red Cloister Arts Centre.

The Red Cloister Priory was founded by hermits who settled in the Sonian Forest and built cells and a chapel which was consecrated in 1369. The Dukes of Brabant, then the Princes of Burgundy and their successors were generous benefactors of the priory. The famous painter Hugo van der Goes was received as a lay monk in 1478 and died there in 1482. Acquired by the State in 1910, all that remained of the former priory was an outer wall from the 15th century, the mill house dating from 1740, a gatehouse and one complete wing of the former cloister, redeveloped at the end of the 17th century. Thanks to its forested, pastoral setting, the site has always attracted large numbers of visitors. In 1884, an open-air cafe was opened in the mill house and, in 1894, La Laiterie opened its doors. In 1902, the former priory quarters were even converted into a restaurant! In the early 20th century, a number of visionary painters settled in certain buildings in the monastery complex.
Ixelles Cemetery contains many noteworthy monuments, such as that created by Victor Horta for the Solvay family, those for General Boulanger; the writer, Charles De Coster; painters Antoine Wiertz and Marcel Broodthaers; the musician Eugène Ysaÿe, as well as those for the architects themselves, Victor Horta, Paul Sain tenoy, etc.

Guided tours with an emphasis on commemorative monuments and monuments associated with the war, Saturday and Sunday at 14h00 (French) en at 10h30 (Dutch) (duration: 1.5 to 2 hours). In cooperation with Epitaaf.

Activity “Words and stories at Ixelles/Elsene Cemetery” (see box opposite).

Ixelles/Elsene's second municipal cemetery, designed by architects Edmond Le Graive and Louis Coenraets, was opened in 1877 at Chaussée de Boondael/Boondaalse Steenweg. The two architects arranged the layout radiating out from a roundabout planted with cypress trees; it is connected to the town by a tree-lined avenue, designed as a reminder of the ancient Via Appia. When the cemetery was extended (it now covers 12 hectares), a second roundabout, called the “soldiers’ roundabout” was added to this configuration, at the centre of which can be found the Altar of the Martyrs commemorating all civilian victims. This circle dominates the lawn of honour, inaugurated in 1923, where soldiers from the two wars, both Belgian and foreign, are buried. Four sentinels, the work of Charles Samuel, Marcel Rau, Isidore De Rudder and Jules Herbays, watch over the lines of white headstones which stand out from the trimmed yew hedgerows.

Guided tours in French sign language, Saturday at 10h00 and Sunday at 16h00. In cooperation with the association Arts et Culture.

Starting point for walking tour “In the footsteps of the memorial sites in Ixelles/Elsene to the two wars” (see box opposite).
Activity

Words and stories at Ixelles/Elsene cemetery

A shrine and place of tribute to the disappeared, both near and far, Ixelles/Elsene cemetery is also a vast territory of collective memory. The soldiers roundabout, which encircles the altar to the civilian martyrs and dominates the war memorial lawn, is the ideal place to remember, in a chorus of voices, the First World War. Students from the “arts of the spoken word” department of the Académie de Musique d’Ixelles will recount stories and witness accounts, while the association Epitaaf will focus on the funerary heritage.

- Saturday and Sunday at 14h00 (duration: 1.5 hours)
- main entrance to Ixelles/Elsene cemetery, Chaussée de Boondael/Boondaalsesteenweg 478, Ixelles/Elsene – map J 11
- 71-95 (Cimetière d’Ixelles/Begraafplaats van Elsene)

The brochure La mémoire de la Première Guerre mondiale (Memory of the First World War) is available at the starting point.

In French only.

In cooperation with the Urban Planning and Heritage Department of Ixelles/Elsene Municipality, the Académie de Musique d’Ixelles and Epitaaf.

Walking tour

In the footsteps of the memorial sites in Ixelles/Elsene to the two wars

Every day, we pass in front of a statue, a commemorative plaque or a monument without always taking the time to find out about the events with which they are associated. Brussels has not forgotten its resistance fighters, be they civilian or soldier. Take a stroll through the University Quarter of Brussels and the surrounding area along this route devoted to the memory of these heroes.

- Saturday and Sunday at 11h00 and 14h30 (duration: 2 hours)
- starting point: in front of the entrance to Ixelles/Elsene cemetery, Chaussée de Boondael/Boondaalsesteenweg 478, Ixelles/Elsene – map J 11
- 71-95 (Cimetière d’Ixelles/Begraafplaats van Elsene)

Bookings are essential. Call 02/563.61.53 (from Monday to Friday, 9h00 to 13h00). Up to 25 people per walking tour.

In French only.

In cooperation with Arkadia.

Monument to the pilots and balloonists killed during the War

Avenue Fr. Roosevelt/Franklin Rooseveltlaan

This monument, erected on the initiative of the Belgian Aero Club, was inaugurated in 1926 in the presence of King Albert I. It was initially situated at Porte Louise/Louizapoort and was only moved to its current position at the entrance to Avenue Franklin Roosevelt/Franklin Rooseveltlaan in 1972. Unlike many other commemorative monuments, the artist was given full creative freedom by the commissioning patron. Pierre De Soete thereby designed a new and original-themed work: a winged woman, embodying the motherland, grasps the corpse of a soldier killed on the field of honour and carries him to heaven to glorify his hero’s soul. The two figures are placed on a tall blue stone pedestal in the shape of an obelisk, designed by architect Jules Brunfaut.
At the beginning of the 13th century, the Duke of Brabant, Henry I, promoted the creation of an abbey of women affiliated with the Cistercian Order (around 1232). Generous donations enabled both the abbey’s estate and architectural complex to be continuously expanded, with 41 abbesses serving over a period of almost 600 years. The church dates from the 14th century. The abbey underwent a sudden change in use with the French Revolution, when it was transformed into a military hospital. It was later used as a boarding school for girls, then a cotton factory, before catering for the sick and infirm and becoming a poorhouse. Between 1874 and 1909, the entire complex – including the church and the abbey’s 18th century buildings – served as the venue for a military school which even installed a gymnasium and games room in the nave. The Germans occupied the site during the First World War, remaining billeted there for so many months that the building was left in ruins after their departure. Restoration works were begun around 1921. The church was re-consecrated, the Military Cartographic Institute, which became the National Geographic Institute, held onto certain buildings and Henry Van de Velde soon received permission to open an Institut supérieur des Arts décoratifs (Higher Institute of Decorative Arts – today the École Nationale Supérieure des Arts Visuels) in the main abbey building. (Listed 30/06/1953 and 06/05/1993)

Commentary on the recently restored Walker organ, Saturday and Sunday from 13h00 to 18h00 (French/Dutch). In cooperation with Organum Novum.

Guided tours in French sign language, Saturday and Sunday at 13h30. In cooperation with the association Arts et Culture.

1930 saw the birth in Belgium of the INR, the National Broadcasting Institute. In order to cater for the technical requirements of this new means of communication, a contemporary style building was designed in 1933 by Belgian architect Joseph Diongre. For one of the first radio houses in Europe, a veritable “factory of sounds”, he chose the Streamline Moderne style and cooperated with specialised engineers. From its inception, INR would continuously broadcast from 06h45 to 24h00 and established a reputation, in Europe, for excellence and an avant-garde style. It was here that the first news programme on Belgian television was broadcast in 1953. Radiodiffusion Télévision Belge, which became RTB in 1960, left the building in 1974 due to a lack of space. A number of cultural institutions then occupied the building until its closure in 1994. After some uncertainty, it was decided to renovate the building and turn it into a cultural hub. In 2002,
the Flagey was opened by the King as a venue dedicated to music, cinema and culture in the widest sense. Today, the building is home to the radio station FM Brussel, the daily newspaper Brussel Deze Week and TV Brussel. Studio 4 continues to ensure the international renown of the institution, while the resident Brussels Philharmonic is sought after by some of the most famous jazz and classical musicians. In 2005, Martin Scorsese even recorded the music for his film The Aviator with Leonardo DiCaprio there, while the original soundtrack for The Artist was recorded in the studio in 2011, winning an Oscar and a Golden Globe. (Listed 28/04/1994)

Guided tours, Sunday at 10h00, 11h00, 12h00, 14h00, 15h00, 16h00 and 17h00 (French) at 10h30, 11h30, 12h30, 14h30, 15h30, 16h30 and 17h30 (Dutch). In cooperation with Arkadia and Korei. Guided tours in French sign language, Sunday at 10h00. In cooperation with the association Arts et Culture.

Free concert by “Témé Tan” in the entrance hall, Sun at 14h00 and 15h00.

EXHIBITION

14-18 and afterwards

This exhibition, based upon documents from the collections of the Archives d’Architecture Moderne [Archives of Modern Architecture], will illustrate the commemorative monuments, mausoleums, crypts and military cemeteries erected after the Great War in Brussels and Belgium. It will also display the drawings of Henri Derée (1888-1974), done in prison camps in Germany and Switzerland from May 1914 to December 1918. Drawings and photographs by Jean-Marie De Busscher, author of the book Les Folies de l’industrie, will illustrate the national sepulchral art.

- **Saturday and Sunday from 10h30 to 18h00**
- **Archives d’Architecture Moderne, Rue de l’Ermitage/Kluisstraat 55, Ixelles/Elsene – map H 10**
- **81-93-94 (Bailli/Baljuw)**
- **54 (Vanne/Verlaat)**

Exhibition runs until 28 September 2014, from Tuesday to Friday, 12h00 to 18h00 and on weekends from 10h30 to 18h00 (entrance fee: €4).

In cooperation with the Archives d’Architecture Moderne.

BICYCLE TOUR

Daily life in Brussels 14-18

Brussels was the first capital city occupied by the Germans and it suffered the full force of restrictions and repression over four long years. The population experienced the pangs of hunger and received assistance from the Commission for Relief in Belgium, the funds of which were used after the war to build the university foundation (among other things). Countless acts of resistance were carried out by the authorities as well as within the population. Through places and monuments, this bicycle tour will evoke daily life for Brussels residents during this crucial period as well as the civil resistance, most notably that of Gabrielle Petit, and the authorities, through the figure of Mayor Adolphe Max.

- **Saturday and Sunday at 10h30 (French) and at 10h00 (Dutch)**
  (duration: 3.5 hours)
- **starting point: Maison des Cyclistes, rue de Londres/Londenstraat 15, Ixelles/Elsene – map H 9**
- **2-6 (Trône/Troon)**
- **27-34-38-54-64-71-80-95 (Science/Wetenschap)**

Bookings are essential. Call 02/502.73.55 (from Monday to Sunday, 10h00 to 18h00). Up to 20 people per bicycle tour. Bicycles may be hired at the starting point (€8), but only on Saturdays (you must bring your own bicycle on Sundays).

In cooperation with Pro Velo.
**BICYCLE TOUR**

**Ixelles/Elsene and Etterbeek, memories of war**

If there’s a municipality in Brussels that really evokes memories of conflict, it’s Etterbeek! Not only because of the presence of numerous barracks, but also through the names of its streets and neighbourhoods, many of which recall the First World War. This bicycle tour will also pass through Ixelles/Elsene and the Solbosch campus where the ULB university settled after the war. The construction of certain buildings was financed by the **Commission for Relief in Belgium**, an American commission tasked with providing food and supplies to occupied Belgium and the funds of which were used, after the war, to support university education.

- **Saturday and Sunday at 14h30 (French) and at 14h00 (Dutch) (duration: 3.5 hours)**
- **starting point:** Maison des Cyclistes, rue de Londres/Londenstraat 15, Ixelles/Elsene – map H 9
- **2-6 (Trône/Troon)**
- **27-34-38-54-64-71-80-95 (Science/Wetenschap)**
- **bookings are essential. Call 02/502.73.55 (from Monday to Sunday, 10h00 to 18h00). Up to 20 people per tour. Bicycles may be hired at the starting point (€8), but only on Saturdays (you must bring your own bicycle on Sundays).**

In cooperation with Pro Velo.

**Traces of the Great War in Brussels**

Belgium played a decisive role in the First World War, and liberated Brussels has gradually claimed its place as the repository of this memory. This bicycle tour will take you on an exploration of the traces left by the Great War. There are many such traces, about which many people today have forgotten or are unaware. With your road book in hand, you will travel around twenty kilometres through the streets of Uccle/Ukkel, Ixelles/Elsene, Etterbeek, Schaerbeek and Brussels-City tracking them down. Through sites such as schools, cemeteries, town halls and hospitals, via monuments and street names, this tour will evoke resistance, such as that of Edith Cavell and Philippe Baucq, the restrictions and deprivation of liberty, as well as the reconstruction that followed the Great War.

- **the road book and quiz can be picked up on Sunday between 10h00 and 15h00 (duration: 3 hours) at the Maison des Cyclistes. The quiz must be returned before 18h00 at the starting point.**
- **rue de Londres/Londenstraat 15, Ixelles/Elsene – map H 9**
- **2-6 (Trône/Troon)**
- **27-34-38-54-64-71-80-95 (Science/Wetenschap)**
- **don’t forget to bring your bicycle. Bicycle rental not available on site.**

In cooperation with Pro Velo.

**WALKING TOUR**

**Haut-Ixelles/Opper-Elsene**

What could the politician Charles Woeste and the industrialist Ernest Solvay possibly have in common with the actress Audrey Hepburn, the opera singer Maria Malibran, the architect Auguste Perret and the writers Neel Doff and Camille Lemonnier? They all, of course, excelled in their particular areas. However, all of them lived at some point in the Porte de Namur/Naamsepoort quarter. While passing in front of their statues and the plaques honouring their memory, this walking tour will evoke their creations and the history of the quarter.

- **Sunday at 10h00, 11h30, 14h00 and 15h30 (duration: 1 hour)**
- **starting point:** at the entrance to the Toison d’Or shopping arcade, avenue de la Toison d’Or/Gulden Vlieslaan 20, Ixelles/Elsene – map H 9
- **2-6 (Porte de Namur/Naamsepoort)**
- **34-54-64-71-80 (Porte de Namur/Naamsepoort)**

In Dutch only.

In cooperation with Klare Lijn.

**GUIDED TOURS IN SIGN LANGUAGE**

As it does every year, the Arts et Culture association organises guided tours in French sign language for the deaf and hard of hearing.

This year, these tours will highlight four locations:

- **Ixelles/Elsene cemetery**
  - Sat at 10h00 and Sun at 16h00
  - (notice 48 page 60)

- **Abbey Church of Our Lady of La Cambre**
  - Sat and Sun at 13h30
  - (notice 50 page 62)

- **Ciamberlani Hotel**
  - Sat at 16h00
  - (see notice 52 page 65)

- **Flagey – former building of the National Broadcasting Institute (INR)**
  - Sun at 10h00
  - (notice 51 page 62)
52. CIAMBERLIANI HOTEL
Rue Defacqz/Defacqzstraat 48
Ixelles/Elsene
Sat only from 10h00 to 18h00
access only permitted for guided tours (groups of 15 people) – You may need to queue
93-94 (Defacqz)
Intended for the Symbolist painter and artist Albert Ciamberlan (1864-1956), the huge hotel that bears his name was designed by architect Paul Hankar in the Art Nouveau style. The building is characterised by a first floor with two imposing, semi-circular bay windows surrounded by a sgraffito created by Albert Ciamberlan himself, depicting the ages of life. On the top level, under the metal hammer beams of the overhanging cornice, artist Adolphe Crespin created a sgraffito brought to life by a delightful frieze of sunflowers and seven medallions themed around the Labours of Hercules and relations between humans and animals. A row of six windows, each separated from the next by cast iron posts flanked by a pair of small columns, illuminates the second floor. Between 2004 and 2009, the external walls and interior of the hotel underwent an exemplary restoration which succeeded in reconciling the spirit of Paul Hankar with the Art Deco style renovation used by architect Adrien Blomme in 1927. (Listed 12/01/1983)
Guided tours in part of the building, Saturday. In cooperation with Arkadia, Atelier de Recherche et d’Action Urbaines (ARAU), Bus Bavard and Korei.
Guided tours in French sign language, Saturday at 16h00. In cooperation with the association Arts et Culture.

53. CONSTANTIN MEUNIER MUSEUM
Rue de l’Abbaye/Abdijstraat 59
Ixelles/Elsene
Sat and Sun from 10h00 to 17h00
93-94 (Abbaye/Abdij)
38-60 (Van Eyck)
Constantin Meunier, painter, sculptor and sketch artist, spent the end of his life in this magnificent house-with-studio built by architect Ernest Delune. Housing a collection of more than 700 works, this residence was acquired by the State in 1936 and opened to the public in 1939. Associated with the Belgian Royal Museums of Fine Arts and subsequently renovated, it has since 1986 exhibited a selection of around 150 works and documents. The displays trace the evolution of the master between 1875 and 1905 – what the artist himself termed his “second life” – where his Realist talent began to focus more on Belgium’s social and industrial aspects. He started by addressing his themes through painting and drawing and then, from 1885, returned to sculpture which made him one of the greatest artists of his type. His works on canvas, such as Le Creuset brisé, are matched by equally significant pieces of sculpture like Le Marteleur; an entire army of plaster and bronze figures which left a profound mark on the era and which continued, for many years, to influence Realist art of the first decades of the 20th century.

From 20 September 2014 to 11 January 2015, you will also be able to visit the Constantin Meunier retrospective at the Belgian Royal Museums of Fine Arts (paid admission).
in the house) and where Prévert composed a score for Alice van Buuren. The couple decided to immortalise their work by turning it into a museum. Everything was therefore organised with this in mind. The house and contents remain intact today and stand as a eulogy to the glory of good taste and Art Deco. (Listed 28/06/2001)

Please note that there is a €5 charge for admission to the garden.

54. Map G 12

DAVID AND ALICE VAN BUUREN MUSEUM

Avenue Léo Errera/ Léo Erreralaan 41 – Uccle/Ukkel

Sat and Sun from 10h00 to 13h00

admission only free to the museum

3-7 (Churchill)

Construction of the house of David and Alice van Buuren didn’t start properly until 1928, although the garden, developed under the guidance of architect Jules Buyssens, had already existed since 1924. The art connoisseur couple supervised the design of their new home which was entrusted to the capable hands of Brussels-based architects Léon Govaerts and Alex van Vaerenbergh. Both the interior and exterior are a masterful reflection of the Art Deco style as well as the refined taste of David van Buuren, a great patron and passionate collector. Between the 1920s and 1960s, many famous figures were frequent visitors to this residence, the décor of which, comprising a lot of paintings by the great masters and around thirty sculptures, was influenced by the 1925 Decorative Arts Exhibition in Paris. For example, Golda Meir, Yitzhak Rabin and Moshe Dayan were regular guests of the Van Buurens, as well as René Magritte, Gustave van de Woestyne and Christian Dior. It was also in this house that Queen Elisabeth had the idea of establishing her prestigious musical competition (many of the winners performed for her in the house) and where Prévert composed a score for Alice van Buuren. The couple decided to immortalise their work by turning it into a museum. Everything was therefore organised with this in mind. The house and contents remain intact today and stand as a eulogy to the glory of good taste and Art Deco. (Listed 28/06/2001)

Please note that there is a €5 charge for admission to the garden.

55. Map G 13-14

DIEWEG CEMETERY

Dieweg – Uccle/Ukkel

Sat and Sun from 09h00 to 16h30

92-97 (Dieweg)

Faced with a rapidly expanding population and a cholera epidemic in 1866, the municipality of Uccle/Ukkel developed Dieweg Cemetery on one of the sides of the Saint Job Valley. Originally covering a surface area of 7,100 m², it was used until its closure in 1945. Today, it is a veritable open-air museum of funerary art with, among other things, the Art Nouveau tomb of the Sterns (the work of Victor Horta), the neo-Gothic mausoleum of the Fumière family and the Art Deco sphinx on the pyramidal tomb of husband and wife Sermon-Van Gelder. It is also seen as Brussels’ answer to the Panthéon given the large number of famous people buried there. These include the architects Jean-Pierre Cluysenaar, who designed the Saint-Hubert galleries, and Paul Hankar, a proponent of Art Nouveau; the financiers Philippe-Joseph and Victor Allard, whose remains are buried in a neo-Roman style mausoleum; the Lambert dynasty bankers; the educator Isabelle Gatti de Gaumond and the cartoonist Georges Remi, better known under his pseudonym, Hergé, the creator of Tintin. (Listed 16/01/1997)

Guided tours, Saturday and Sunday at 10h00, 11h00, 12h00, 14h00, 15h00 and 16h00 (French) and at 9h30, 10h30, 11h30, 12h30, 14h30 and 15h30 (Dutch). In cooperation with Arkadia and Korei.
SAINT-GILLES/ SINT-GILLIS CEMETERY

Avenue du Silence/Stillelaan 72 – Uccle/Ukkel

Sat from 8h00 to 16h30
Sun from 10h00 to 16h30

A remarkable white marble statue of Julien Dillens, representing the “Silence of the Tomb”, dominates the imposing Neo-Etruscan style entrance to Saint-Gilles/Sint-Gillis Cemetery. After passing through the entrance lodges, one comes across a large number of graves linked to the political, artistic and cultural worlds of the municipality. While the background is taken up by a rural landscape, the country’s first crematorium, built in 1932 by Lucien De Vestel, in cooperation with Henri Lacoste, can be seen in the immediate surroundings of the cemetery. This 125,000 m² resting place was laid out in wide radial curves by architect Edmond Quétin in 1895. Among the graves can be seen the monument dedicated to sculptor Julien Dillens, designed by architect Eugène Dhuique, the final resting place of sculptor Jef Lambeaux, the tomb of painter André Hennebicq, crowned by a neo-Gothic column, and the Neo-Roman chapel designed by Maurice Van Ysendyck for General Maes. The cemetery is also home to a monument dedicated to the Belgian Volunteers in the International Brigades. These anti-fascist fighters who fought in the Spanish civil war are honoured, each year, by former anti-Nazi resistance fighters and Spanish political refugees from the Franco era. (Listed 11/07/1991 – five funerary monuments)

Guided tours, Saturday and Sunday at 11h00 and 15h00 (French) and 11h30 and 15h30 (Dutch). Starting point: entrance to the cemetery. In cooperation with the Municipality of Saint-Gilles/Sint-Gillis and Klare Lijn.

WALKING TOURS

Uccle/Ukkel and history

Whether it’s monuments sitting imposingly in the squares or hidden away in a well-known forest, or in rural ancestral places or tiny hamlets, many places in Uccle/Ukkel are not only reminders of the municipality’s history but also evocative of peace. Through four walking tours, the Ligue des Amis du Kauwberg invites you to come and explore these places that are part of the history of Uccle/Ukkel.

Verrewinkel Wood and Buysdelle Wood

Saturday at 14h00 (duration: 2 hours). The tour will be preceded by a concert by the “Carloo Cantores” choir, conducted by B. Hanappe, overseen by J. de Cumont (from 14h00 to 14h45).

starting point: Church of Saint Anne, Place de la Sainte-Alliance/Heilig Verbondplein, Uccle/Ukkel

43 (Sainte-Alliance/Heilig Verbond)

Landscapes bordering the Sonian Forest: Saint Job Mountain, Avyl Plateau, Fond’Roy Park and Kauwberg public trails

Sunday at 14h00 (duration: 2 hours)

starting point: Place Saint-Job/Sint-Jobsplein, Uccle/Ukkel

92 (Saint-Job/Sint-Job)

43-60 (Saint-Job/Sint-Job)

Commemorative monuments around Square des Héros/Heldensquare

Saturday at 10h00 (duration: 1 hour)

starting point: Square des Héros/Heldensquare, Uccle/Ukkel

4-92 (Héros/Helden)

41-43-98 (Héros/Helden)

Memorial to the forest rangers who died for their country

Saturday and Sunday at 14h00 (duration: 2 hours)

starting point: Intersection of Drève de Lorraine/Lorrainedreef and Avenue Van Bever/Van Beverlaan.

43 (Van Bever)

In French only.

In cooperation with Ligue des Amis du Kauwberg.
After lying empty for several years, a restoration, in keeping with the original, carried out between 1997 and 2005, returned the site to how it once looked. Today, the site of the former breweries represents a model for successful industrial heritage restoration projects: the Adrien Blomme building is now home to WIELS, a contemporary art centre of international repute, and the former tank room houses a cultural centre and a library.

Guided tours and anecdotes from the past and present, Saturday at 11h00, 13h00, 15h00 and 16h00 (French/Dutch).

Exhibition “Ana Torfs: Echolalia”.

NECKERSGAT MILL

Rue Keyenbempt/Keyenbemptstraat 66 – Uccle/Ukkel

Sat and Sun from 14h00 to 18h00

The Neckersgat site is first mentioned in 1299. At the time, it was connected to the feudal court of Affligen Abbey. The existing mill buildings date from the 17th century. They were initially used for the grinding of cereals and then for the manufacture of paper. The mill house, outhouses and the building containing the machinery surround a central courtyard, a traditional Brabantine layout. The mill and the adjoining land, totalling 5 hectares, was entrusted to the National Charity for Disabled War Veterans, created after the First World War, an institution that is recalled by an ironwork gallery erected beside the right wing of the building. The Neckersgat Mill, one of only two (the other is the Calevoet Mill, also called the Crockaert Mill or Nieuwen Bauwmolen) remaining within the municipality of Uccle/Ukkel, was a favourite subject of painters and engravers attracted by the picturesque setting of the place. For almost 40 years, the site was occupied by the workshop of blacksmith Jean Seydel. Listing of the mill and site helped to prevent the encroachment of the southern ring road through the location, a great relief for lovers of this reminder of bygone rural life which has just been fully restored.

Guided tours available for groups (French/Dutch).

Exhibition on the history of the mill, its restoration, its links to the Disabled War Veterans Institute and the Seydel smithy.

Tour of the mill and its surroundings, Saturday and Sunday at 14h00 and 16h00 (French/Dutch) (duration: 1.5 hours).

In cooperation with Cercle d’Histoire, d’Archéologie et de Folklore d’Uccle.
26e édition des
JOURNÉES
DU PATRIMOINE
EN WALLONIE

13 ET 14
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2014

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Albert Dumont was responsible for the design of the new Saint-Gilles/Sint-Gillis town hall, built on the site of a sandpit between 1896 and 1904. He designed a building of 4,267 m², with two wings in a semi-circle, as if welcoming the citizens. A keen Francophile, he adopted the opulent French neo-Renaissance style, playing with pink Vosges granite, Euville and Savonnières stone, brick and blue stone. Although Art Nouveau, which was making an appearance at the same time in the same neighbourhood, saw itself as breaking with the established order, the Town Hall sold itself on the power of the state that it represented, as expressed in the impressive mural by Eugène Broerman in the council chamber. The greatest artists from the turn of the 19th century have made the building into a living museum. For example, Julien Dillens, Paul Dubois and Victor Rousseau worked on the rich, sculpted decoration, while inside some especially refined ornamentation glorifies the municipal institution, its creations and its image, through a series of murals that reflect the idealistic tendency of Belgian Symbolism. The father and son Cluysenaar architects, Jacques de Lalaing and Albert Ciamberlani cooperated on the great hall, a room that contains the busts of former mayors of the municipality. While Eugène Broerman decorated the municipal council chamber, Fernand Khnopff and Mr and Mrs de Rudder looked after the Wedding Room, while the Europe Room was entrusted to Omer Dierickx. Preceded by a fragment of Alfred Stevens and Henri Gervex’s “Panorama of the History of the Century”, depicting “Napoleon entering Paris”, the Cérès Room is a veritable museum with its collections of works from almost every artist who ever lived in the municipality, such as André Hennebicq, Jef Lambeaux, Pierre Paulus, Franz Gailliard, Julien Dillens, Jean Robie, André Massonet, Arman Jamar, Géo Bernier, Eugène Broerman and Alfred Cluysenaar. A student at the Saint-Gilles/Sint-Gillis Academy, the young Nicolas de Staël would regularly pace the floors here and also helped his professor to maintain the works. (Listed 08/08/1988)

Guided tours, Saturday and Sunday at 10h00, 11h00, 12h00, 14h00, 15h00, 16h00 and 17h00 (French) and at 10h30, 11h30, 12h30, 14h30, 15h30, 16h30 and 17h30 (Dutch). In cooperation with Bus Bavard and Klare Lijn.

Exhibition of the works of Roland Delcol.

Starting point for walking tour “A Memory Tour of Saint-Gilles/Sint-Gillis” (see box opposite).
The House of the People dates from 1905. Originally, it offered workers a friendly gathering place where culture could be accessed by all and where solidarity was not just an empty word. The setting for speeches by Lenin, in 1914, and Paul-Henri Spaak, a few decades later, a cinema was added to the House of the People in 1918. It began to lose some of its relevance in the 1960s and shops began to take over the premises. It was subsequently used for unemployment services, an association and even a dance company. After its purchase by the municipality in 1995, restoration works were carried out to re-expose the clusters of Art Nouveau style metal framework which had not been visible since a suspended ceiling and room were added on the top storey. Today, the House of the People has returned to its roots, much to the delight of residents of Saint Gilles/Sint-Gillis.

Guide on site, Saturday and Sunday from 10h00 to 13h00 and from 14h00 to 18h00 (French/Dutch). In cooperation with Klare Lijn.

Exhibition “An Atlas for Archaeology”, organised by the Department of Monuments and Sites of Brussels-Capital Region.
62.

**CENTRE FOR HISTORICAL RESEARCH AND DOCUMENTATION ON WAR AND CONTEMPORARY SOCIETY/ DIRECTORATE-GENERAL FOR WAR VICTIMS – FORMER SOCIAL SECURITY HEADQUARTERS**

Square de l’Aviation/
Luchtvaartsquare 29-31
Anderlecht

- Sun only from 10h00 to 18h00
- 3-4-51-82 (Lemonnier)

The “Late Art Nouveau” building, designed in 1911 by architect Richard Pringiers, was extensively remodelled in the 1930s by Fernand and Maxime Brunfaut. The interior was completely changed and an imposing Art Deco style banking hall was created. Nowadays, the building houses the offices of the Directorate-General for War Victims and the Centre for Historical Research and Documentation on War and Contemporary Society.

The Centre for Historical Research and Documentation on War and Contemporary Society (CEGESOMA) is a federal scientific institute that specialises in the history of 20th century conflicts. Available to researchers, students, the media and the general public, it constitutes a platform for contemporary history, particularly for anything connected to the two world wars, both from a scientific and documentary aspect as well as in terms of public history. The Directorate-General for War Victims is part of the Federal Public Service Social Security. It has two primary missions: implementing legislation relating to civilian victims of war, i.e. the granting of the national status of civilian victim of war, processing applications for disability pensions and entitlements and the granting of civilian war pensions, and managing a collection of war archives of immense historical value. (Listed 09/09/1993)

**Guided tours of the building and presentation of the institution,**
Sunday at 10h30, 13h30 and 14h30 (French) and at 11h30 and 14h30 (Dutch).

**Exhibition/slide show of photographs of the liberation of Brussels in 1944 from the CEGESOMA archives.**

63.

**NATIONAL RESISTANCE MUSEUM**

Rue Van Lint/
Van Lintstraat 14 – Anderlecht

- Sat and Sun from 10.30 to 18h00
- 81 (Conseil/Raad)
- 46 (Albert I)

Occupying the premises of the former Lauwers photo engraving and printing works, involved in the “faux Soir” story (a spoof edition of the “Le Soir” newspaper) from 9 November 1943, the National Resistance Museum was created in order to highlight the activities of the secret army during the two world wars. As well as a history of its creation and organisation, archive documents and numerous evocative objects cover various topics representative of the Resistance. The attack on Belgium by Hitler’s troops; the army’s defence of the country; the counter-attack organised by civilians and resistance groups; the repression and deportation to the various Nazi camps. The museum is responsible for an exceptional repository of historical memory and conveys a message of peace.

**Guided tours, Saturday and Sunday at 15h00 (French/Dutch).**
64. **Map E 9**

**NATIONAL MONUMENT TO THE JEWISH MARTYRS OF BELGIUM**

square des Martyrs juifs/Joodse Martelaren square (corner of Rue des Goujons/Grondeelsstraat and Rue Carpentier/Carpentierstraat)
Anderlecht

- Sat and Sun from 10h00 to 16h00
- 81 (Cureghem/Kuregem)
- 46 (Cureghem/Kuregem)

In 1964, Mons architect André Godart won the competition for the construction of a monument to the memory of Belgian Jews, following an initiative by the Union of Jewish Deportees in Belgium. The monument was built between 1968 and 1970, in cooperation with architect Odon Dupire and consultancy firms Jacques Lewin and Louis Cantor. Occupying the corner of two streets in Anderlecht, it was constructed from steel and reinforced concrete. Commemorative plaques made from black granite, on which are inscribed the names of the 23,838 people deported from Dossin Barracks in Mechelen to the extermination camps, between 4 August 1942 and 31 July 1944, adorn the walls which form, in this green, shrine-like place, a sort of open air synagogue. A crypt has also been developed beneath the dais often used by speakers. A mural motif, consisting of steel chains depicting the general shape of a menorah, completes the ensemble, which also features an esplanade that can cater for large numbers of visitors. Visitors including King Baudouin, King Albert II, Chancellor Willy Brandt, the presidents of Israel, Haim Herzog and Ezer Weizman, have come to reflect in silence at the monument.

(Listed 23/10/2003)

Explanations about the monument and the Holocaust in Belgium.

65. **Map C 9-10**

**MAURICE CARÈME MUSEUM**

Avenue Nellie Melba/Nellie Melbaalan 14 – Anderlecht

- Sat and Sun from 10h00 to 18h00
- access only permitted for guided tours (15 people per group)
- 46-75 (Hôpital Joseph Bracops/ Joseph Bracops Ziekenhuis)

The charming white building that today is home to the Maurice Carême Museum is none other than the very house in which the poet lived for almost 45 years, between 1933 and 1978. Everything seems to be just as he left! The Brabantine interior still retains its old knickknacks, crockery and everyday objects which remind us of the writer, of whom there are also many portraits. The library, one of the most important in Belgium in terms of poetry, the archives and the manuscripts ensure that the memory of the writer is enduringly present. They allow us to learn about the poet’s painter and sculptor friends, a way of penetrating the intimate world of this magician of words.

Guided tours, Saturday and Sunday at 10h00, 14h00 and 16h00 (French/Dutch) (duration: 1.5 hours).
66. **MONUMENT “TO OUR HEROES OF 1914–1918”**

*Place de la Vaillance/ Dapperheidsplein – Anderlecht*

- 5 (Saint Guidon/Sint-Guido)
- 81 (Saint Guidon/Sint-Guido)
- 46-49 (Saint Guidon/Sint-Guido)

This monument was erected in 1922, at the initiative of a patriotic association which had raised funds via a subscription for this purpose. The choice of artist and site was made in cooperation with the local authorities who also contributed to some of the costs. The monument occupies pride of place on Place de la Vaillance/Dapperheidsplein. The rules of the competition stipulated that the project had to take account of how the monument would integrate with the square. Victor Voets, who had a certain reputation in the artistic world, responded to this objective by proposing a monument with an imposing base, surrounded by a gallery which integrated perfectly with the square. The allegorical feminine figure, covered in the clothing of antiquity, symbolises victory glorifying the heroes with crowns of laurels. The inscriptions are significant. They comprise the names of the commissioning patrons and the registers of people to whom tribute is paid. The dates 1940–1945 were added later. Memorials became the artist’s speciality. With his brother, he also created the monument dedicated to stallholders who died for their country, erected in 1924 at Square de l’Aviation/Luchtvaartspui in Anderlecht, as well as the Monument to the Soldier Pigeon, Quai aux Barques/Schuitenkaai and the monument at Neuvième de Ligne/Neuvieme de Lijne, Boulevard de Dixmude/Diksmuide in Brussels. (Listed 28/11/2013)

67. **COLLEGIAL CHURCH OF SAINT PETER AND SAINT GUIDON**

*Place de la Vaillance/ Dapperheidsplein – Anderlecht*

- Sat from 10h00 to 16h30
- Sun from 13h00 to 16h00
- 5 (Saint Guidon/Sint-Guido)
- 81 (Saint Guidon/Sint-Guido)
- 46-49 (Saint Guidon/Sint-Guido)

Built between the second half of the 14th century and the middle of the 16th century, the Collegial Church of Saint Peter and Saint Guidon is one of the most beautiful Brabant Gothic style churches in the Brussels Region. It benefited from the expertise of many renowned project managers, including Jean Van Ruysbroeck (responsible for the tower of Brussels City Hall) who designed the choir; Louis Van Boghem, who designed the porch and Mathieu Keldermans III who designed the tower. It was restored between 1874 and 1898 by Jules-Jacques Van Ysendyk. A new campaign of restoration has been underway since 1992 (the choir is currently being worked on and is closed to the public). The current structure replaces a Roman-style collegiate church which was constructed at the end of the 11th century and the beginning of the 12th century in the place of an older church. It was built at the instigation of a chapter of canons, founded in Anderlecht just before 1078, at the time when a new saint, named Guidon, was beginning to be worshipped. The Roman crypt, situated beneath the choir, is still there and is used for the worship of relics which are the focus of large pilgrimages. This crypt still contains a monument formed from an ancient tombstone resting on two brick blocks, known as the “tombstone of Saint Guidon”, who died, according to tradition, on 12 September 1012. The church also contains numerous works of art as well as a rich collection of funerary monuments. (Listed 25/10/1938)

**Exhibition and guided tours “Saint Guidon of Anderlecht: legend and history” (see box next page).**

**Starting point for walking tour “Anderlecht: memories of Beguines, Saint Guidon and Erasmus” (see box next page).**
EXHIBITION AND TOURS

Saint Guidon of Anderlecht: legend and history

For more than nine centuries, the collegial church of Saint Peter and Saint Guy has been the architectural resting place where the relics of Saint Guidon have been piously preserved. Canonised in 1112, Guidon is a man about whom we know very little and whose life includes many legendary episodes. A recent anthropological study of these relics, as well as the latest historical research, has enabled a new perspective to be given to this figure, his historical significance and the origins of his religion in Anderlecht. On an exceptional basis, on the occasion of the feast day of Saint Guidon, which takes place on 12 September, his relics will be displayed to the public during the “Heritage Days” weekend.

A photographic exhibition as well as guided tours with commentary will enable you to learn about the scientific work carried out on these precious human remains, to see the different reliquaries kept in the church – a priceless sacred heritage – and visit the Roman Crypt where the enigmatic monument called the “Tomb of Saint Guidon” can be found.

Saturday at 11h00 and 13h30 and Sunday at 13h00 and 14h30 (French) and Sunday at 14h30 (Dutch)

Saint Peter and Saint Guidon collegial church,
Place de la Vaillance/Dapperheidsplein, Anderlecht – map D 9

5 (Saint-Guidon/Sint-Guido)
81 (Saint-Guidon/Sint-Guido)
46-49 (Saint-Guidon/Sint-Guido)

bookings are essential. Call 02/526.83.30 (from Tuesday to Friday, 12h00 to 18h30 and Saturday from 9h00 to 15h00) or email monuments@anderlecht.irisnet.be. Up to 25 people per tour.

In cooperation with the Brussels-West Deanery, the church factory of the Saint Peter and Saint Guidon collegial church and the Monuments and Sites Department of the municipality of Anderlecht.

WALKING TOUR

Anderlecht: memories of Beguines, Saint Guidon and Erasmus

When our dear Guidon walked along the banks of the Broeck, turning about along the Rinck of the future Vaillance, could he have imagined that his religion would give birth to a superb collegial church? That people would study this trapezoid tomb? That his story would be referred to in tones of supposition, intrigued as we are by these stones of uncertain origin? Did he also imagine that some Beguines would participate in this rural life at the gates of the city or that one of the most renowned Humanists would take refreshment in the shade of the church which bears his name now and forever? Ah! The little sacristan from Laeken/Laken has more than one trick up his sleeve! Going so far as to take part in the blessing of animals… at the risk of making Hubert jealous.

Sunday at 10h00, 12h00, 14h00 and 16h00 (duration: 1.5 hours)

starting point: in front of the collegial church of Saint Peter and Saint Guidon, place de la Vaillance/ Dapperheidsplein, Anderlecht – map D 9

5 (Saint-Guidon/Sint-Guido)
81 (Saint-Guidon/Sint-Guido)
46-49 (Saint-Guidon/Sint-Guido)

bookings are essential. Call 02/537.78.75 (from Monday to Friday, 10h00 to 13h00). Up to 25 people per walking tour.

In French only.

In cooperation with Itinéraires, sur les Sentiers de l’Histoire.
ANDERLECHT BÉGUINAGE
Rue du Chapitre/Kapittelstraat 8
Anderlecht
Sat and Sun from 10h00 to 17h00
M 5 (Saint-Guidon/Sint-Guido)
T 81 (Saint-Guidon/Sint-Guido)
B 46-49 (Saint-Guidon/Sint-Guido)
Anderlecht is home to the smallest bénigne (a type of lay convent) in Belgium. The two maisonettes and walled garden, built in the 14th and 17th centuries in the shadow of the gothic collegial church of Saint Peter and Saint Guidon, served as the living quarters for eight beguines (lay religious women). Today, the two buildings house an old style museum, somewhere between a collection of curiosities and a showcase of little treasures of daily life. The collections of archaeological objects, religious art and popular art retrace Anderlecht’s hidden history. Can you figure out the purpose of the mystery object?

Guided tours starting from the Erasmus House, Saturday at 15h00 and Sunday at 11h00 (French/Dutch). Up to 25 people per walking tour. Please note that bookings are essential. Call 02/521.13.83).

Exhibition by Dominique Vermeersch. The Black Sisters.

ERASMUS HOUSE
Rue du Chapitre/Kapittelstraat 31 – Anderlecht
Sat and Sun from 10h00 to 18h00
M 5 (Saint-Guidon/Sint-Guido)
T 81 (Saint-Guidon/Sint-Guido)
B 46-49 (Saint-Guidon/Sint-Guido)
A haven of peace at the heart of Anderlecht’s historical centre, Erasmus House and gardens offers a chance to relive the pleasure of a time when this neighbourhood formed a small patch of countryside only a few steps from the capital. The medieval structure, wonderfully preserved thanks to its occupation by Erasmus of Rotterdam in 1521, offers a selection of old editions of the humanist’s works and a series of etchings by Hans Holbein and Albrecht Dürer as well as paintings by Rogier Van der Weyden, Jérôme Bosch and other Flemish masters. At the rear of the house, a garden of medicinal plants, designed by René Pechère, offers a veritable botanical portrait of Erasmus, through the hundred or so varieties growing there. Nearby, the philosophical garden, designed by landscape architect Benoît Fondu, is home to installations by contemporary artists, such as Bob Verschueren, Marie-Jo Lafontaine, Catherine Beaugrand and Perejaume.

Guided tours of Erasmus House and the Beguinage, Saturday at 15h00 and Sunday at 11h00 (French/Dutch). Up to 25 people per walking tour. Please note that bookings are essential. Call 02/521.13.83).

Exhibition “Pierre Alechinsky; Writings on Herbs”.

Puppet show “God, Erasmus and me” by Ludwine Deblon, Sat at 11h00 and Sun at 16h00 (from 13 years of age. Duration: 50 minutes).
Who would think that behind the walls of Molenbeek-Saint-Jean/Sint-Jans-Molenbeek Community School no. 13 there lurks a hidden treasure? The painter René Van den Neste painted a sort of history – and geography – lesson about Molenbeek-Saint-Jean/Sint-Jans-Molenbeek in images in the school. His imposing painting, 6.5 m high and almost 22 m wide, covers one entire wall of the courtyard. The composition is filled with countless details referring to figures, events and places that have marked the history of the municipality. The only work of its kind in the Brussels Region, this highly original painting is a treat for the eyes and can be seen as a treasure hunt.

Explanations enabling you to unlock the meaning of the iconography and interpret the references hidden behind the countless details of the painting.

Looped projection of images.

In cooperation with the Molenbeek-Saint-Jean/Sint-Jans-Molenbeek Municipal Museum.
Louis Mettwie, Lieutenant General Jean-Baptiste Piron, commander of the brigade of the same name, active during the Second World War and those of a more quirky nature, such as Ernest Kindermans, former director of Folies Bergères! Two lawns are dedicated to the fallen soldiers of the First and Second World Wars. (Listed 22/03/2007)

Guided tours Saturday and Sunday at 10h00, 11h00, 13h00, 14h00, 15h00 and 16h00 (French) and 10h15, 11h15, 13h15, 14h15, 15h15 and 16h15 (Dutch). In cooperation with Molenbecca and the Municipality of Molenbeek-Saint-Jean.

Let Molenbeek surprise you

What were the exploits of Molenbeek natives honoured by the monuments in public spaces, and buildings or street names? What steps were taken by the local authorities, during the war, to guarantee food supplies to the inhabitants of the municipality? Where was the, then underground, newspaper La Libre Belgique printed? This exhibition will give you the answer to these questions and will enable you to discover many other aspects of daily life in Molenbeek.

In 1864, the Belgian Court of Cassation delivered a ruling putting an end to denominational cemeteries and handing over management of cemeteries to the municipal authorities. A new cemetery was therefore created, without religious distinction, to house the graves of the inhabitants of Molenbeek-Saint-Jean. It was inaugurated on 16 August 1864. Tuscan-style brick pavilions flank the entrance to the site. On the horizon, the grave galleries can be seen, dominated by the silhouette of a classical style polygonal memorial pavilion. The monument to the boatmen in the form of a boat recalls the proximity of the canal while the monument to the Paternotte-De Neufbourg stonemasons, covered by a draped urn, honours a trade that is directly linked to the world of the dead. Some of the figures buried here include Baron Eugène Laermans, the 19th century realist painter, Mayor of Molenbeek, and the 19th century realist painter, Mayor...
Victoria employed up to 1,500 people, rivalling Côte d’Or. On the eve of the Second World War, the son of the founder, Oscar Bossaert, also mayor, future minister, president of the Confédération de l’Alimentation Belge, filled the cellars with cacao and sugar, thereby ensuring that employment was maintained during the hostilities. He also made representations to the occupiers for the repatriation of prisoners. The 1958 universal exhibition, with the prestigious Victoria pavilion, marked the chocolate firm’s peak, before its incorporation in 1970 into the agri-food groups then being created.

Guided tours, Saturday and Sunday at 10h00, 13h30 and 16h00 (French) and 10h30, 14h00 and 16h30 (Dutch). Booking are essential. Call 02/412.14.11. In cooperation with the Municipality of Koekelberg and Itinéraires, sur les Sentiers de l’Histoire.

Access to the permanent exhibition of the Belgian Chocolate Village.
76. **National Basilica of the Sacred Heart**

Parvis de la Basilique/Basiliekvoorplein 1 – Koekelberg

- Sunday only from 13h00 to 18h00
- 19 (Bossaert-Basilique/Bossaert-Basiliek)
- 49-87 (Riethuisen)

It was Leopold II who was responsible for launching the project to build a religious building on this site. The monarch wanted a church that would surpass the Sacré-Cœur in Paris. Although the first stone was laid in 1905, the building that we know today is a project from a 1920 architectural competition by Ghent-based architect Albert Van Huffel. His mission was to design a church capable of holding 3,000 to 4,000 people with nine chapels representing the country’s provinces. A good example of religious Art Deco, the basilica’s dome stands at 30 m in diameter and almost 90 m in height while the front towers measure 65 m. The vast indoor spaces are decorated with a combination of materials, including Burgundy stone, Dutch brick or terracotta moulded into hollow blocks, glazed and baked in a furnace. The building has long served as the setting for national events such as the “Te Deum”. During his visit to Belgium in 1995, Pope John Paul II beatified Father Damien in the basilica.

Guided tours Sunday at 13h00, 14h00, 15h00, 16h00 and 17h00 (French) and 13h30, 14h30, 15h30, 16h30 and 17h30 (Dutch). In cooperation with Itinéraires, sur les Sentiers de l’Histoire and Klare Lijn.

Exhibition on the history of the basilica since its construction until the First World War.

77. **Cité Moderne**

Rue de la Gérance/Beheerstraat 8
Berchem-Sainte-Agathe/Sint-Agatha-Berchem

- 19 (Valida)
- 20 (Valida)

Comprising 275 homes, which is just over half of the 500 initially planned, **Cité Moderne** is the work of architect Victor Bourgeois who, at barely 25 years of age, directed the construction of the complex between 1922 and 1925 in cooperation with Louis Van der Swaelmen. Shortly after being completed, in 1925, **Cité Moderne** was awarded the Grand Prix at the Paris Decorative Arts Exhibition, bringing worldwide renown to its designer. It still features in many works on architecture today. Convinced that such a garden city would help to create the new city that he imagined, he designed functional homes, using reinforced concrete – an innovation at the time – in order to reduce construction costs, as well as offering not only three-room apartments but also single-family homes.

The end result was clearly inspired by the purism of De Stijl, based on a clever juxtaposition of pure lines and geometric spaces. Bourgeois was one of the few architects of the time to challenge an architecture that did not take into account the realities of urban life. (Listed 07/09/2000)

Guided tours exploring the history of the garden city and its creators, Saturday at 14h00 and 16h00 (French/Dutch) and Sunday at 11h00, 14h00 and 16h00 (French/Dutch) (duration: 2 hours). Starting point: in front of the Valida hospital centre, Avenue J. Goffin/Josse Goffinlaan 180. Please note that bookings are essential. Call 02/482.00.10 or email dekroon@vgc.be. In cooperation with Gemeenschapscentrum De Kroon and Culturama.
d’archéologie et de folklore du Comté de Jette. These include Roman collections from the 1968 archaeological digs (Roman bucket, chains, pottery, etc.), reminders of the activity of the monks of the old abbey and examples of folklore. Other displays illustrate the history of the Counts of Jette and the churches and farms of the region.

Exhibition “La carte du feu” (Map of fire), the work of Dany Delepierre, comprising over 4,000 portraits, based on original photographs of soldiers killed at the front during the First World War. This exhibition runs until 5 October 2014.

Explanations about the building.
In cooperation with the Centre Culturel de Jette.

Exhibition “Famous and not so famous figures in the County of Jette” (see box below).

OLD ABBOT’S PALACE IN DIELEGHM

Rue Jean Tiebackx / Jean Tiebackxstraat 14 – Jette

Sat and Sun from 10h00 to 18h00
13-14-53-84 (Ancienne Barrière / Oude Afspanningsplein)

Despite the loss of its original environment and its outbuildings, the classically inspired Abbot’s Palace in Dieleghem, designed by architect Laurent-Benoît Dewez, is still standing proudly. An advocate of the Louis XVI style and a return to Antiquity, the gifted architect oversaw the construction of the palace around 1775. It reflects the luxurious environment befitting an abbot and canons who, in Dieleghem, were responsible for administering eight parishes. After it was sold in 1797, the location was stripped of all furniture and works of art. However, in 1898, it was acquired by a Doctor Capart, who restored some of its magnificence. In 1954, it was purchased by the municipality for use as a cultural centre, but it wasn’t until 1967 that restoration works began, which continued until 1972. Today, the old Abbot’s Palace in Dieleghem houses a library of regional history, one of the largest in Belgium, and Jette municipal museum, the collections of which belong to the Cercle d’histoire, d’archéologie et de folklore du Comté de Jette. These include Roman collections from the 1968 archaeological digs (Roman bucket, chains, pottery, etc.), reminders of the activity of the monks of the old abbey and examples of folklore. Other displays illustrate the history of the Counts of Jette and the churches and farms of the region.

(Listed 03/02/1953)

Exhibition “La carte du feu” (Map of fire), the work of Dany Delepierre, comprising over 4,000 portraits, based on original photographs of soldiers killed at the front during the First World War. This exhibition runs until 5 October 2014.

Explanations about the building.
In cooperation with the Centre Culturel de Jette.

Exhibition “Famous and not so famous figures in the County of Jette” (see box below).

EXHIBITION AND TOURS

Famous and not-so-famous figures in the County of Jette

This exhibition, highlighting buildings and monuments located in Jette and Ganshoren, will evoke those who built these places, the personalities who lived or stayed there or found their final resting place there. The old soldiers and heroes of the resistance buried in the cemeteries of these two municipalities will also be remembered.

Saturday and Sunday from 10h00 to 18h00 (guided tours of the exhibition and the abbey available for groups)
Old Abbot’s Palace in Dieleghem, Rue Jean Tiebackx / Jean Tiebackxstraat 14, Jette – map E 3
13-14-53-84 (Ancienne Barrière/Oude Afspanningsplein)

In cooperation with Cercle d’Histoire et d’Archéologie du Comté de Jette.
80. Map F 5

OUR LADY OF LOURDES GROTTO AND CHAPEL

Rue Léopold I/
Leopold I-straat 296 – Jette

Sat from 10h00 to 18h00
Sun from 14h00 to 18h00

49-88 (Loyauté/Rechtschapenheid)

The chapel devoted to Our Lady of Lourdes quickly became too small when faced with the influx of pilgrims who came to implore the Virgin during the First World War. The ceremonies were therefore held on adjoining land. A decision was soon made, around 1915, to build a replica of the grotto at Lourdes. It quickly drew thousands of faithful who still pin a myriad of votive offerings – booklets, photos, letters, flowers, crucifixes, pieces of cloth, etc. – to its stone and reinforced concrete walls. In fact, the imitation rock structures, made from cement, are a perfect replica of the real thing! The replica at Jette is difficult to tell apart from the Grotto of Massabielle, in Lourdes, where the Virgin appeared on a number of occasions, starting in 1858, to a young girl from the region named Bernadette Soubirous. Numerous pastiches or exact copies were erected throughout Europe. However, in Jette, it is worth mentioning that a stone from the rock of Lourdes was placed under the statue of the Virgin and the grotto altar was offered by King Albert I and Queen Elisabeth. The park also houses a neo-Gothic style way of the cross as well as a rosary.

Guided tours, Saturday at 10h30, 12h00, 14h00 and 16h00 and Sunday at 14h00, 15h00 and 16h00 (French/Dutch).

81. Map F-G 2-3

HEYSEL PLATEAU

Brussels-Laeken/Laken

6 (Heysel/Heizel)
7 (Heysel/Heizel)
84-88 (Heysel/Heizel)

The Heysel palace complex was constructed between 1933 and 1935 by architect Joseph Van Neck for the Universal Exhibition of 1935. A wide avenue bisects the site, extending up to the façade of the Grand Palace. Today, the Atomium, built for the Universal Exhibition of 1958, has changed the initial view, but the imposing façade of the main palace still stands out, capped with allegorical sculptures created by Égide Rombaux. During the Universal Exhibition of 1935, almost twenty million visitors came to explore the Heysel site and its 182 buildings. This prosperous period was marked by 300 events (congresses, concerts, festivals). In 1958, almost 35 million visitors came to see the site, a real record! Over time, other buildings were added and gave the site the potential we can admire today. For a number of years now it has hosted very popular trade shows, fairs and symposia. A complex consisting of a sports stadium, multiplex cinema, games and recreational spaces complete the ever-popular site which also features beautiful green areas and sports grounds.

82. Map G 3

LEOPOLD I MEMORIAL

Parc de Laeken/Park van Laken
Brussels-Laeken/Laken

53 (Serres Royales/Koninklijke Serres)

Built directly in line with the entrance courtyard of Laeken Royal Palace, on Dinderberg hill, the Leopold I memorial, or Dynasty Monument, culminates on a tiered pedestal, almost 43 m high. It was designed in the purest neo-Gothic style by Ghent-based architect Louis de Curte, a disciple of Viollet-le-Duc who was, undoubtedly, familiar with the memorial erected by Queen Victoria in London, in honour of her late husband, Prince Albert. Constructed in 1880 at the instigation of Leopold II, the huge dais, capped with an openwork spire, is in the shape of a perfect nonagon. The nine arcades, crowned with apses and each containing a statue representing one of the nine former provinces of Belgium, radiate out around the imposing effigy of our first monarch, sculpted from white marble by Guillaume Geefs. A beautiful spiral staircase, enclosed in a cage of small columns leads to the upper levels of the monument. These are fitted with Gothic railings, the apses of which support the buttresses of the spire.
83.
OLD CADETS SCHOOL – EUROPEAN SCHOOL OF BRUSSELS IV
Drève Sainte-Anne/
Sint-Annadreef 86
Brussels-Laeken/Laken
Sat only from 10h00 to 17h00
53 (Schola Europea)

Situated close to the Royal Domain in Laeken/Laken, the European School of Brussels IV occupies a site that once housed a military school for cadets built in the 19th century by architect J.J. Van Ysendijck, in a Flemish neo-Renaissance style. Prior to 1914, the complex housed the barracks of the Grenadiers and then, in the inter-war period, the anti-aircraft artillery. After 1945, various military educational establishments used the premises. The original complex, a combination of brick and stone, has been restored and converted to its new function. A modern wing has also been built by the Belgian Building Authority. It was inaugurated in October 2012 by its prestigious neighbours King Albert II and Queen Paola. An imposing staircase, a ceremonial room converted into a playground and the former reception room with its impressive fireplaces recall the prestigious functions of the former military school.

Guided tours, Saturday from 10h00 to 16h30 (last tour) (French/ Dutch). In cooperation with Laeken Découverte.
Exhibition of photographs illustrating the transformation of the site of the Cadets School into a European School and the different periods of occupation of the site.
Showing of a video on the transformation of the site.

84.
QUEEN ASTRID MEMORIAL AND SQUARE DU 21 JUILLET/ 21 JULI-SQUARE
Avenue du Parc royal/
Koninklijk Parklaan
Brussels-Laeken/Laken
53 (Artistes/Kunstenaars)

Originally designed by the architect Charles Girault, also responsible for the Cinquantenaire/Jubelpark colonnades and the Tervueren Museum, Square du 21 juillet/21 juli-square (21 July Square) faces the Church of Our Lady of Laeken and appears like an extension of the royal estate. King Leopold II was behind its development and arranged for the purchase of the necessary plots of land to obtain the surface area which we see today. In 1905, the slums in the area were cleared and Rue des Vignes/Wijngaardenstraat was widened. In the 1930s, the square underwent a number of modifications, designed by René Pechère, with the addition of a colonnaded monument dedicated to Queen Astrid, proposed by the architect Paul Bonduelle. A full length statue of the late-lamented monarch occupies the centre of the monument. The new square and monument were inaugurated on 21 July 1938 and have retained this name ever since. (Listed 11/06/1998 – square)
the quality of their workmanship and, quite often, their originality. The flood of requests and the impossibility of indefinitely enlarging the cemetery led Mayor Émile Bockstael to take inspiration from Southern Europe by starting underground grave galleries linked to monuments on the surface. Tombs of interest include that of Ferdinand Niccolay, designed by the sculptor Charles Auguste Fraikin, and the imposing chapel of Maria Malibran, which contains a mosaic floor and a marble statue of Guillaume Geefs. This vast bluestone necropolis includes many well-known names such as painters Xavier Melilery and Fernand Khnopff, architects Alphonse Balat, Joseph Poelaert and Victor Jamaer as well as mayors of Brussels Nicolas Rouppe and André Fontainas. (Listed 14/01/1999)

Walking tour “History of Belgium at Laeken/Laken cemetery” (see box below).

History of Belgium at Laeken/Laken cemetery

What better place to talk about history than a cemetery? Laeken/Laken cemetery is, in fact, the great stone book of Belgian history, offering a succession of chapters, each more surprising than the last: a famous singer with a tragic fate, a loquacious playwright, some honest and less honest architects and a thinker that needs almost no introduction.

- Saturday and Sunday at 12h00 and 14h30 (French) and at 14h00 (Dutch) (duration: 2 hours)
- starting point: entrance to Laeken/Laken cemetery, parvis Notre-Dame/Onze-Lieve-Vrouwwoorplein, Brussels-Laeken/Laken – map H 4
- 93 (Princesse Clémentine/Prinses Clementina)
- bookings are essential. Email laeken.decouverte@gmail.com. Up to 30 people per walking tour.

In cooperation with Laeken Découverte.

The monuments of Laeken/Laken

Laeken/Laken is adorned with commemorative monuments both national and international. The Unknown Soldier, the Queen Astrid memorial, the Fountain of the Five Wounds and the Monument to Leopold I are each part of a unique history and context. During this walking tour, an expert in royal sculpture will decipher these little known monuments.

- Saturday and Sunday at 17h00 (French) and at 16h30 (Dutch) (duration: 2 hours)
- starting point: in front of the Monument to the Unknown Soldier, Parvis Notre-Dame/Onze-Lieve-Vrouwwoorplein, Brussels-Laeken/Laken – map H 4
- 93 (Princesse Clémentine/Prinses Clementina)
- bookings are essential. Email laeken.decouverte@gmail.com. Up to 30 people per walking tour.

In cooperation with Laeken Découverte.
Consecrated in 1872, the Church of Our Lady of Laeken was not actually completed until 1907. The three tall open naves form a church of spacious dimensions. The Royal Crypt, located behind the choir, is the burial place of all reigning Belgian monarchs and their spouses, as well as certain members of the Belgian royal family. The first members of the family to be transferred there were King Leopold I and Queen Louise-Marie on 20 April 1876. The structure, which is the largest example of the neo-Gothic style in Belgium, has become the parish church of monarchs when residing in Laeken/Laken. Every year a Requiem Mass is held in the church. The bells dedicated by Leopold II and Marie-Henriette on 23 June 1873 still ring out.

**Presentation of organ and concert, Sunday from 14h00 to 17h00.**

In order to honour the wishes of his deceased wife, who wished to be buried in Laeken/Laken, King Leopold I ordered plans for a new church to replace the old one. Joseph Poelaert won the competition, under a pseudonym, and supervised the works which began with the laying of the first stone by King Leopold I on 27 May 1854. However, the architect’s time soon became taken up by the construction of the Palace of Justice and he delegated the building of the church to colleagues who saw the project through to completion.
changes and has been used for different purposes over the years. In 1853, a steam machine was installed so that milling could be continued even when weather conditions were not suitable. The wooden blades ended up being removed as they had become obsolete. Two new structures were added to the windmill, in 1887 and 1904 respectively, to cater for cylinder mills and provide storage space. Unable to compete with the huge flour mills in Willebroek, the windmill shut its doors in 1911 and was subsequently occupied by different small local industries, spending a short time as a tannery and a boiler factory for forcing chicory. In the 1930s, Oscar Tausig set up his spice factory in the building which remained there until 1983. Abandoned, the Evere windmill, as well as the garden and paved road situated in the park, became listed structures in 1990 and were acquired by the municipality of Evere in 1998. Since 2008, the restored building has been home to the Brussels Mill and Food Museum. The ground floor still contains milling machines (which were used to process the spices), washers, cylinder mills and screeners: an ideal introduction to the history of milling in the permanent exhibition area, from the prehistoric wheel to the continuous circular movement. (Listed 20/12/1990)

Guided tours, Saturday and Sunday at 10h00 and 16h00 (French) and at 11h00 and 13h30 (Dutch).

Exhibition “Pots, Casseroles and Co.: a history of kitchens of yesteryear”.

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**Walking Tour**

**Exploring Evere’s agricultural past**

Now an urban municipality, Evere was, for a long time, a small farming village. During this walk, you will explore some evidence of this past. Departing from the municipal museum, the keeper of Evere’s memories, you will come to the former windmill (1841) which recalls the importance of cereal growing up to the 19th century. The tour will finish at the Geuzenberg farmhouse. Located beside the town hall, this building is a reminder that the Geuzenberg plateau was once a major site of cereal production in Brussels, before being devoted to small-scale chicory production until the middle of the 19th century.

Saturday and Sunday at 13h30 (French) and at 15h00 (Dutch) (duration: 1.5 hours)

starting point: Evere Municipal Museum, rue Édouard Stuckens/Edward Stuckensstraat 11-13, Evere – map J 5

55 (Tilleul/Linde)

bookings are essential. Call 02/245.37.79 (from Monday to Friday, 9h00 to 17h00) or email mbma-bmmv@evere.irisnet.be. Up to 15 people per walking tour.

In cooperation with the Tourist Department of Evere Municipal Council.
BRUSSELS CEMETERY

Avenue du Cimetière de Bruxelles/ Kerkhof van Brussellaan – Evere

1 Sat and Sun from 8h30 to 16h30 (last admission at 16h00)
2 63-66-80 (Cimetière de Bruxelles/ Kerkhof van Brussel)

With the existing cemeteries becoming too cramped, the authorities of the City of Brussels decided in 1874 to purchase vast tracts of land on the edge of the Chaussée de Louvain/ Leuvensesteenweg. They turned to the landscape architect Louis Fuchs to design the 38 hectares. The solid entrance lodges, in a neo-Etruscan style, were designed by the architect Victor Jamaer. The cemetery preserves a unique collection of high quality commemorative monuments, such as the English memorial of the Battle of Waterloo, a work by Jacques de Lalaing; the German memorial to the soldiers of the 1870 Franco-Prussian War; the memorial to the soldiers of the 1830 Belgian Revolution; the Belgian First World War military field of honour with its impressive portico designed by François Malfait and Pierre Theunis; the German First World War military field of honour; the memorial wall to those executed by firing squad, as well as the monument in memory of the victims of the 1967 fire at the Innovation department store. The cemetery also houses the graves of an impressive number of Brussels artists and personalities. It also contains the “Mayors’ Circle”, with the tombs of Charles de Brouckère, JulesAns-pach, Charles Buls and Adolphe Max. (Listed 06/02/1997)

Guided tours with an emphasis on commemorative monuments and monuments associated with the war, Saturday and Sunday at 10h30 and 14h30 (French) en at 10h00 and 14h00 (Dutch) (duration: 1.5 to 2 hours). In cooperation with Epitaaf.

ENCLOS DES FUSILLÉS/ EREPERK DER GE fusilleerden

Rue Colonel Bourg/Kolonel Bourgstraat (across from no. 102) Schaerbeek/Schaarbeek

1 Sat and Sun from 10h00 to 18h00
2 21-79-80 (Colonel Bourg/ Kolonel Bourg)

In the 1960s, the site of the National Shooting Range, extending over 20 hectares and used for firing exercises, was transferred to Belgian public service radio & television. A 4,000 square metre pocket of greenery was, however, retained. It had been converted into a cemetery, housing the tombs topped with crosses of 365 resistance fighters from the two world wars. Better known by its names of Enclos des Fusillés and Ereperk der Gefusilleerden, this memorial is located at the exact spot where these patriots were put to death by the Germans. Edith Cavell, Philippe Baucq, Gabrielle Petit and Youra Livchitz are some of the war victims buried here. The site also contains a commemorative slab dedicated to 35 heroes of the First World War, as well as a plaque paying tribute to the unknown Belgian political prisoner 1940-1945. On the fourth Sunday of April every year, the national event dedicated to the survivors of the Nazi concentration camps and prisons is held at the Enclos des Fusillés/Ereperk der Gefusilleerden. (Listed 12/01/1983 and 12/06/1987)

Guide on site, Saturday and Sunday from 14h00 to 17h00 (French/Dutch). In cooperation with Pro Velo.
imposing mausoleum. Reminiscent of the British cemeteries of the Westhoek, the field of honour reserved for victims of the Great War was developed based on a project by architect Eugène Dhuicque, a man who, starting in 1915, worked to save what could be saved in terms of heritage through the “Mission Dhuicque”. Here, he designed a huge travertine alter in the middle of a circular space, bordered by hedgerows and low walls and decorated with lanterns of the dead. Towards the rear, two paths facing each other radiate outwards from a central monument. At the end of these paths bordered by headstones surrounded by foliage, the architect erected a commemorative obelisk.

Guided tours, Saturday and Sunday at 10h00, 11h00, 12h00, 14h00, 15h00 and 16h00 (French/Dutch). In cooperation with Klare Lijn.

**BICYCLE TOUR**

Major and minor histories remembered in Schaerbeek

This bicycle tour will take you on an exploration of places marked by important historical events, places lived in or frequented by famous writers and artists, as well as monuments associated with the two Great Wars. It will start at the Enclos des Fusillés/Ereperk der Gefusilleerden (close to the RTBF), and will pass such places as the Fernand Blum secondary school, one of Magritte’s houses, one of Ghelderode’s, the Maison des Arts/Huis der Kunsten, finishing at the site of the first train station in Brussels in the Allée Verte/Groendreef quarter. This activity will also concern itself with safe cycling in town, combining safety with respect for the rules of the road.

Starting point: Intersection of Boulevard Auguste Reyers/Auguste Reyerslaan and Rue Colonel Bourg/Koloneel Bourgrstraat (close to RTBF), Schaerbeek/Schaarbeek – map K 7

- 7-25 (Diamant)
- 12-21-28-79 (Diamant)
- please make sure to bring your own bicycle. Bicycle rental is not available on site. Villo! station nearby (Diamant).

In French only.

In cooperation with GRACQ – Les Cyclistes Quotidiens (local Schaerbeek chapter).

**EXHIBITION**

1914-1918, the war as seen from Schaerbeek

2014 marks the centenary of the start of the First World War. This exhibition, by collector Léon Verreydt, a local historian and author of works on Schaerbeek, lets you explore his collection of photos, postcards, letters, books, military and civilian decorations as well as documents showing daily life in the municipality. A journey through a little-known Schaerbeek, an approach to the Great War consisting of items other than battles in trenches.

Starting from 9h30 to 15h30

- Bibliothèque/Bibliotheek Sésame library, boulevard Lambermont/ Lambermontlaan 200, Schaerbeek/Schaarbeek – map J 5
- 7 (Hôpital Paul Brien/Paul Brienziekenhuis), 55 (Waelhem)

In cooperation with the Bibliothèque/Bibliotheek Sésame library.
With an imposing presence, the current town hall, in a neo-Flemish Renaissance style, was officially opened by King Albert I in 1919. The building, designed by Maurice Van Ysendijck, replaced an imposing structure based on a design by Jules-Jacques Van Ysendijck, father of the former, which had been reduced to ashes by a raging fire in 1911. The new town hall was modelled on the former one but the spaces were almost doubled in size. The interior of the building still retains its spectacularly decorated rooms and countless works by artists who lived in Schaerbeek, which has been known for many years as the “City of Arts”. The ceremonial staircase is illuminated by stained glass windows recounting the history of the Town Hall. In the entrance, two bronze sculptures, depicting a marriage certificate and birth certificate, by the sculptor G. Vandevoorde, embody the roles of the municipality. Busts of successive mayors adorn the concourse while a series of pictures by Herman Richir covers the walls of the Salle des Sections. Imposing stained glass windows decorate the Wedding Rooms, the Council Chamber and the Salle du Collège and, after the war, Dwight Eisenhower was even named a Freeman of the City. (Listed 13/04/1995)

Guided tours, Saturday at 14h00, 15h00, 16h00 and 17h00 and Sunday at 10h00, 11h00, 12h00, 14h00, 15h00, 16h00 and 17h00 (French) and Saturday at 14h30, 15h30, 16h30 and 17h30 and Sunday at 10h30, 11h30, 12h30, 14h30, 15h30, 16h30 and 17h30 (Dutch). In cooperation with Pro Velo and Korei.

Exhibition “Schaerbeek: stories of a metamorphosis”.

**EXHIBITION**

Remembrance monuments in Schaerbeek and elsewhere

After the 14-18 and 40-45 wars, a large number of monuments were erected to commemorate those who died: soldiers, resistance fighters, prisoners and civilian deportees. This exhibition of photographs by Claire Eykerman will evoke some of these memorial sites in Schaerbeek and adjacent municipalities. It will also offer the chance to explore the Maison Verhaeghe/Huis Verhaeghe, the work of architect Gustave Strauven.

- Saturday and Sunday from 11h00 to 18h00
- Avenue Louis Bertrand/Louis Bertrandlaan 43, Schaerbeek/Schaarbeek – map 16
- 92 (Église Saint-Servais/Sint-Servaaskerk)
- 56 (Herman), 66 (Crossing/Louis Bertrand)

In cooperation with the association Patrimoine de Schaerbeek (PatriS).

**WALKING TOUR**

Schaerbeek, the city of art

Michel de Ghelderode, Alfred Verwée, Henri Jacobs, Géo de Vlaminck, Godefroid Guffens, Godefroid Devreese... Schaerbeek holds the memory of painters, sculptors, architects and writers who established themselves there, for the most part, at the turn of the 19th and 20th centuries. From Place Colignon/Colignonplein to Chaussée de Haecht/Haachtsesteenweg, this walking tour will introduce you to the facades of these workshops and houses.

- Sunday at 10h00 and 12h00 (duration: 1.5 hours)
- starting point: Place Colignon/Colignonplein, at the corner of Rue Verwée/Verwéestraat, Schaerbeek/Schaarbeek – map 16
- 92 (Pogge)

In French only.

In cooperation with the Heritage Department of the Municipality of Schaerbeek.
MAISON DES ARTS/KUNSTHUIS
(HOUSE OF THE ARTS)

Chaussée de Haecht/ Haachtsesteenweg 147 Schaerbeek/Schaarbeek

Sat from 14h00 to 18h00
Sun from 10h00 to 18h00

25-92 (Robiano)
65-66 (Robiano)

The building, located at no. 147, Chaussée de Haecht/Haachtsesteenweg, conceals a dwelling built in 1826 for a rich linen merchant by the name of Charles-Louis Eenens. Two wings were added by the next generation, with the building then passing to Viscountess Terlinden, granddaughter of the first owner. Château Eenens was the setting for a page in the history of independence of 1830: Frederick of the Netherlands took refuge there before ordering its evacuation. During the two world wars, the house played a role in the resistance. When the Eenens-Terlinden family lived there, it played host to leading Belgian and foreign figures. Owned by the municipality since 1950, the building, a fine example in Schaerbeek of an aristocratic dwelling from the Belle Époque, today houses the House of the Arts, the setting for exhibitions, concerts, conferences and other cultural events. Inside, decorative elements borrowed from the Louis XV, Louis XVI and Flemish neo-Renaissance tradition illustrate the varied interpretations of an eclectic style. The former saddlery has been converted into a small cafe, a perfect example of an old Brussels bar, while the vaulted rooms are used for shows. The access corridor connecting the courtyard to the street is decorated with a delightful fresco by Nicolas Moreel. In the rear, adjoining the Halles de Schaerbeek, its appealing garden creates an unexpected green space in the quarter. (Listed 09/11/1993)

Guided tours, Saturday at 14h00, 15h00, 16h00 and 17h00 and Sunday at 10h00, 11h00, 12h00, 14h00, 15h00, 16h00 and 17h00 (French) and Saturday at 14h30, 15h30, 16h30 and 17h30 and Sunday at 10h30, 11h30, 12h30, 14h30, 15h30, 16h30 and 17h30 (Dutch).

In cooperation with Atelier de Recherche et d’Action Urbaines (ARAU) and Pro Velo

Exhibition “Schaerbeek during the 14-18 war” by le Fonds local.

Exhibition Lucile Bertrand “Amnesia”, focusing on the House of the Arts’ involvement in the very founding of Belgium. Lucile Bertrand questions the principle of memory in these times of commemoration of the First World War.

ACTIVITY

History live from tram 92

A tramline, it’s much more than simply a mode of transport, it’s a fun way to hear stories: stories about the monuments that line the route or stories involving famous figures that participated in historic events, all within view of the tram!

Board tram 92 with the Patrimoine à Roulettes coordinators, between Schaerbeek Station and the Law Courts, and enjoy an entertaining tram ride filled with little stories that are part of the great history of our capital.

The programme:

Tram Tour 92: listen to stories on the headphones as you go along

All shapes and sizes: games to captivate participants of all ages

Hosts and hostesses tell you all about the stories behind our great monuments

Urban Sketchers 92: Opportunities for drawing the monuments with professional Belgian and French urban sketchers

Sat at 10h19, 11h40, 13h53, 15h26, 16h41 and Sun at 10h20, 11h39, 13h58, 15h18, 16h38 (subject to changes by the Brussels Intercommunal Transport Company (STIB/MIVB) – www.stib-mivb.be) – prompt departures, welcome 15 minutes before each departure

starting point: terminal of tram 92 at Schaerbeek Station, Schaerbeek – map 14

The return journey starting from Schaerbeek Station lasts approximately 1 hour.

for the Tram Tour 92, only fifteen places per return journey are available, reservations are required by email (contact@cris-tinamarchi.be).

For those who just want to participate in the event with the Urban Sketchers, the times are: Sat at 10h18 (Schaerbeek/Schaarbeek gare/station stop) 10h30 (Sainte-Marie/Sint-Maria stop), 14h11 (Parc/Park stop) and 15h50 (Poelaert stop), and Sun at 10h33 (Congrès/Congres stop), 14h15 (Royale/Koning stop) and at 15h34 (Petit Sablon/Kleine Zavel stop).

Don’t forget to bring your sketchpads, pencils, markers, pens, ink, watercolours, etc.

In cooperation with the association Patrimoine à Roulettes.
The park, a popular place for walks, was also used to host occasional events, such as the launch of the 40 m high Le Géant (The Giant) hot air balloon, containing 6,000 m³ of gas, on 26 September 1864. Gaspard-Félix Tournachon, better known as Nadar, was the man behind this tethered flight which had already been a great success in Paris in 1858. In 1863, this pioneer of aerial photography founded the “Society for the Promotion of Heavier-than-air Aerial Navigation”. His arrival in Brussels created such a frenzy that King Leopold II himself travelled to the Botanical Gardens to witness the huge balloon in flight. The particularly heavy crowds soon had to be contained behind barriers that would, from that point on, be known as... “Nadar barriers”! (Listed 15/05/1964).

Around 1829, architect Charles-Henri Petersen was tasked with drawing up plans for some botanical gardens between Porte de Schaerbeek/Schaarbeekse Poort and Porte de Cologne/Keulenpoort, on what was then no more than a series of ponds, small woods, fields and vegetable gardens. The park, extended in 1842 and 1854, features a set of 52 sculptures, created between 1894 and 1898, and exotic plants, considered curiosities at a time when people rarely travelled.
Guillaume Charlier, or “La Source” by Julien Dillens, sit imposingly in front of the exedra with its “Centenary” tree, so named because it was planted to commemorate 100 years of Belgian independence. (Listed 17/06/1993)

Guided tours, Saturday and Sunday at 10h00, 12h00, 14h00 and 16h00 (duration: 1 hour). Starting point in front of the Steurs monument. In French only.

Exhibition “Memories of history in Armand Steurs Square”.
In cooperation with Amis du Square Armand Steurs.

Laid out according to a design by architect Eugène Dhuicque, who put an emphasis on symmetry, Armand Steurs Square was inaugurated with great pomp on 3 July 1932. Named in honour of a mayor of Saint-Josse/Sint-Joost who connected certain quarters of Brussels to the water supply, the design is a perfect example of a typical urban layout from the interwar period. The square, which benefitted from the covering of the Brussels-Luxembourg railway line, has a complex layout, taking advantage of dips in the terrain. Strategically placed sculptures, by renowned artists, such as the Carriers monument, created by Guillaume Charlier.

The Académie des Beaux-Arts de Saint-Josse-ten-Noode, memories of artists!

The Académie des Beaux-Arts de Saint-Josse-ten-Noode [Academy of Fine Arts of Saint-Josse-ten-Noode/Sint-Joost-ten-Node] is celebrating 150 years of existence. To mark this event, the workshops of this school of neoclassical architecture will be open to the public. The director, teaching staff and students will be delighted and honoured to welcome you. You will have the opportunity of discovering all of the artistic practices carried out within the Academy and how they have changed since its creation in 1864: Children’s, Ceramics, Drawing, Interior decoration, Painting, Multidisciplinary and Sculpture workshops.

A new and original exhibition will bring together the works both of experienced and of yet-to-be discovered artists who attended the academy, enriched by archive documents illustrating the history of the school.

Saturday and Sunday from 10h30 to 17h30 (guided tours in French, Saturday and Sunday at 13h00, 14h00, 15h00 and 16h00, in cooperation with Bus Bavard)


59-61 (Houwaert)
of the property enjoyed organising gatherings of artists and writers for whom he was a generous patron. These included Édouard Agneesens, Théodore Baron, Géo Bernier, Jan Van Beers, Eugène Broeckman, Albéric Collin, James Ensor, Joseph Stevens and Willy Finch. On his death, he left his private mansion to the sculptor Guillaume Charlier who, in turn, donated it to the municipality of Saint-Josse-ten-Noode/Sint-Joost-ten-Node in 1925. Nowadays, the museum organises exhibitions that are often focused on Belgian artists of the 19th century, as well as concerts which make the most of the pleasant surroundings of the music room. (Listed 15/07/1993)

Guided tours, Saturday and Sunday at 10h00, 11h00, 12h00, 14h00, 15h00 and 16h00 (French) and at 10h30, 11h30, 12h30, 14h30, 15h30 and 16h30 (Dutch). In cooperation with Pro Velo and Korei.

In 1889-1891, art connoisseur and painter Henri-Émile Van Cutsem acquired two neo-classical type adjacent buildings opening onto what is now Avenue des Arts/Kunstlaan. While the building dating from 1844 was left intact, the other was demolished and then rebuilt in order to incorporate it into the first with the façades being combined into one. A young Victor Horta was responsible for these changes as well as for the long windowed galleries intended to house Van Cutsem’s art collections. Inside, the windows act as partitions while still allowing light to penetrate, as can be seen between the smoking room, small entrance hall and reception room. While alive, the owner

Nestled at the base of a tall glass tower, Saint-Josse-ten-Noode Town Hall displays its pretty Beaux-Arts style face. This spot was originally the site of the home of virtuoso musician Charles de Bériot, who became violinist to King Charles X, in Paris, and then the first violin of the King of the Netherlands. He married singer Marie Malibran in 1836 and settled in Saint-Josse-ten-Noode around 1849. In 1868, the building was reacquired by the municipality and converted by the architect Léon Govaerts. Its interior decoration was entrusted to G. Charle. The main entrance, distinguished by an elegant, semi-circular, wrought-iron canopy, is located in the central row which is topped by a lanterned dome. As can be seen on a bronze plaque affixed to one of the walls of the foyer, the new town hall was inaugurated by Mayor H. Frick on 14 May 1911. In 1967, architect Vandenhoute was tasked with expanding the building by adding a lodge at the corner of Rue de l’Alliance/Verbondsstraat. Works by Belgian artists of the 19th century, busts of mayors and famous figures of the municipality decorate the various rooms. (Listed 22/10/1992)

Guided tours, Sunday at 10h00, 11h00, 12h00, 14h00, 15h00 and 16h00 (French) and at 10h30, 11h30, 12h30, 14h30, 15h30 and 16h30 (Dutch). In cooperation with Itinéraires, sur les Sentiers de l’Histoire and Pro Velo.
SOME MONUMENTS COMMEMORATING THE TWO WORLD WARS AND THEIR HEROES...

ANDERLECHT

> Monument to policemen Jean Van Lierde, Maurice Josée and Joseph Devries, who died in a concentration camp, Vogelenzang cemetery, Avenue du Soldat britannique/Britse-Soldaataan
> Monument “To our heroes of 1914-1918”, Place de la Vaillance/Dapperheidsplein (see notice 66)
> Monument to the Stallholders who died for their Country, Square de l’Aviation/Luchtvaartsquare
> Monument to Prosper-Henri Devos, writer-soldier, Parc Astrid/Astridpark
> Monument to King Albert I, Square Albert I/Albert I-Square
> National Monument to the Jewish Martyrs of Belgium, corner of Rue des Goujons/Grondelsstraat and Rue Carpentier/Carpentierstraat (see notice 64)
> Pro Patria Monument 1914-1918 and 1940-1945, Vogelenzang cemetery, Avenue du Soldat britannique/Britse-Soldaataan

AUDERGHEM/OUDEGEM

> Monument to the War Dead, Rond-point du Souverain/Vorstrondpunt
> Monument to the Dead, Auderghem cemetery, Avenue Van Horenbeeck/ Jean Van Horenbeeklaan

BERCHEM-SAINTE-AGATHA/SINT-AGATHA-BERCHEM

> Monuments to the Dead, cemetery, Rue Kasterlinden/Kasterlindenstraat 1
> Tomb of the Soldiers of the Commonwealth, old cemetery, Rue de l’Allée verte/ Groendreefstraat

BRUSSELS

> Anglo-Belgian Memorial, Place Poelaert/Poelaertplein (see notice 18)
> Armoured-Cars Monument, Square des Blindés/Rue du Marché aux Porcs – Pansertroepensquare/ Varkensmarkt
> Monument to Gabrielle Petit, resistance fighter, Place Saint-Jean/ Sint-Jansplein (see notice 10)
> Monument to the Glory of the Belgian Infantry, Place Poelaert/Poelaertplein (see notice 17)
> Monument to the Soldier Pigeon and Pigeon Fanciers, Quai aux Barques/Schuitenkaai
> Monument to the Railway Workers who died for their Country, Gare Centrale/Centraal Station
> Monument to the Dead of the 9th and 29th Régiments de Ligne, Boulevard de Dixmude/Diksmuidelaan
> The Brabançonne Monument, Place Surlet de Chokier/Surlet de Chokierplein (see notice 31)

BRUSSELS-EXTENSIONS

> Memorial to the Thirteen Colonels and the Dead of the Secret Army, Square Frère Orban/Frère-Orbanplein
> Monument to General Bernheim (“The unmoving watchman”), Square Marie-Louise/Maria-Louizaasquare
> Monument to the Pilots and Balloonists killed during the war, Avenue Fr Roosevelt/Franklin Rooseveltlaan (see notice 49)
> Phoenix Monument 44, Avenue Louise/ Louizalaan (roundabout)
> Rhine Bridges Vigil Monument, Square Gutenberg/Gutenbergsgaarde

BRUSSELS-LAEKEN/Laken

> Bust of Marshal Foch, Parvis Notre-Dame de Laeken/Onze-Lieve-Vrouwvoorplicht
> Monument to the Unknown Soldier, Parvis Notre-Dame de Laeken/Onze-Lieve-Vrouwvoorplicht
> Monument to the Belgian Pilots of the RAF, Rond-point Jean Offenberg/Jean Offenbergplein
> Monument to Laeken’s Heroes, Square des Combattants/Strijderssquare

ETERBEEK

> Monument to the Trench Gunners who died for their Country, Square Princess Jean de Mérode/Princes Jean de Mérodeplein (facing Avenue de Tervueren/Tervurenlaan)
> Monument to Etterbeek natives who died for their Country, Chaussée Saint-Pierre/Sint-Pieterssteenweg 193 (at the corner of Rue Colonel Van Gele/Kolonel Van Gelestraat)
> Memorial to Etterbeek Policemen who died in the line of duty, Parc Keith Haring/Keith Haringpark, Chaussée Saint-Pierre/Sint-Pieterssteenweg (behind the town hall)
> Monument to the Soldiers of the Transportation Corps (1914-1918 and 1940-1945), Avenue du 2e Régiment de Lanciers/Tweede Lansiers Regimentlaan
> Monument to the Soldiers of the 2nd Lanciers Regiment, corner of Boulevard Général Jacques/Generaal Jacqueslaan and Avenue du 2e Régiment de Lanciers/Tweede Lansiers Regimentlaan
EVERE
> Monument to the Dead of the Two World Wars, old Evere cemetery, Rue Saint-Vincent/Sint-Vincentiusstraat

FOREST/VORST
> Memorial to Corporal Léon Tresignies, National Hero, Rue du Caporal Tresignies/Korporaal Tresigniesstraat
> Memorial to Marguerite Bervoets, resistance fighter, Rue Marguerite Bervoets/Marguerite Bervoetsstraat
> Memorial to the Decorated Civilians of the 1914-1918 War and to the Prisoners of War, Chaussée d’Alsemberg/Alsembergse Steenweg 285
> Monument to Forest Soldiers who died for their Country, Square Omer Denis/Omer Denissquare

GANSHOREN
> Monuments to the Heroes of the Wars of 1914-1918 and 1940-1945, Avenue du Cimetière/Kerkhoflaan
> Tribute to former soldiers, old cemetery, Avenue du Cimetière/Kerkhoflaan

IXELLES/ELSENE
> King Albert I Monument, Avenue Guillaume Macau/Guillaume Macaulaan
> Lawn of honour (Altar of the Martyrs), Cemetery, Chaussée de Boondael/Boonadaalse Steenweg
> Monument to Antoine Depage, Place Georges Brugmann/Georges Brugmannplein
> Monument to Lieutenant General Baron Dossin de Saint-Georges, Abbey of La Cambre/Ter Kameren
> Monuments to Police Officers, corner of Boulevard General Jacques/Generaal Jacqueslaan and Rue Juliette Wytsman/Juliette Wytsmanstraat

JEETE
> King Albert I Monument, Parc Paul Garcel/Paul Garcetpark
> Monument to the Victims of the War, corner of Avenue Secrétin/Secrétinlaan and Avenue des Démineurs/Onmijnerslaan
> Monument to those executed by Firing Squad and Lawn of Honour, cemetery, corner of Avenue Secrétin/Secrétinlaan and Boulevard de Smet de Naeyer/de Smet de Naeyerlaan

KOEKELBERG
> First World War Memorial, Place Henri Vanhuffel/Henri Vanhuffelplein
> Lawn of honour, cemetery, Drève des Maricolles/Maricollendreef 177 (Berchem-Sainte-Agathe/Sint-Agatha-Berchem)

MOLENBEEK-SAINT-JEAN/SINT-JANS-MOLENBEEK
> King Albert I Monument, Parc Marie-José/ Marie-Josépark
> Lawn of honour with the graves of Moelbeek soldiers from the two world wars, Molenbeek-Saint-Jean Cemetery, Chaussée de Gand/Gentse Steenweg 537-539
> Memorial to the Brigade Piron, Parc des Muses/Muzenpark, Avenue Brigade Piron/Brigade Pironlaan / Boulevard Edmond Machtens/Edmond Machtenslaan / Rue Osseghem/Osseghemstraat and Rue Melpomène/Melpomenestraat
> Monument to the Civilian and Military Dead of the First and Second World Wars, Square des Libérateurs/Bevrijderssqaure

SAINT-GILLES/SINT-GILLIS
> Bust of General Tombeur de Tabora, Avenue du Parc/Parklaan (corner of Rue G. Combaz/Gisbert Combazstraat)
> Bust of King Albert I, Avenue du Parc/Parklaan (corner of Rue de la Perche/Wipstraat)
> Memorial in honour of the thirty-five resistance fighters imprisoned in Saint Gilles prison and taken from the prison and executed by firing squad at the National Shooting Range (Edith Cavell, Gabrielle Petit, Philippe Bauq, and others), Saint Gilles prison, Avenue Ducpétiaux/Ducpétiauxlaan

SAINT-JOSSE-TEN-NOODE/SINT-JOOST-TEN-NODE
> Monument to the Dead, affixed to the wall of the annex to the Church of the Trinity, Rue de l’Aquaduc/Aquaductstraat (at the corner of Rue Africaine/Afrikaansestraat)
> Monument to the Patriots of Saint Gilles 1940-1945, Place Delporte/Antoine Delportplein
> Monument to the Dead of 1940-1945, Monument to the Belgian Volunteers in the International Brigades, 1914-1918 lawn of honour, 1940-1945 lawn of honour and 1914-1918 grave gallery (not accessible) with the Tomb of General Tombeur de Tabora, Saint Gilles cemetery, Avenue du Silence/Stillelaan 72, Uccle/Ukkel

SAINT-JOSSE-TEN-NOODE/SINT-JOOST-TEN-NODE
> Monument to Saint Josse’s War Dead, Rue du Méridien/Middaglinstraat
> Monument to the Dead of 1914-1918 and Monument in Honour of Georges Pétre, member of the secret army, Saint Josse cemetery, Rue Henri Chomé/Henri Choméstraat 9
SCHAERBEEK

> Enclos des Fusillés/Erekerk der Gefusilleerden, Rue Colonel Bourg/Kolonel Bourgstraat 102 (see notice 90)
> King Albert I Memorial, Parc Albert/Albertpark, Rue Guffens/Godefroid Guffensstraat
> Memorial to the Civilian Victims of the War, Place des Carabiniers/Karabiniersplein
> Monument to Philippe Bauq, war hero, Parc Josaphat/Josaphatpark
> Monument to the Carabiniers Regiments and Cyclist Carabiniers (1914-1918), Avenue Louis Bertrand/Louis Bertrandlaan
> Monument to the Ardennes Chasseurs Battalion and Tree of Freedom, Place des Chasseurs ardennais/Ardense Jagersplein
> Monument to the Fallen Military Engineers, Square Vergote/Vergoteplein
> Policemen’s Tomb, Gabrielle Petit Monument, Lawn of Honour, Lawn of Soldiers, Memorials to those who died for their country, municipal cemetery, Rue d’Evere/Eversestraat 4

> Monument to the Escapees of the First and Second World Wars (or “Tribute Memorial to the ‘Escap-ees’“), Square Georges Marlow/Georges Marlowsquare
> Monument to Forest Natives who died for their country, Sentier du Grasdeil/Grasdeillepad (near the intersection of Avenue du Haras/Stoeterijlaan and the Drève des Bonniers/Bundersdreef)
> Monument to Uccle’s Heroes who died for their Country during the First and Second World Wars, Square des Héros/Heldensquare
> Winston Churchill Monument, Rondpoint Winston Churchill/Rondpunt Winston Churchill

WATERMAEL-BOITSFORT/ WATERMAAL-BOSVOORDE

> Headstones in memory of the dead of both wars, cemetery, Rue du Buis/Buksboomstraat 57
> King Albert I Monument, corner of Rue des Cèdres/Cedersstraat and Rue du Gruyer/Bosrechterstraat (Church of Saint Clément)
> Monument to Abbot Kanaerts, Avenue des Archiducs/Aartshertogschraan (at the Church of Our Lady of Perpetual Help)
> Monument “To our dead”, Square de la Frégate/Fregatvogelsplein
> Monument to the Dead Pilots, Boulevard du Souverain/Vorstlaan (at the Royale Belgium/Axa building)
> Monument to the Dead, corner of Avenue Delleur/Delleurlaan and Avenue Solvay/Alfred Solvaylaan

WOLUWE-SAINT-LAMBERT/ SINT-LAMCREHTS-WOLUWE

> “From the wood of a rifle butt sprouts the tree of life” monument, Place du 8 mai 1945/8 mei 1945-plein
> Memorial to Sarah and Jacques Goldberg, resistance fighters, Allée Sarah et Jacques Goldberg (at the corner of Avenue de Toutes les Couleurs/Kleurprachtlaan)
> Monument to Minister Charles de Broqueville and Monument to the Dead of the Two World Wars, Square Joséphine-Charlotte/Joséphine-Charlottensquare
> Monument to the Auxiliary Troop Dead, Square Vergote/Vergoteplein
> “Ravensbrück” Monument dedicated to Belgian political prisoners and their children, Parc Georges Henri/Georges Henripark
> Sacred Heart of Jesus Monument, Place du Sacré-Cœur/Heilig-Hartplein

WOLUWE-SAINT-PIERRE

> Bust of the Marquis of Villalobar, Avenue Marquis de Villalobar/Mar- kies van Villalobaraan
> Monument to the Dead of the Two World Wars, municipal cemetery lawn of honour, Chaussée de Stockel/Stokkelse steenweg
> Monument to the Belgian Cavalry and Armoured Cars, Square Léopold II/Leopold II square / Avenue de Tervueren/Tervurenlaan
> Statue of Marshal Montgomery, Square Montgomery/Maarschalk Montgomeryplein

UCCLE/UKKEL

> King Albert I Monument (or “The Helmeted King Albert”), intersection of Avenue Circulaire/Ringlaan and Avenue Mercure/Mercuurslaan
> King Albert I Monument, Square Marlow/Georges Marlowsquare
> Memorial to the members of Uccle-Sport, Chaussée de Neerstalle/Neerstallesteenweg 431 (in the back right of the car park)
> Memorial to Edith Cavell and Marie Depage, Rue Edith Cavell/Edith Cavellstraat 32 (corner of Rue Marie Depage/Marie Depagestraat)
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Launched in 2011, *Bruxelles Patrimoines* magazine is aimed at all heritage fans, whether or not from Brussels, and endeavours to showcase the various aspects of the monuments and sites in Brussels-Capital Region.

As well as a report on a specific theme, each edition also contains more general articles about heritage, as well as news.

September’s double edition is entirely devoted to the theme of Heritage Days: History and memory.

*Bruxelles Patrimoines* magazine is available to purchase in bookshops for €10 (double edition €20) or by subscription.

If you would like a subscription for 2014 (two single editions and one double edition), please transfer the amount of €29 to bank account BE 31 0912 3109 5455/ BIC GKCCBEBB (in the name of the Direction des Monuments et des Sites) making sure to include the reference “Bruxelles Patrimoines magazine” and the full name and address of the recipient.
The book sale!

On 20 and 21 September (from 10h00 to 17h00), hurry to the Halles Saint-Géry to visit the book sale organised by the Department of Monuments and Sites of the Brussels-Capital Region. You will be able to take advantage of some special “Heritage Days” promotions on many titles!