



BRUSSELS URBAN DEVELOPMENT  
BRUSSELS REGIONAL PUBLIC SERVICE

# HERITAGE DAYS RECYCLING OF STYLES

17 & 18 SEPT. 2016



be style  
be heritage  
be .brussels 

# 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/Vooruitgangstraat 80 – 1035 Brussels

Telephone helpline open on 17 and 18 September from 10h00 to 17h00:

02/204.17.69 – Fax: 02/204.15.22 – [www.heritagedaysbrussels.be](http://www.heritagedaysbrussels.be)

[jdp-omd@sprb.brussels](mailto:jdp-omd@sprb.brussels) – [#jdpomd](https://twitter.com/jdpomd) – [f](https://www.facebook.com/BruxellesPatrimoines) Bruxelles Patrimoines – Erfgoed Brussel

The times given for buildings are opening and closing times. The organisers reserve the right to close doors earlier in case of large crowds in order to finish at the planned time. Specific measures may be taken by those in charge of the sites.

Smoking is prohibited during tours and the managers of certain sites may also prohibit the taking of photographs. To facilitate entry, you are asked to not bring rucksacks or large bags.

“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 in bold beside addresses 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.

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 accessibility 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 covered 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:** presence of stairs or unavoidable obstacles.

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](mailto:secretariat@anlh.be)).

## Featured pictograms



Opening hours and dates



Metro lines and stops



Trams



Bus



Walking Tour/Activity



Exhibition/Conference



Bicycle Tour



Bus Tour



Guided tour only or bookings are essential



Place of activity or starting point



Sign language

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.

While every effort has been made to ensure that the information provided in this brochure is accurate, changes may be made over which we have no control.

This brochure is distributed free of charge

Legal deposit: D/2016/6860/016

# Foreword

Since 1989, the Brussels-Capital Region has organised Heritage Days, a major event in the September calendar for lovers of architecture and heritage.

This year, we are proposing that you approach the heritage of Brussels through the following questions: how and for what reasons did the architects draw on formal repertoires of the past? In what way have the architectural styles been reinterpreted over time? Which of our region's iconic buildings best illustrate such reinterpretations?

Under the title "Recycling of styles", the 2016 edition of Heritage Days offers the opportunity to discover, for the first time or anew, the "neo" and historically-inspired styles of the 19th century (Neo-Gothic, Neoclassicism, Neo-Renaissance, Neo-Romanesque, Eclecticism, etc.) which have especially marked our architectural landscape, in addition to more recent styles such as Regionalism and Postmodernism. This is a unique opportunity to visit a large number of iconic locations in the capital as well as others that are less well known or rarely open to visitors during the rest of the year.

This programme will enable you to efficiently organise your itinerary from among the 97 sites that are specially opening their doors, the sixty activities organised for the occasion and the numerous free guided tours available on an exceptional basis during this now unmissable third weekend in September.

I want to take this opportunity to especially thank the managers of the sites, the associations, the municipal authorities, the professionals and volunteers as well as my own staff who work, each year, to ensure the smooth running of the event and its repeated success every year.

I hope you enjoy your visits!

**Rudi Vervoort,**  
*Minister-President of the  
Brussels-Capital Region,  
responsible for Monuments and Sites*



© Georges De Kinder

## Halles Saint-Géry: the information point of the Heritage Days!

During the Heritage Days weekend, an information point will be open from 10h00 to 19h00, 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:

- > “Hidden heritage” (see page 46 and 47)
- > “Moi, Gustave” (see page 48 and 49)
- > “International Monuments Photographic Experience” (see page 56 to 59)
- > “Dark rooms and neighbourhood life – Molenbeek-Saint-Jean (1907-2016)” (3 september to 13 november 2016)

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*)
- ⓑ 29-66-71-88 (*De Brouckère*),  
48 (*Bourse/Beurs*)

**In cooperation with *Patrimoine et Culture* and *Centre Urbain*.**

# Summary

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## 1. Map Centre M 2

### SAINT CATHERINE'S CHURCH

Place Sainte-Catherine/  
Sint-Katelijneplein – Brussels

 Sat and Sun from 10h00 to 18h00

 1-5 (Sainte-Catherine/  
Sint-Katelijne)

 3-4 (Bourse/Beurs)

 29-47-66-71-88 (De Brouckère)

It all began with a small chapel built up against the first city wall at the start of the 13th century. Then, over the course of the 14th and 15th centuries, a three-nave Gothic church was erected. This was expanded with the addition of a Baroque choir, built around 1629, and a bell tower, completed in 1664. First restored in 1780, the church continued to be used for services but was so badly damaged by flooding in 1850 that a decision was made to construct a brand new building on the site of the recently filled in Saint Catherine's docks. Architect Joseph Poelaert was responsible for overseeing the project between 1854 and 1859, with Wynand Janssens taking over from 1861 to 1873. In an Eclectic



style, taking inspiration from French churches from the Renaissance period, such as Saint-Eustache in Paris, close to the Halles, Saint Catherine's imposing silhouette made from Gobertange stone stands facing the square to which it gives its name. Of Gothic design, the church was adorned with Renaissance style decoration reinterpreted by Poelaert. The façade is punctuated by a number of small columns, supported by

lantern-topped buttresses, a decorative element that can also be found at roof level. The interior contains a beautiful set of Neo-Renaissance furniture created by the Goyers Brothers from Louvain. (Listed 07/12/1981)

**Guided tours, Saturday at 10h00 and 14h00 and Sunday at 14h00 (French/Dutch). In cooperation with Eglise et Tourisme Bruxelles.**

## WALKING TOUR

### The factory quarter

The neighbourhood contained within the central boulevards and the canal, laid out around Rue de la Senne/Zennestraat and Rue des Fabriques/Fabrieksstraat, is one of the capital's oldest industrial quarters. It was industrialised very early on (starting from the first half of the 19th century), in a dense and diversified manner. Breweries, printing works, paper mills, warehouses, as well as countless workers' houses, were progressively built within a relatively limited area. The neighbourhood did not undergo transformations due to the covering of the Senne/Zenne River and was not the subject of subsequent grand urban development plans. Today, it is one of the city centre neighbourhoods that still retains the oldest noteworthy industrial buildings inside the former city walls. Countless representative examples of borrowings from the architectural styles of the time (Neoclassical, Neo-Gothic, etc.) can be found there. You will discover them on this walking tour.

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

 starting point: at the rear of Halles Saint-Géry/Sint-Gorikshallen, at the junction of Rue Pletinckx/Pletinckxstraat and Rue de la Grande Île/Groot Eilandstraat, Brussels – map **Centre M 3**

 1-5 (De Brouckère)

 3-4 (Bourse/Beurs)

 48-86-95 (Bourse/Beurs)

 Please note that bookings are preferred. Call 02/410.99.50 (from Monday to Friday, 9h00 to 17h00). Up to 25 people per tour.

**In cooperation with La Fonderie.**

## WORKSHOP

### Moulds and casts in all styles

Developed in the middle of the 19th century, the staff technique, which uses plant fibres to reinforce the plaster, enables the mass production of decorative elements. Catalogues of models are then made available to architects and customers, offering cornices, mouldings, capitals, columns or rosettes of various styles for interior decoration. On building façades, mouldings are created in the render while certain decorations are fashioned via casting and fixed in position. For this workshop, Olivier Jamsin, an artisan fibrous plasterer and stucco mason, will introduce you to the basics of his craft and invite you to dip your hands into some plaster.

 Saturday and Sunday at 13h30 and 15h50  
(duration: 1.5 hours)

 starting point: Centre Urbain information booth in Halles Saint-Géry/Sint-Gorikshallen, Place Saint-Géry/Sint-Goriksplein, Brussels – map **Centre M 3**

 1-5 (De Brouckère)

 3-4 (Bourse/Beurs)

 48-86-95 (Bourse/Beurs)

 Please note that bookings are essential. Call 02/227.42.69 (from Monday to Friday, 10h00 to 12h00 and 14h00 to 16h00) or visit [www.curbain.be](http://www.curbain.be). Up to 15 people per workshop.

In cooperation with Centre Urbain and Olivier Jamsin, fibrous plasterer and stucco mason (Steck studio).

## ACTIVITY

### A selection of the best

The association Brukselbinnenstebuiten will help you choose from among the multitude of sites open to the public for Heritage Days. The "Selection of the Best" 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 start of September, from the website [www.brukselbinnenstebuiten.be](http://www.brukselbinnenstebuiten.be) or pick up the paper version on Saturday 17 and Sunday 18 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](mailto:Brukselbinnenstebuiten) (02/218.38.78 – [bruksel@skynet.be](mailto:bruksel@skynet.be))

## FAMILY FUN TOUR

### Who won the competition between the grand boulevards?

In 1872, once the Senne River had been covered under the new boulevards du Centre, the City of Brussels launched a major architectural competition to encourage the construction of buildings on both sides of the new streets. It was an opportunity for architects to play around with the styles of yesteryear, to juxtapose and mix and match. Following a guide book developed by *Classes du Patrimoine & de la Citoyenneté* and *Centre Urbain*, enjoy a family day out on the trail of the competition winners. Who will win the "battle of styles"? Sober Antiquity or the fancifully inventive repertoire of the traditional Brussels house? Amusing details, suggestive names and expressive statues will set you on the right path.

 Saturday and Sunday from 10h00 to 17h00  
(duration: 1.5 hours)

 starting point: Centre Urbain information booth in Halles Saint-Géry/Sint-Gorikshallen, Place Saint-Géry/Sint-Goriksplein, Brussels – map **Centre M 3**

 1-5 (De Brouckère)

 3-4 (Bourse/Beurs)

 48-86-95 (Bourse/Beurs)

In cooperation with Centre Urbain and Classes du Patrimoine & de la Citoyenneté.

## WALKING TOUR

### Stained glass in all its forms

Protecting us or conveying messages and light, stained glass windows, which are often only imagined as existing inside churches, can also be found in cafes, chocolate shops, townhouses and even, less frequently, in certain workers' or social housing. A colorful trip to discover the different styles in a unique way!

 Saturday at 9h00 and 14h00 (French) and at 11h00 and 16h00 (Dutch) (duration: 1.5 hours)

 starting point: in front of the Falstaff, Rue Henti Maus/Henri Mausstraat 19, Brussels – map **Centre M 3**

 1-5 (De Brouckère)

 3-4 (Bourse/Beurs)

 48-86-95 (Bourse/Beurs)

 Please note that Bookings are essential. Call 02/537.78.75 (from Monday to Friday, 10h00 to 13h00). Up to 25 people per tour.

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

## 2. Map Centre M 3

### PALAIS DE LA BOURSE

*Boulevard Anspach/Anspachlaan  
Brussels*

 Sat and Sun from 10h00 to 18h00 (last admission at 17h15)

 Please note that access is only permitted on guided tours (20 people per group)

 1-5 (De Brouckère)

 3-4 (Bourse/Beurs)

 48-86-95 (Bourse/Beurs)

Officially opened in 1873, the Brussels Stock Exchange brought together in one central location all of the former premises that had been previously been dispersed throughout the city. The building was constructed as part of a vast project to develop the city centre. It included transformation of the surrounding streets and the creation of the grand boulevards, of which the Exchange was to be one of the crowning jewels. The works started in

1868, under the direction of Léon Suys. The architect conceived a Neo-Renaissance style building with a basilica layout with characteristics reflecting the Palladio influence: the pendentive dome or the pediment or colonnade of the main facade. An imposing staircase flanked by sculpted lions leads to a peristyle bounded by six Corinthian columns supporting a triangular pediment with sculpted tympanum. The side façades have been dynamised by the presence of a central bay beneath an archivolt designed by architect Jules Brunfaut. Inside, four imposing pillars surrounded by capital-topped Corinthian columns compartmentalise a spectacular abundantly-decorated nave. A magnificent programme of stuccoes covers the central dome, the arches and the vaults with a network of floral garlands, foliage and stylised motifs. (Listed 19/11/1986)

**Guided tours available all day (last group at 17h15). In cooperation with Bruxelles Bavard and Klare Lijn.**



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## GUIDED DISCOVERY TOUR

### A stylish voyage through time

A tour of discovery during which you will create your own style guide to form a clear picture before setting out on an interactive itinerary within the melting pot of styles offered by Brussels and, in particular, its historical centre. Your clues will be the traces left behind by architects and your witnesses will be places such as the Flemish Neo-Renaissance style Halles Saint-Géry/Sint-Gorikshallen, the Stock Exchange with its reinterpretation of elements of Antiquity, or a Postmodern hotel. This circuit will retrace the links between the ages via their common elements. You will see that these elements can be intact, reused or even reinterpreted in order to adapt to the trends and advances of the particular eras. A veritable stylish voyage through time!

 Sunday only at 10h00, 10h10, 10h20 and 14h00, 14h10, 14h20 (duration: 1.5 hours)

 starting point: at the entrance to the Halles Saint-Géry/Sint-Gorikshallen (at the Rue du Pont de la Carpe/Karperbrug side), Place Saint-Géry/Sint-Goriksplein, Brussels – map **Centre M 3**

 1-5 (De Brouckère)

 3-4 (Bourse/Beurs)

 48-86-95 (Bourse/Beurs)

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

**In French only.**

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

### 3. Map Centre N 3

#### MAISON DU ROI/BROODHUIS (CITY OF BRUSSELS MUSEUM)

Grand-Place/Grote Markt – Brussels

🕒 Sat and Sun from 10h00 to 18h00

📍 1-5 (Gare Centrale/  
Centraal Station)

🚏 3-4 (Bourse/Beurs)

📍 48-86-95 (Grand-Place/  
Grote Markt)

The Maison du Roi, or “King’s House”, which is home to the City of Brussels Museum, stands as one of the most accomplished examples of the “Neo” styles as they were developed in the 19th century. It took its inspiration, in idealised form, from the building that it replaced, constructed in a crossover of the Gothic and Renaissance styles around 1515. By the early 19th century the building was in a dilapidated state and almost in ruins. In 1873, it was decided to demolish it and rebuild. Three possibilities were offered to the town councillors of Brussels: rebuild it as a modern building, rebuild it as it appeared at that time, with all the differences resulting from its long turbulent history, or rebuild it in idealised form,

as the architects would have wanted at the beginning of the 16th century. The City opted for the last solution, without foreseeing the incredibly long construction time (22 years, a record for a 19th century project) or the crazy costs that would be involved (1,800,000 Belgian francs, a fortune!). Architect Pierre-Victor Jamaer was hired for the project. He employed an embellished Neo-Gothic style, inspired by old engravings as well as by the silhouette of Audenarde Town Hall, to give the Maison du Roi the appearance it might have had under the reign of Charles V. A group of artists was tasked with sculpting the countless gables, ridges, hooks, coats of arms, florets and all the statues still visible today. (Listed 05/03/36).

**Guided tours, Saturday and Sunday at 10h00, 11h00, 12h00, 13h00, 14h00, 15h00, 16h00 and 17h00 (French) and at 10h30, 11h30, 12h30, 13h30, 14h30, 15h30 and 16h30 (Dutch). In cooperation with the City of Brussels Museum.**

**Starting point for the walking tour ‘Neo-Gothic: a style that managed to charm and win over!’ (see box below).**



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### 4. Map Centre M 3

#### BRUSSELS PARLIAMENT

Rue du Lombard/Lombardstraat 69  
Brussels

🕒 Sun only from 10h00 to 18h00  
(last admission at 17h15)

📍 48-95 (Grand-Place/  
Grote Markt)

The seat of the Parliament of the Brussels-Capital Region, extending over an area of 12,000 m<sup>2</sup>, was once home to the Provincial Council of Brabant and its departments. Constructed between 1907 and 1912, based on plans by architect Paul Bonduelle, the building presents a magnificent main façade overlooking Rue du Lombard/Lombardstraat. It is a marvellous illustration of the ornamental excess of the Beaux-Arts style. A preponderance of elements borrowed from the Louis XVI style lexicon can be seen, with rose windows, *entrelacs*, braids, garlands, crowns or keys in an Acanthus leaf motif. Above a bossed lower level, fluted Ionic pilasters of the Colossal order confer a certain grandeur on the complex. Inside, the grand staircase, sculpted by G. Van

## WALKING TOUR

### Neo-Gothic: a style that managed to charm and win over!

At one time criticised, today the Neo-Gothic style charms us. From Pierre-Victor Jamaer to Jules Jacques and Maurice Van Ysendyck, not forgetting Paul Saintenoy, it was the key to the success of the most beautiful structures of the medieval core of our city: pharmacies, private homes, prisons, schools, churches and museums... a style that you will discover anew during this walking tour.

🕒 Saturday at 9h00, 11h00, 14h00 and 16h00 (duration: 1.5 hours)

📍 starting point: in front of Maison du Roi, Grand-Place/Grote Markt, Brussels – map **Centre N 3**

📍 1-5 (Gare Centrale/Centraal Station)

🚏 3-4 (Bourse/Beurs)

📍 48-86-95 (Grand-Place/Grote Markt)

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

**In French only.**

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



devoorde, leads to a vast “hall of mirrors” the walls of which are adorned with Corinthian pilasters. All of the salons are also in keeping with the same Louis XVI style. In the rear can be found an 18th century building, once the Limminghe mansion, the rooms of which still retain their original decor, also in the Louis XVI style. The more recent semicircle auditorium was built based on a design by architectural firm A2RC, which won a 1995 competition. It hosts plenary sessions of the Brussels Parliament and the Brussels French-language Parliament. The plenary sessions of the Assembly of the Flemish Community Commission take place in a committee room. (Listed 09/02/1995)

**Guided tours available all day (last group at 17h15). In cooperation with Itinéraires, sur les Sentiers de l'Histoire and Klare Lijn.**

## 5. Map Centre M 4

### HOME OF ARCHITECT PIERRE-VICTOR JAMAER

*Avenue de Stalingrad/  
Stalingradlaan 62 – Brussels*

🕒 *Sat and Sun from 10h00 to  
18h00 (last admission at 17h15)*

🗨️ *Please note that access is only  
permitted on guided tours  
(10 people per group)*

📞 *3-4-51-82 (Lemonnier)*

📍 *46 (Lemonnier)*

Architect Pierre-Victor Jamaer obtained planning permission to build his private home in 1874. He drew up the plans himself and adopted a Flemish Neo-Renaissance style even though, in his work, he had frequently been confined to the Neo-Gothic style both for Maison du Roi/Broodhuis and the Eglise de la Chapelle/Kapellekerk that he had restored. The brick façade is richly faced with blue stone which not only highlights the joints but also enhances the bossed plinth course, the entrance door with its opulent oculus and the bay windows with their boss moulding frames. Accentuating the verticality of the structure,

a wooden oriel loggia extends over two floors, supported by reclining lion corbels and decorated with stained glass. The oriel window supports a gabled *loggia* with ornate wooden decoration. Obelisks delineate the starting point of the gable. Inside, the architect gave particular attention to the decoration, installing a beautiful staircase with wrought iron banister, a Louis XVI style parlour and a Neo-Renaissance style dining room with an imposing fireplace beneath a polychrome ceiling that is certain to surprise. In painted wood, varnished plaster, stucco and faux marble, it features two allegories depicted as nude female figures in languid poses. The preponderance of stuccoes, mosaics, decorative iron-work, polished marble and enamelled ceramics serve to create an opulent interior with a unique atmosphere. The house recently underwent a model restoration. (Listed 08/08/1988)

**Guided tours available all day (last group at 17h15). In cooperation with Bruxelles Bavard.**

**The Union des Artisans du Patrimoine will be on site to explain the work carried out.**



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## 6. Map Centre L-M 3

### CHURCH OF SAINT ANTHONY OF PADUA

Rue d'Artois/Artesiëstraat 17  
Brussels

🕒 Sat and Sun from 10h00 to 18h00

📍 3-4 (Anneessens),  
51-82 (Bodeghem/Bodegem)

📍 46-86 (Anneessens)

Already established in the quarter, the Order of Friars Minor Conventual (Franciscans) wanted a larger place of worship than the chapel they had been using since 1863. The Amsterdam-based architect Pierre Joseph Hubert Cuypers drew up plans in April 1868 and the first stone was laid in September of the same year. Made of brick and blue stone, the church, which is linked to the nearby friary by a gallery, was finished in 1873 but the tower was not completed until 1888. The Neo-Gothic style chosen by the architect is the result of a blending of the 13th century architecture of Île-de-France with the Early Gothic architecture of the Rhineland. The interior was filled with fine Neo-Gothic style furniture, most of which was produced in the Cuypers-Stoltzenberg workshop in Roermond, as well as a series of wall paintings dating from 1891 and recounting the life of Saint Anthony of Padua. The sculpted lancet arches and stone tracery for the



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stained glass rose window in the choir, the dominant red-blue colouring of which harks back to the master glass-makers of Medieval France, were the work of "Maréchal et Champigneulle" of Metz. Those in the transept and the upper nave are also from Roermond, designed by the company "F. Nicolas en Zonen" in 1891. A perfect example of the Neo-Gothic style in Brussels, the consistency of the church's decor has been preserved. From the moment of its establishment in the neighbourhood, the Franciscans have radiated the spirit of brotherhood and dialogue for which the order is renowned. (Listed 16/10/2013)

## 7. Map Centre L 3

### CITY OF BRUSSELS SEWERS MUSEUM – FORMER CITY TOLL BUILDING (PAVILLON D'OCTROI)

Porte d'Anderlecht/  
Anderlechtsepoort – Brussels

🕒 Sat and Sun from 10h00 to 18h00

📍 51-82 (Porte d'Anderlecht/  
Anderlechtsepoort)

📍 46 (Porte d'Anderlecht/  
Anderlechtsepoort)

The two structures, a combination of white and blue stone, were built between 1835 and 1836, in a pure Neoclassical style based on a design by architect Auguste Payen. Situated back to back, the main façades are inset with a peristyle beneath a triangular pediment. On one, artist Josef Geefs sculpted Brussels in human form while, on the other, that of Trade. These *pavillons d'octroi* formed part of a barrier encircling Brussels which allowed for the levying of a toll on goods entering the city. Since 1988, the buildings have housed the City of Brussels Sewer Museum and permit access to the main sewer and the River Senne. Visitors can explore the history of the Brussels sewer network as well as the sewer itself, with its 350 kilometres of underground branches which swallow thousands of cubic metres of wastewater every day. (Listed 22/04/1999)

**Outdoor guided tours focusing on the history of the buildings and followed by a short introduction to the museum, at 10h00, 11h00, 12h00, 13h00, 14h00, 15h00, 16h00 and 17h00 (French) and at 10h30, 11h30, 12h30, 13h30, 14h30, 15h30 and 16h30 (Dutch). In cooperation with the City of Brussels Museums.**

** Guided tours in sign language, Saturday at 14h15. In cooperation with the association Arts et Culture.**

## 8. Map Centre L 2-3

### OLD CITY TOLL BUILDING

Porte de Ninove/Ninoofsepoort  
Brussels

 Sat and Sun from 12h00 to 18h00

 51-82 (Porte de Ninove/  
Ninoofsepoort)

 86 (Porte de Ninove/  
Ninoofsepoort)

Built in 1833 along the length of the recently developed Charleroi Canal, the *pavillons d'octroi* (former buildings where tolls were levied on goods entering the city) at Porte de Ninove were designed by architect Antoine Payen Jr. who faithfully applied the principles of his French colleague, Jean-Nicolas-Louis Durand, a theorist of Neoclassicism. The bossed walls of the pavilions previously housed a guard post for checking passports, the commercial tolls office and a building for the swing bridge operator. They replaced the sentry boxes which had been taken from Rue de Laeken/Lakensestraat, designed by Antoine Payen Sr., that were installed there in 1820. Consisting of a single-storey building topped with a cross-gabled roof, the structures feature three semi-circular arched arcades on each façade resting on columns or pilasters topped with a triangular pediment with central oculus. These “toll buildings” are still remaining in their original location, while the pavilions at Porte de Namur now marking the entrance to Bois de La Cambre/Ter Kamerenbos reinstalled at their original spot. While one, significantly damaged from repeated fires, was in danger of collapsing, the other was particularly dilapidated. A few years ago, the Centre d'Information, de Documentation et d'Étude du Patrimoine (CIDEP) took the initiative to carefully restore both buildings. The first project of works has now been completed. (Listed 10/09/98)

**Exhibition “Questions of style”**  
presenting documents preserved  
by the CIDEP that contain explicit  
references to the different styles.



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## 9. Map Centre M 1-2

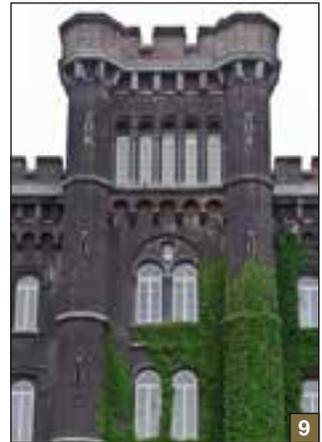
### PETIT CHÂTEAU/ KLEIN KASTEELTJE

Boulevard du Neuvième de Ligne/  
Negende Linielaan 27 – Brussels

 Sun only from 10h00 to 18h00

 51 (Ypres/Ieper)

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. Two crenelated towers flank the entrance bastion, framed by walls pierced by false *meurtrières*. 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. Apart from some occasional chateaux or private residences scattered throughout the country, the Neo-Tudor style was mainly used for the construction of prisons, such as those in Saint-Gilles/Sint-Gillis and Forest/Vorst, or military-type structures, both in Belgium and abroad. The building, originally planned to accommodate 1,200 men, was soon extended and used by the Carabineers Regiment.



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After the Carabineers, it was the turn of the Neuvième de Ligne riflemen who occupied the building after 1894. After the Second World War, the Petit Château/Klein Kasteeltje barracks were 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 17h15 (Dutch). In cooperation with La Fonderie and Klare Lijn.**



## 10.

Map G 6


**TOUR & TAXIS SITE  
 (ROYAL WAREHOUSE, CUSTOMS  
 HOUSE AND HAZARDOUS  
 PRODUCTS DEPOT)**

*Avenue du Port 86C/Rue Picard 3  
 Havenlaan 86C/Picardstraat 3  
 Brussels*

⌚ *Sat and Sun from 10h00 to 18h00*

📍 *14 (Tour et Taxis/Thurn en Taxis),  
 88 (Armateurs/Reders)*

At the end of the 19th century, Brussels was struggling to cope with the considerable growth in commercial trade which was causing a significant increase in the movement of goods. The creation of a new port soon became necessary and the Tour & Taxis/Thurn en Taxis site was chosen for the location of a number of imposing sea and rail installations. A series of Flemish Renaissance inspired buildings, including the royal warehouse, the customs house, the marine terminal and the hazardous products depot were developed between 1904 and 1907, based on plans by architects Constant Bosmans, Henri Vandeveld and Henri Van Humbeek, in partnership with the engineer Bruneel.

**A. Royal Warehouse**

An enormous rectangular paralleliped, the royal warehouse, all of the load-bearing structures of which are constructed from Hennebique reinforced concrete, has 57,000 m<sup>2</sup> of space distributed over four floors under a metal-framed zenithal glass roof. Built between 1904 and 1906 for the storage of goods for extended periods of time in optimal conditions, it features 180 m long brick façades embellished with blue stone facing. The façade overlooking Avenue du Port/Havenlaan features a central bay bounded by attached turrets and capped by a clock. It contains the coats of arms of the provinces of Belgium and an effigy of the Roman god Mercury, the god of commerce. An interior road gives a better understanding of the structure of the building. Converted into a multi-disciplinary hub, the site is home to several businesses and offices.

**Exhibition “Cinemas and neo styles” (see box opposite)**

**B. Customs House**

Constructed in alignment with the roadway, the customs house overlooks Rue Picard/Picardstraat. It contains two floors of offices, with the upper floor opening out onto an elegant mezzanine gallery. The building is organised around a 115 m central walkway, a sort of interior road, the glass roof of which, resting on metal girder pillars, provides lighting from above. On the ground floor, the public counters are set within finely-crafted wooden arcades. The spaces on the first floor are reserved for the regional customs division. Like the royal warehouse, the façades of the customs house are in keeping with the Eclectic style. The magnificent space is soon likely to find a use befitting its architecture.

**Guided tours of the customs house, Saturday and Sunday at 10h00, 11h00, 12h00, 14h00, 15h00, 16h00 and 17h00 (French) and at 10h30, 11h30, 12h30, 14h30, 15h30, 16h30 and 17h15 (Dutch). In cooperation with La Fonderie.**



### C. Hazardous Products Depot

On the side of the marine terminal can be found “Le Wagon-fer” (iron wagon in English) which is the hazardous products depot, a small building running along the waterfront and covered by a significantly overhanging pitched roof. Its military-type structure has been designed so that any explosion will be released upwards towards the sky. The building features two heavy counter-weighted sliding doors covered with sheets of zinc scales. Close by can be seen the fish and heavy goods hangar, which is curved to fit snugly with the railway tracks that run along each of its wharves.

**Guided tours of the site and its main buildings, Saturday and Sunday at 11h00, 13h30 and 15h30 (French) and at 11h30 and 14h00 (Dutch) (duration: 1.5 hours).**

**Meeting point: main entrance of the royal warehouse, facing the canal in cooperation with La Fonderie.**

## EXHIBITION

### Cinemas and neo styles

A “neo” style is an all-encompassing concept: it aims to give a more modern look to an antique style by combining the two using contemporary techniques. This style is one of the architectural designs that were popular in the 19th century such as the Neo-Gothic and Neoclassicism. The 19th century was nostalgic for the glorious times of yesteryear. This nostalgia inspired the architects who developed the “neo” and Eclectic styles. Cinema, only then beginning its spectacular history, was soon added to the “neo” recipe. Architects working for the cinema operators had only one goal: improving the comfort of the audience to fill seats and distinguish the building from its rival: the theatre.

The exhibition will present the most beautiful examples of this style which was wonderfully employed for the design of cinemas in Brussels. While there are no remaining examples of these buildings still standing, this exhibition will offer you the unique opportunity to learn about these gems through plans, drawings, programmes and photographs.

- ⬇ Saturday and Sunday from 10h00 to 18h00
- ⦿ *Tour & Taxis Royal Warehouse, Avenue du Port/Havenlaan 86C, Brussels – map G 6*
- Ⓑ *14 (Tour et Taxis/Thurn en Taxis), 88 (Armateurs/Reders)*

**In cooperation with 7ARTLA and Tour & Taxis.**

11.

Map Centre M 2

**INSTITUT PACHECO**

Rue du Grand Hospice/  
Grootgodshuisstraat 7 – Brussels

🕒 Sat and Sun from 10h00 to  
18h00 (last admission at 17h15)

🗉 Please note that access is only  
permitted on guided tours  
(15 people per group)

📍 1-5 (Sainte-Catherine/  
Sint-Katelijne)

🚶 51 (Ypres/Ieper)

The plans for the complex on rue du Grand Hospice/Grootgodshuisstraat were entrusted to architect Henri Partoes, who designed a vast quadrangle 138 m long and 94 m wide organised around two square courtyards with wide semi-circular arched galleries serving as covered walkways. The three main wings have a central pavilion with a triangular pediment which enlivens the succession of simple bays. Construction took place from

1824 to 1827 and, once the works were completed, gave Brussels an imposing Neoclassical style complex which, nevertheless, was only half the size of what was originally planned. In fact, only the hospice for men was ultimately built, while the women were obliged to move into the Alexiens Monastery which the men had just vacated. Inside, a chapel was created modelled on a two-storey *salon à l'italienne*. A coffered cupola topped by a lantern crowns a rotunda whose perimeter alternates between niches and columns. Four paintings by François-Joseph Navez, depicting Faith, Charity, Hope and the seated Virgin, adorn the structure. Architect Partoes was also commissioned to redevelop the neighbourhood which was urbanised, culminating in the Grand Hospice and the Church of Saint John the Baptist at the Béguinage. The hospice was completely redeveloped between 1976 and 1982 and renamed Institut Pachéco, after the Foundation with which it has shared the premises since 1888. (Listed 03/07/1997)



Guided tours available all day (last group at 17h15). In cooperation with Atelier de Recherche et d'Action Urbaines (ARAU).

Starting point for the walking tour “Transformations in the time of the Austrians” (see box below).

**WALKING TOUR****Transformations in the time of the Austrians...**

The second half of the 18th century, during the Austrian administration of the former Spanish Netherlands, corresponds to the first period of major urban planning changes in Brussels, which at that time had a population of 65,000. The letters patent issued by Maria Theresa of Austria allowed for the development of Place Royale/Koningsplein and the nearby park and streets on the ruins of the former palace of the Dukes of Brabant. Works were undertaken pretty much throughout the city. In 1779, a warehouse was built at the end of Quai du Commerce/Handelskaai. Also, near the inner harbour of Brussels, a new grain market was developed. Culture was not forgotten either with the construction of the La Monnaie theatre. In 1781 the dismantling of the second city wall began which, 60 years later, opened the way for the population to be able to stroll along the city's superb boulevards...

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

🗉 starting point: in front of Institut Pachéco, Rue du Grand Hospice/Grootgodshuisstraat 7, Brussels – map Centre M 2

📍 1-5 (Sainte-Catherine/Sint-Katelijne)

🚶 51 (Ypres/Ieper)

🗉 Please note that bookings are essential. Call 02/675.19.67 (from Monday to Friday, 10h00 to 17h00). Up to 25 people per tour.

In French only.

In cooperation with Bruxelles Bavard.

**WALKING TOUR****The Béguinage Quarter:  
a “recycled” neighbourhood**

Since its creation in the 13th century, the Béguinage Quarter has continuously adapted to a succession of different ways of life. Completely remodelled at the end of the *Ancien Régime*, today it retains a unique character. All around the church, vicarage and hospice, this neighbourhood of quiet streets boasts a variety of architectural styles and a pleasant harmony. Experience it...

🕒 Saturday and Sunday at 10h00, 11h30,  
14h00 and 15h30 (duration: 1 hour)

🗉 starting point: in the square in front of the Church of Saint-Jean-Baptiste au Béguinage/Sint-Jan Baptist ten Begijnhof, Place du Béguinage/Begijnhofplein, Brussels – map Centre M 2

📍 1-5 (Sainte-Catherine/Sint-Katelijne)

🗉 Please note that bookings are essential. Call 02/675.19.67 (from Monday to Friday, 10h00 to 17h00). Up to 25 people per tour.

In French only.

In cooperation with Bruxelles Bavard.



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## 12. Map Centre M 2

### MASONIC TEMPLES

Rue de Laeken/Lakensestraat 79  
Brussels

 Sat and Sun from 10h00 to 18h00 (last admission at 17h15)

 Please note that access only permitted for groups of 10 people

 1-5 (De Brouckère)

 3-4 (De Brouckère)

 29-47-66-71-88 (De Brouckère)

On 20 April 1909, the Masonic Lodge of "The True Friends of Union and Progress" sought permission from the City to build a new meeting place at no. 79 Rue de Laeken/Lakensestraat. The design was entrusted to architect Paul Bonduelle, who completed construction in 1910. The 1832 era Neoclassical façade overlooking Rue de Laeken/Lakensestraat gives no hint of the surprise that awaits visitors when they come face to face with the three Egyptian-inspired temples occupying the rear portion of the building.

The small, medium and grand temple share the same multicoloured decoration composed of a striking moulded cavetto cornice, Hathoric pilasters, uraei, winged solar discs, two-headed eagles and Masonic instruments. While the small temple with its fabric-covered walls and ceiling depicting the night sky is distinguished by its intimate atmosphere, the two bigger temples overwhelm with their Papyriform columns and the scale of their proportions. Beneath the ceiling, a frieze of Aries punctuates the architrave. Stuccoes, woodwork and marble complement a decor that illustrates the emphatic appeal of Egypt for the lodge, a style that has influenced funerary art as well as certain official buildings graced by sphinxes and obelisks. (Listed 08/08/88)

**Guided tours are rotating in groups.**

 **Guided tours in sign language, Saturday at 16h00. In cooperation with the association Arts et Culture.**

## 13. Map Centre M 2

### BELGIAN MUSEUM OF FREEMASONRY – HÔTEL DEWEZ

Rue de Laeken/Lakensestraat 73  
Brussels

 Sun only from 10h00 to 17h00

 1-5 (De Brouckère)

 3-4 (De Brouckère)

 29-47-66-71-88 (De Brouckère)

Long considered to be the home of the great architect Laurent-Benoît Dewez, this elegant mansion house in the Neoclassical style was built between 1760 and 1770, most likely based on a design by the master himself. The façade was originally composed of five bays with a central overhanging section beneath a triangular pediment. A series of oculi embellish the upper section of the structure which had, over time, deteriorated in an alarming fashion. A restoration campaign between 2008 and 2011 gave a renewed unity to the façade, whose ironwork, window frames and stucco were all renovated. Inside, an attempt has been made to recreate the spaces and layout of the time of its construction, as well as the old wallpaper, panelling and decor. To the rear, the stables, situated in line with the carriage door, have been preserved and their height increased with a gallery. The ground floor is now home to the Belgian Museum of Freemasonry, presenting the history and distinguishing features of Freemasonry, particularly in Belgium. The museum endeavours to educate people about the Masonic way of life. (Listed 13/02/92)

**Guides will be welcoming you in the museum.**



## WALKING TOUR

### Concealed reality

In a Neoclassical style, Place des Martyrs/Martelaarsplein is like a play: nothing is what it seems, neither the square itself, the building façades nor even what's behind them.

Numerous other examples in the surrounding area (particularly on Boulevard Adolphe Max/Adolphe Maxlaan, Rue Fossé aux Loups/Wolvengracht, Place de la Monnaie/Muntplein, Rue Montagne aux Herbes Potagères/Warmoesberg, the Galeries Saint-Hubert and the shop windows of Rue Neuve/Nieuwstraat) also illustrate how, during different periods, architecture was used to keep up appearances.

- 🕒 *Sunday only at 10h00, 13h00 and 15h00 (duration: 1.5 hours)*
- 📍 *starting point: corner of Rue Neuve/Nieuwstraat and Rue Saint-Michel/Sint-Michielsstraat, Brussels – map **Centre N 2***
- 🚇 *1-5 (De Brouckère)*
- 🚇 *3-4 (De Brouckère)*
- 🚌 *29-47-66-71-88 (De Brouckère)*
- 📧 *Please note that bookings are essential. E-mail [info@klarelijn.be](mailto:info@klarelijn.be) or call 0493/50.40.60. Up to 25 people per tour.*

**In Dutch only.**

**In cooperation with Klare Lijn.**



## WALKING TOUR

### Pedestrianised Brussels: an exercise in style...

The boulevards in the city centre have, in their time, attracted a variety of architectural projects of different styles: Neoclassicism, Neo-Renaissance, Eclecticism. Their pedestrianisation last summer now enables these elegant façades, with their often abundant decoration, to be discovered all over again. From Passage du Nord/Noorddoorgang to the Maison des Chats, from the Grand Café to Pathé Palace, they are coming back to life under the now more watchful gaze of the public!

- 🕒 *Sunday at 10h30 and 14h30 (duration: 2 hours)*
- 📍 *starting point: entrance to Passage du Nord/Noorddoorgang (Boulevard Adolphe Max/Adolphe Maxlaan side), Brussels – map **Centre N 2***
- 🚇 *1-5 (De Brouckère)*
- 🚇 *3-4 (De Brouckère)*
- 🚌 *29-47-66-71-88 (De Brouckère)*
- 📧 *Please note that bookings are essential. Call 02/675.19.67 (from Monday to Friday, 10h00 to 17h00). Up to 25 people per tour.*

**In French only.**

**In cooperation with Bruxelles Bavard.**

**14.**

Map Centre N 2

### PLACE DES MARTYRS/ MARTELAARSPLEIN

Brussels

📍 29-66-71 (Arenberg)

The first tangible example of Neoclassical architecture in Brussels, this square was formerly known as Place Saint-Michel, but also Place de la Blanchisserie (or Laundry Square), as it was once the site of a frame for drying sheets. It was renamed in honour of the victims killed during the bloody events of September 1830. Promoted by private developers, who wanted to create a collection of architecturally unified residential buildings, the City entrusted the work to architectural engineer Claude Visco. The latter took his inspiration from the creations of Jules Hardouin-Mansart and from some already existing examples in Paris and London. The Colossal architectural order, which he superimposed with a bossed ground floor, is continued across the different buildings, in both the pilasters and columns, via the corner pavilions. These structures were more richly decorated to break the unusually long succession of identical bays. You will note the vases, garlands and cow skulls in relief which animate the façades of the pavilions on Rue du Persil/Peterseliestraat and Rue Saint-Michel/Sint-Michielsstraat. To the north and south, two buildings with central pediments covering seven rows complete a complex that sprung up between 1774 and 1776. Place des Martyrs/Martelaarsplein, which had suffered the ravages of time, was completely renovated during two major works projects. (Listed 10/06/1963)



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## 15. Map Centre N 2



### CERCLE DES AMIS PHILANTHROPES

Rue du Persil/Peterseliestraat 6-8  
Brussels

- 🕒 Sat and Sun from 10h00 to 18h00
- 📍 B 29-66-71 (Arenberg)

The building that once housed the studio of Louis Ghémar, official court photographer under Leopold II, has, since 1877, been home to the *Cercle des Amis Philanthropes* Masonic lodge. One of the two façades located on Rue du Persil/Peterseliestraat, designed in the Neoclassical style by the architect and engineer Claude Fisco, has been retained. The interior of the building holds its biggest surprise. The architect Adolphe Samyn conceived two Egyptian Revival style temples for the "Amis Philanthropes". The decor was designed by Alban Chambon, who was responsible for the sculpted decorative elements, by Louis Delbeke, who painted the his-



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## 16. Map Centre N 2



### EUROPEAN SOCIETY OF ANAESTHESIOLOGY (ESA)

Rue des Comédiens/  
Komediantenstraat 24 – Brussels

- 🕒 Sat and Sun from 10h00 to 18h00 (last admission at 17h15)
- 📍 Please note that access is only permitted on guided tours (15 people per group)

- 📍 M 1-5 (De Brouckère)
- 📍 T 3-4 (De Brouckère)
- 📍 B 29-66-71 (Arenberg)

This Neo-Renaissance style mansion house was built in 1898 by architect Albert Dumont, who also designed Saint-Gilles/Sint-Gillis town hall. He created an access space enclosed by an elegant wrought iron gate. The Euville stone façade features arched openings at ground floor level and a polygonal bow window on the first floor. At the apex of the roof, an entablature topped with sculpted garlands is stamped with the date of construction. Inside, the well-appointed decor is organised around a light-filled split-level classical atrium featuring a colonnade and upper frieze inlaid with stained glass. The principle behind the atrium harks back to the villas of Antiquity. At one time, the dining room with its Rococo Revival panelling also contained a delightful winter garden. In 2002, the site was renovated under the direction of the *European Society of Anaesthesiology*, which had set up its offices in the building. (Listed 28/04/94)

**Guided tours available all day (last group at 17h15). In cooperation with l'Atelier de Recherche et d' Action Urbaines (ARAU) and Bruxelles Bavard.**

**Exhibition on the *European Society of Anaesthesiology*.**



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torical and symbolist scenes based on an idea by Jan Verhas, and by Gustave Janlet, who was responsible for the decorative paintwork. Directly inspired by the monuments from the Land of the Pharaohs, the columns with their Campaniform and Hathoric capitals set the tone of the decor in the Great Temple, whose multicoloured decoration, featuring *uraei* and winged solar discs, has recently been restored. In the Middle Temple, Papyriform columns separate panels painted with Masonic scenes or compositions depicting plants. The Grand Temple remains one of the best examples of the neo-egyptian style in Belgium. (Listed 21/11/75)

**Guided tours all day from 11h00 to 17h00 (French/Dutch).**

**Conferences on the history of the building and the restoration of the Amun Re temple, Saturday and Sunday at 11h00 and 16h00 (French) and at 14h30 (Dutch).**

## BUS TOUR

### Brussels in the 19th century: a rich catalogue of styles

In the 19th century, Brussels experienced unprecedented growth in population. The suburbs, absorbed by the city, became urbanised in record time. The capital of the young kingdom of Belgium contains public facilities and buildings whose sometimes grandiose architecture often references the styles of the past. Architects discovered anew the history of architecture, once again giving pride of place to Gothic, the Italian Renaissance and, especially, the Flemish Renaissance, intended to remind Belgians of their glorious past. This bus tour will give you an extensive overview of the extraordinary wealth and diversity of 19th century Brussels architecture through some of its most beautiful creations, including the law courts, the Arcades du Cinquantenaire/Triomfboog van het Jubelpark, city hall and Saint-Gilles/Sint-Gillis prison.

- 🕒 Saturday at 9h30, 10h30, 13h30 and 14h30 (duration: 3 hours)
- 📍 starting point: at the corner of Boulevard Pacheco/Pachecolaan and Boulevard du Jardin botanique/Kruidtuinlaan, Brussels – map **Centre O 2**
- 🚇 M 2-6 (Rogier/Botanique – Rogier/Kruidtuin)
- 🚇 T 92-93 (Botanique/Kruidtuin)
- 🚇 B 61 (Rogier/Botanique – Rogier/Kruidtuin)
- 📞 Please note that bookings are essential. Call 02/219.33.45 (from Monday to Friday, 10h00 to 15h00). Up to 45 people per tour.

**In French only.**

**In cooperation with Atelier de Recherche et d'Action Urbaines (ARAU).**

## BUS TOUR

### Neo-Romanesque & co: a long story

The Romanesque style, and its 19th century derivative the Neo-Romanesque, have not always been loved by the public. Considered unsophisticated by many, it was only in the 20th century that these styles were rediscovered and given pride of place. Following the First World War, a multitude of projects for the construction of Neo-Romanesque churches were undertaken in Brussels. Often deemed too expensive due to the use of key materials such as stone, it was adapted to the post-war period, breathing new life into the Art Deco movement. However, it is mainly in religious art that most examples of the style are to be found. While Collège Saint-Michel in Etterbeek is one of the best-known representations of the art, Brussels is also home to other little surprises...

- 🕒 Saturday only at 9h00 and 13h00 (French) and at 11h00 and 15h00 (Dutch) (duration: 1.5 hours)
- 📍 starting point: in front of the National Bank of Belgium, Boulevard de Berlaimont/de Berlaimontlaan 3, Brussels – map **N 3**
- 🚇 M 1-5 (Gare Centrale/Centraal Station)
- 🚇 B 29-38-63-65-66-71 (Gare Centrale/Centraal Station)
- 📞 Please note that bookings are essential. Call 02/537.78.75 (from Monday to Friday, 10h00 to 13h00). Up to 48 people per tour.

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



**17.** Map Centre O 2 

### INSTITUT SUPÉRIEUR INDUSTRIEL DE BRUXELLES (ISIB)

Rue Royale/Koningsstraat 150  
Brussels

- 🕒 Sat and Sun from 11h00 to 16h00
- 🚇 M 1-5 (Parc/Park)
- 🚇 T 92-93 (Congrès/Congres)

When it was decided to commission architect Joseph Poelaert to build the Congrès Column, he was also designing the plans for two identical mansion houses intended to border the central square. These two buildings were constructed between 1850 and 1852 in a style similar to the Neoclassicism of the Louis XVI period. However, Poelaert embellished the style with elements that immediately call to mind other influences. Such elements include the sharply projecting cornice, which heralds the Neo-Renaissance style. The company *Les Savonneries Lever Frères*, which occupied the premises, hired architect Paul Saintenoy in 1922. He slightly modified the original appearance of the exterior, mainly in terms of the ornamentation of the central bay, but also a large part of the interior decoration which still, however, retains important vestiges of the work of Poelaert, such as the remarkable Neo-Renaissance style entrance hall whose floor and walls are entirely covered in marble of different colours. The building now houses the headquarters of the *Institut Supérieur Industriel de Bruxelles* engineering school. (Listed 19/04/1977)

**Guided tours Saturday and Sunday at 11h00, 12h00, 13h00, 14h00 and 15h00 (French) and at 11h30, 12h30, 13h30, 14h30 and 15h15 (Dutch). In cooperation with Arkadia and Korei.**

**Presentation of the building's blueprints and photographs of work currently underway.**



18.

Map Centre O 2

## PLACE DES BARRICADES/ BARRICADENPLEIN

Brussels

**M** 2-6 (Madou)

**B** 29-63-65-66 (Madou)

Formerly known as Place d'Orange, this circular Neoclassical style architectural complex was completed in 1828. It was part of a wide-ranging project of urban beautification of the city. However, the site was renamed after the 1830 Belgian Revolution. During the Revolution, residents of Brussels

had erected a number of barricades throughout the city. They pulled up the cobblestones from the streets, piled them on top of each other, adding anything else that might discourage the Dutch troops. Their determination paid off and independence was soon a reality. Built in a very homogenous Neoclassical style, it was the work of architect Nicolas Roget, whose work was part of an extensive project to redevelop the edge of 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)



19.

Map Centre O 2-3



## FORMER EMPAIN TOWNHOUSE AND BANK – FORMER DE KNUYT DE VOSMAER TOWNHOUSE

Rue du Congrès/Congresstraat 33  
Brussels

**🕒** Sat only from 10h00 to 18h00  
(last admission at 17h15)

**👉** Please note that access is only  
permitted on guided tours  
(15 people per group)

**M** 2-6 (Madou)

**T** 92-93 (Congrès/Congres)

**B** 29-65-66 (Madou)

The remarkable Hôtel de Knuyt de Vosmaer building stands facing place de la Liberté/Vrijheidsplein, magnificently occupying the corner of rue du Congrès/Congresstraat and rue de la Presse/Drukpersstraat. Built in a mainly Renaissance Eclectic style between 1878 and 1879, based on plans drawn up by architect Joseph Naert, the building presents three façades richly decorated with blue stone and connected to each other by attached corner turrets. An imposing dormer window emblazoned with the coat of arms of the de Knuyt de Vosmaer family and topped

with an openwork *aedicula* marks the central axis of the main façade. The building rises above a powerful bossed lower level. The interior retains its especially rich decor, designed for Hector de Knuyt, son of a grand country squire, but in particular for Édouard Empain, who had already acquired the building in 1881. The carriage entrance adorned with pedestal-mounted marble busts leads to a grand marble and onyx staircase lit by Historicist style stained glass windows. As was common at the time, the styles are juxtaposed and while the grand salon features Rococo Revival style wainscoting, the living room is decorated with wood panelling sculpted with Neo-Renaissance motifs. Other elements belong to the Neo-Gothic style, such as another wooden staircase. The building has recently been carefully restored and converted for use as offices. (Listed 29/09/2005)

**Guided tours available all day  
(last group at 17h15). In cooperation  
with Pro Velo and Korei.**

**Commentary and walking tours  
around the neighbourhood, Satur-  
day at 14h00 and 16h00 (French/  
Dutch). In cooperation with the  
Comité de Quartier Notre-Dame  
aux Neiges.**



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## 20. Map Centre O 3

### VLAAMS PARLEMENT – HUIS VAN DE VLAAMSE VOLKSVERTEGENWOORDIGERS

Rue de Louvain/Leuvenseweg 86  
Brussels

-  Sun only from 10h00 to 18h00  
(last admission at 17h00)
-  1-5 (Arts-Loi/Kunst-Wet),  
2-6 (Arts-Loi/Madou-Kunst-Wet/  
Madou)
-  29-63-65-66 (Treurenberg)

In 1895, Joseph Benoît was commissioned by the Postal and Maritime Authority to construct a huge building. He opted for an Eclectic style with strong Neoclassical overtones, an influence that can clearly be seen in the white and blue stone that marks the view from Rue Ducale/Hertogsstraat. The building was acquired in 1987 by the *Vlaamse Raad*, forerunner of the

*Vlaams Parlement* (Flemish Parliament) which hired two architects to renovate it: Willy Verstraete and Jozef Fuyen. While the two men preserved the exterior of the building, they modernised the interior, designing a novel, partially-glazed roof for the atrium courtyard, the polygonal space of which is used for plenary sessions of the parliament. They developed the shell-shaped room, which contains a marble floor, under the benches used by the parliamentarians. However, a portion of the original decor remains, most notably in the imposing entrance hall which still features a mosaic floor and walls decorated with stuccoes and marble facing. The President's office contains elegant paintings topped by stuccoes and framed by fluted columns and Corinthian capital pilasters. (Listed 02/04/1998)

**Guided tours (last group at 17h00). In Dutch only (possibility of translation into French).**



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## 21. Map Centre O 3

### ROYAL GALLIC ARTISTIC AND LITERARY CIRCLE

Rue de la Loi/Wetstraat 5 (behind  
Théâtre Royal du Parc) – Brussels

-  Sat and Sun from 10h00 to 18h00
-  1-5 (Arts-Loi/Parc-Kunst-Wet/  
Park), 2-6 (Arts-Loi/Kunst-Wet)
-  92-93 (Parc/Park)
-  29-63-65-66 (Parc/Park)

In 1782, architect Louis Montoyer was commissioned to draw up plans for a Neoclassical style complex consisting of a circular-shaped theatre and rectangular building with ballroom and reception hall. In 1820, the complex, called Waux-Hall, was handed over to the City of Brussels, which decided to rent out each of the buildings separately. In this way, the *Société du Concert Noble* took out a lease on the Waux-Hall cafe as well as a number of side rooms. It was also given permission to construct a prestigious ballroom designed by architect Charles Vander Straeten. In 1871, the complex was leased to the

Artistic and Literary Circle which, in 1951, welcomed the Royal Gallic Circle. The Royal Gallic Circle has use of the Blue room, the Royal room and the ballroom, which remains intact with its Neoclassical layout and four caryatides created by sculptor François Rude, and the Lorraine room which dates from 1783 and therefore forms part of the original structure. Its decor is also of the same vintage, composed of beautiful stuccoes and punctuated by composite pilasters. Since it was founded, the Royal Gallic Artistic and Literary Circle has played host to a multitude of receptions, conferences and meetings. (Listed 09/03/1995)

**Guided tours, Saturday and Sunday at 10h00, 11h00, 12h00, 13h00, 14h00, 15h00, 16h00 and 17h00 (French/Dutch).**

 **Guided tours in sign language, Sunday at 14h00. In cooperation with the association Arts et Culture.**

**Stand of the Association des Amis de l'Unesco to present the magazine *Les Nouvelles du patrimoine*.**



## 22. Map Centre O 3

### TRELLISED ARCADES OF WAUX-HALL

*Rue de la Loi/Wetstraat 5 (behind Théâtre Royal du Parc and the Royal Gallic Artistic and Literary Circle) Brussels*

- ⬇ Sat and Sun from 10h00 to 18h00
- M 1-5 (Arts-Loi/Parc-Kunst-Wet/Park), 2-6 (Arts-Loi/Kunst-Wet)
- T 92-93 (Parc/Park)
- B 29-63-65-66 (Parc/Park)

At the end of the 18th century, the newly-created Parc Royal was influenced by English-style landscaped parks geared towards leisure and, around 1783, a *Vauxhall* pleasure garden was set up in the park with an auditorium and ballroom. In 1913, the Brussels "Waux-Hall" was completed with a covered arcade and orchestra pavilion, all designed by the City architect, François Malfait.

This consisted of a Rococo style building constructed entirely in trellis form. Over the years, the site was deserted and abandoned, and the ravages of the weather led to the deterioration of the trellis work. The arcade was subsequently closed off with a number of panels. Work to restore the trellised arcades, managed by the City of Brussels, has now been completed. However, it was only possible to restore some of the original elements. Other elements that were beyond repair were replaced with new identical components and any missing features, such as the vases, the balustrades and the ornament on the cupola, were recreated with the help of archive documents. (Listed 19/05/1994)

**A commentary on the restoration, which enabled this unique site to reclaim some of its former shine, will be provided on site. In cooperation with the City of Brussels (Historical Heritage Unit), A2RC and Korei.**

## 23. Map Centre O 3

### PALACE OF THE NATION

*Rue de Louvain/Leuvenseweg 13 Brussels*

- ⬇ Sat only from 10h00 to 18h00
- 🔒 Security screening and identity check at entrance
- M 1-5 (Parc/Park), 2-6 (Arts-Loi/Kunst-Wet)
- T 92-93 (Parc/Park)
- B 29-63-65-66 (Treurenberg)

Occupying the centre of a vast Neoclassical style architectural complex at the northern side of the Royal Park, the Palace of the Nation is home to the Belgian Federal Parliament. The U-shaped building was constructed between 1778 and 1783 based on plans by the architect Barnabé Guimard, who had already designed Place Royale/Koningsplein. The main wing is crowned by a pediment with a bas relief sculpted by Gilles-Lambert Godecharle, depicting "Justice punishing Vice and rewarding Virtue". While the west wing was formerly reserved for the chancellor and



the east wing home to the Courts of Accounts, the central building housed the Sovereign Council of Brabant which administered the Belgian Provinces under Charles of Lorraine. In the white marble-tiled stuccoed hall, two pairs of Doric columns indicate the vestibules leading to two imposing staircases. One, with red carpet, leads to the Senate chamber, the sculpted wainscoted walls of which are decorated with portraits of our national glories painted by Louis Gallait on a gold back-

ground, in the Historicist style. Architect Tilman-François Suys was responsible for the design. 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 in the Neoclassical style. A number of Louis XVI style drawing rooms with parquet floors combine to form a beautiful whole. The Palace of the Nation is the centre of political life in Belgium.

24. Map Centre N 3 **PARLIAMENT OF THE  
FÉDÉRATION WALLONIE-  
BRUXELLES**

Rue Royale/Koningsstraat 72  
Brussels

 Sat only from 10h00 to 18h00  
(last admission at 17h15)

 Please note that access is only  
permitted on guided tours  
(20 people per group)

 1-5 (Parc/Park)

 92-93 (Parc/Park)

 29-63-65-66 (Parc/Park)

Attributed to architect Barnabé Guimard, this Neoclassical style building with its central triangular pediment was built around 1777 for the Count of Lannoy, in matching balance to the other building located at the corner of Rue des Colonies/Kolonienstraat. The building is part of a vast Neoclassical complex structured around Parc Royal, mainly on Rue Royale/Koningsstraat and Rue de la Loi/Wetstraat. In 1836, the building passed to Prince of Ligne Eugène Lamoral, before being purchased, in 1897, by the “Tramways Bruxellois” company. In 1900 it became the headquarters of a bank. Nowadays, the building has been adapted to the requirements of the Parliament of the Wallonia-Brussels Federation with the inclusion, among other things, of a parliament chamber and committee rooms. In spite of extensive internal remodeling, the building still retains a number of richly-decorated historical lounges featuring elegant stucco ceilings and original panelling which bring to mind the Neoclassical style (sometimes referred to as the Louis XVI style), with mythology as the central theme.

**Guided tours available all day (last group at 17h15). In cooperation with Itinéraires, sur les Sentiers de l’Histoire and Klare Lijn.**

 **Guided tours in sign language, Saturday at 10h00. In cooperation with the association Arts et Culture.**

**Exhibition of the winner of the “Young Artists” 2016 award, Design category, granted by the Parliament of the Federation Wallonia-Brussels.**



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25. Map Centre N 3 **BNP PARIBAS FORTIS –  
FORMER HEADQUARTERS  
OF SOCI T  G N RALE**

Rue Royale/Koningsstraat 20  
Brussels

 Sun only from 10h00 to 18h00  
(last admission at 17h00)

 Please note: access is only  
permitted on guided tours  
(20 people per group)

 1-5 (Parc/Park)

 92-93 (Palais/Paleizen)

 38-71 (Royale/Koning)

Installed, from the offset, in a prestigious neighbourhood, close to the country’s official institutions, the *Soci t  G n rale des Pays-Bas pour favoriser l’Industrie Nationale* (The Netherlands General Society for the Promotion of National Industry) established its headquarters on rue de la Montagne du Parc/Warandeborg in 1822. The bank, a forerunner of the *Soci t  G n rale de Belgique* and today’s BNP Paribas Fortis, acquired its first building on Rue Royale/Koningsstraat in 1904. In 1922, the institution added other adjacent buildings to its property portfolio. The architectural complex was

entirely redesigned between 1965 and 1980 and unified in accordance with town planning rules set down in the 18th century, when the neighbourhood was created. Inside, a number of elegant drawing rooms still evoke the atmosphere of the Enlightenment. For example, the Salle de Lorraine/Lotharingenzaal features two tapestries with the coats of arms of Emperor Francis and his wife Empress Maria Theresa of Austria, while the Grand Gallery is home to 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 that adorn its walls representing the successive monarchs of our regions, from King William I to King Philippe.

**Guided tours available all day (last group at 17h00). In cooperation with Itinéraires, sur les Sentiers de l’Histoire and Klare Lijn.**

 **Guided tours in sign language, Sunday at 10h30. In cooperation with the association Arts et Culture.**

## 26. Map Centre N 3-4

### BIP (HOUSE OF THE BRUSSELS-CAPITAL REGION)

Rue Royale/Koningsstraat 2-4  
Brussels

-  Sat and Sun from 10h00 to 18h00
-  92-93 (Royale/Koning)
-  27-38-71-95 (Royale/Koning)

Two main buildings are home to the Brussels Information Point (Bip): Hôtel de Grimbergen, at nos. 2-4 rue Royale/Koningsstraat and Hôtel de Spangen, at no. 11 place Royale/Koningsplein. These buildings integrate perfectly into the Neoclassical complex on the square which was designed by French architect Jean-Benoît-Vincent Barré. Hôtel de Grimbergen was constructed from 1776 under the supervision of Barnabé Guimard. Right from the start, it was divided up and assigned to a variety of different uses. In this way, the park side corner was occupied, towards 1830, by the *Café de l'Amitié* and the place Royal/Koningsplein side corner was home, from 1840 to 1875, to the Muquardt bookshop. The building was subsequently entirely reconfigured by *Lloyds & National Provincial Foreign Bank Ltd*, which installed its offices in the premises. For example, the entrance hall was richly decorated with different-coloured marble. The grand banking hall dates from this era, the coffered ceiling of which features a carefully stuccoed cornice. The space is structured by solid yellow marble pilasters and Egyptian-inspired gilded capitals. The first floor retains an incredible stucco ceiling which unashamedly takes its inspiration from the Adam style, very popular in Great Britain in the 18th century. Accentuated by the aqua and pale blue of the background, the stuccoes feature griffons facing each other, a frieze of *amphorae* below the cornice, medallions and garlands. The building, handed over to the Region in 1984 has, since 10 May 2008, housed the Bip, House of the Brussels-Capital Region. The first floor is home to “experience Brussels!”, a fun, interactive exhibition showcasing Brussels across ten rooms. You will be spellbound by, among other things, the magnificent interactive 1/1500 scale model of the Brussels region. (Listed 04/07/1984)



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Guided tours, Saturday and Sunday at 10h00, 11h00, 12h00, 14h00, 15h00, 16h00 and 17h00 (French) and at 10h30, 11h30, 12h30, 14h30, 15h30, 16h30 and 17h15 (Dutch). In cooperation with *Itinéraires, sur les Sentiers de l'Histoire* and *Klare Lijn*.

Starting point for the walking tour “Nothing is created... Nothing is destroyed... Only recovered!” (see box below).

## BUS TOUR

### Nothing is created... Nothing is destroyed... Only recovered!

What if Eclecticism was not a sign of the dying breath of inspiration but, instead, testament to continuous reinvention, of a well of constant renewal? After the Neoclassical, French-style white city, our architects have continuously revisited the styles of the past, borrowing elements and recombining them in previously unseen, original ways. The sources have varied over time – Italy, transatlantic liners, the English countryside and Manhattan, among others – and have brought faraway winds to blow over the landscape of Brussels... You will discover them all during this tour!

-  Saturday at 10h30 and 14h30 (duration: 2 hours)
-  starting point: in front of the Bip, Rue Royale/Koningsstraat 2-4, Brussels – map **Centre N 4**
-  92-93 (Royale/Koning)
-  27-38-71-95 (Royale/Koning)
-  Please note that bookings are essential. Call 02/675.19.67 (from Monday to Friday, 10h00 to 17h00). Up to 45 people per tour.

In French only.

In cooperation with *Bruxelles Bavard*.

**27.** Map Centre N 3 
**PROTESTANT  
CHURCH OF BRUSSELS –  
FORMER ROYAL CHAPEL**

Place du Musée/Museumplein 2  
Brussels

🕒 Sat from 10h00 to 18h00  
Sun from 13h00 to 18h00

📍 92-93 (Royale/Koning)

📍 27-38-71-95 (Royale/Koning)

Architect Jean Faulte was tasked with construction of the “Chapel of the Court” on 1 May 1760. While its design is based on that of the chapel at the Château de Versailles, its general appearance is, surprisingly, reminiscent of the chapel of the Château de

Lunéville in Lorraine, a way for Charles of Lorraine, governor of the Belgian provinces under the reign of Empress Maria Theresa, to feel more 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 degree of artistic licence typical of the Louis XV style with certain details (the Pompeian capitals with their corner volutes and the lace-mimicking motifs) hinting at the future style of Louis XVI. After the Revolution, Napoleon signed a decree assigning the chapel to the Protestant faith in October 1804. The interior was fully restored in 1987, once again giving it the appearance it had at the time

of its construction. The columns and pilasters have retained their *stucco lustro* decorations. The marble floor is the original. The chapel still contains a beautiful set of stuccos on the door lintels as well as in the choir, where cherubs form a glory around a painting depicting the Virgin. (Listed 20/11/01)

**Commentary available on request**

**Presentation, by Jean Ferrard and Yuko Wataya, of the Dreymann gallery organ (1841), housed in a Classical style organ case, and the Collon positive organ (1994) with its Baroque style case designed by Forceville (1699), Saturday at 13h00. In cooperation with Bruxelles Ses Orgues.**


**27**
 **EXHIBITION**
**Atelier d'Architecture Simone & Lucien Kroll.  
Ongedwongen architectuur/Une architecture habitée/  
Engaged architecture**

Author of the famous Mémé in Brussels and known throughout the world for his influential ideas, Lucien Kroll is one of the major figures in Belgian architecture. He is a trail-blazer in more ways than one, and for the past 50 years has been denouncing the excesses of modernism, urbanisation and the industrialisation of housing. Based on the notions of incrementalism and complexity, he is one of the first architects to have tackled ecology from a global perspective and to have taken civic involvement seriously. For the very first time in Belgium, A+ and BOZAR are putting on an exhibition devoted to the work of Simone and Lucien Kroll. It was initially conceived in 2015, by the Parisian Cité de l'architecture et du patrimoine, and is the only exhibition of this scale, consisting of more than 80 projects and creations, numerous drawings and original plans, texts, videos and previously unseen photos. In Brussels, the exhibition is supplemented with testimonies as well as a first screening of a short film about his firm and one of its first clustered housing projects in Auderghem.

🕒 Saturday and Sunday from 10h00 to 18h00

📍 BOZAR, Rue Ravenstein/Ravensteinstraat 23, Brussels –  
map **Centre N 3**

📍 1-5 (Gare Centrale/Centraal Station)

📍 92-94 (Palais/Paleizen)

📍 38-71 (Bozar)

**Exhibition runs from 22 June to 18 September 2016 (Symposium on “The genius of la Mémé”, 8 September – [www.a-plus.be](http://www.a-plus.be)). Free entry exceptionally on 17 and 18 September for Heritage Days.**

**A conference by Lucien Kroll, followed by the closing reception for the exhibition, will also be held on Sunday, 18 September at 15h00 in the M room. Paid entry (€8 – €5).**

 **WALKING TOUR**
**Rediscovering Antiquity**

How very strange. Antiquity in Brussels? From mad depictions of orators to the great myths of Ancient Egypt, Ancient Greece or Roman times, our city can take pride in featuring reinterpretations of mythology as well as new interpretations of realistic images of ancient times. This walking tour will surprise you with its diversity and the ingredients from which Brussels is made: here a Tuscan, Doric or Corinthian column; there a *bas relief*, a fountain...

🕒 *Saturday at 9h00, 11h00, 14h00 and 16h00 (duration: 1.5 hours)*

📍 starting point: at the bottom of the steps to the Law Courts (Palais de Justice/Justitiepaleis), Place Poelaert/Poelaertplein, Brussels – map **Centre M-N 4**

🏠 2-6 (Louise/Louiza)

☎ 92-93-94-97 (Louise/Louiza)

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

**In French only.**

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

 **WALKING TOUR**
**Rediscovering the architectural past during the 19th century**

The Enlightenment was marked by a resurgence of interest in Antiquity. This gave rise to the emergence of Neoclassicism in architecture around 1750. Numerous other “neo” styles followed over the course of subsequent decades. Seeking out new forms, architects also risked combining different elements from older styles in the same building. As well as historically-inspired styles, this also gave birth to Eclecticism. It was a time of unbridled creativity, which also showcased engineering techniques. Starting out from the famous Palace of Justice, a perfect of Eclecticism, this walking tour will take you as far as Bip, passing, via Rue aux Laines/Wolstraat, in front of the Great Synagogue, the Royal Conservatory of Music, Egmont Palace, the Church of Saint-Jacques sur Coudenberg/Sint-Jacob-op-Koudenberg, the former Royal Chapel, the Palace of Charles of Lorraine, the Mont des Arts.

🕒 *Saturday at 14h30 (French) and Saturday at 11h00, 13h30 and 15h30 and Sunday at 11h00, 13h30, 14h30 and 15h30 (Dutch) (duration: 2 hours)*

📍 starting point: Place Poelaert/Poelaertplein, Brussels (tour ends: Bip, rue Royale/Koningsstraat 2-4, Brussels) – map **Centre M-N 4**

🏠 2-6 (Louise/Louiza)

☎ 92-93-94-97 (Louise/Louiza)

📄 *Please note that bookings are essential. Call 02/569.27.74 or e-mail culturama@telenet.be. Up to 20 people per tour.*

**In cooperation with Culturama.**

 **GUIDED TOURS  
IN SIGN LANGUAGE**

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

This year, these tours will highlight seven locations:

- > **Parliament of the *Fédération Wallonie-Bruxelles* – Former Hôtel de Ligne** (notice 24 page 22)  
🕒 *Saturday at 10h*
- > **Palace of Charles of Lorraine (Royal Library of Belgium)** (notice 28 page 26)  
🕒 *Saturday at 11h30*
- > **City of Brussels Sewers Museum – Former city toll building (Pavillon d’Octroi)** (notice 7 page 10)  
🕒 *Saturday at 14h15*
- > **Masonic temples** (notice 12 page 15)  
🕒 *Saturday at 16h*
- > **BNP Paribas Fortis – Former headquarters of Société Générale** (notice 25 page 22)  
🕒 *Sunday at 10h30*
- > **Royal Gallic Artistic and Literary Circle** (notice 21 page 20)  
🕒 *Sunday at 14h*
- > **BELvue Museum – Former Hôtel Bellevue** (notice 32 page 29)  
🕒 *Sunday at 15h30*



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## 28. Map Centre N 3-4

### PALACE OF CHARLES OF LORRAINE (ROYAL LIBRARY OF BELGIUM)

Place du Musée/Museumplein 1  
Brussels

- Ⓛ Sat only from 10h00 to 17h00
- Ⓜ 92-93 (Royale/Koning)
- ⓑ 27-38-71-95 (Royale/Koning)

When Charles of Lorraine acquired the Gothic mansion house from the Nassau Family, he commissioned Court architect Jean Faulte to redevelop it. Work started in 1757 and continued until 1780. However, after Faulte's death in 1766, work was continued under the supervision of Laurent-Benoît Dewez. The coated façades, featuring pediment-topped central projections, extend over three levels and also feature a number of *rocaille* elements. The highly unusual main entrance, in the shape of a semicircle, is distinguished by a rich sculpted ensemble attributed to Laurent Delvaux. In the past, the palace included a winter apartment in the west, as well as a printing works, two laboratories, natural science, physics and chemistry offices and large library



## 29. Map Centre N 4

### COURT OF AUDIT

Rue de la Régence/  
Regentschapsstraat 2 – Brussels

- Ⓛ Sat only from 10h00 to 18h00
- Ⓜ 92-93 (Royale/Koning)
- ⓑ 27-38-71-95 (Royale/Koning)

The building occupied by the Court of Audit encompasses an older section overlooking Place Royale/Koningsplein integrated in the Neoclassical complex and built, under the orders of Charles of Lorraine, by architect Barnabé Guimard between 1776 and 1781. The building was acquired from Marquis Arconati in 1866 by Philippe, Count of Flanders, brother of King Leopold II. The architects Paul Saintenoy and Charles Parent added two perpendicular wings to create a palace whose U-shaped design forms a three-sided courtyard with porticos opening out onto Rue de la Régence/Regentschapsstraat. An imposing domed rotunda was positioned over the central axis of the new elegant building. The Count of Flanders was responsible for the

as well as a summer apartment in the east, the only one to escape the wrecking ball in 1960. Restoration was commenced in 1976 by the Building Authority. The remaining decorative elements, which included stuccoes, marble, fabrics and gilding, were used to recreate as best as possible the original interiors. In this way, the wall coverings and silk tapestries in the salons were woven in Lyons in 1980, based on cartoons from the time. The grand rotunda and succession of five salons, unique in Brussels, are home to the museum of the 18th century. (Listed 22/11/2001)

**Guided tours, Saturday at 10h00, 11h00, 12h00, 14h00, 15h00 and 16h00 (French) and at 10h30, 11h30, 12h30, 14h30, 15h30 and 16h15 (Dutch). In cooperation with Itinéraires, sur les Sentiers de l'Histoire.**

**Guided tours in sign language, Saturday at 11h30. In cooperation with the association Arts et Culture.**

**Permanent exhibition of objects linked to everyday life in the 18th century and to Charles of Lorraine and the life of the court in particular.**



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interior decoration which, in a succession of sumptuous salons with gilded panelling and painted stucco ceilings, illustrates all of the styles in vogue in the 19th century, from the Neo-Renaissance to the Neo-Gothic and also including Rococo Revival. The grand staircase was also inspired by examples from the Baroque period, with its finely-crafted wrought iron banister. The landing features an imposing Neo-Renaissance stained-glass window bearing the monogram of its then owners. In 1921, King Albert I, born in this very palace, sold the building to the Bank of Brussels which, while retaining the stately rooms, redeveloped the remaining buildings for more practical purposes. After being acquired and restored by the State in 1982, the Court of Audit was installed in the building in 1984. (Listed 06/09/2001)

**An explanatory leaflet about the building is available.**



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### 30. Map Centre N 4

#### PLACE ROYALE/KONINGSPLEIN

*Brussels*

- ① 92-93 (*Royale/Koning*)
- ② 27-38-71-95 (*Royale/Koning*)

Place Royale/Koningsplein is an essential component of the new quarter stretching to its neighbouring park and the structures erected around its perimeter. It was the government of the Austrian Netherlands that was behind this ambitious project and which required the contractor to implement a unified, harmonious Neoclassical architecture in the Louis XVI style. A noteworthy creation of the Enlightenment period in Brussels, this square was designed by Barnabé Guimard, a French architect based in Brussels since 1761.

Rendered and oil-painted in an egg-shell white colour, the three-storey buildings were erected between 1776 and 1783. The façades, topped with balustrades and adorned with two-storey pilasters resting on grooved ground floors, form an especially harmonious ensemble around the Church of Saint-Jacques sur Coudenberg/Sint-Jacob-op-Koudenberg which, for certain people, is reminiscent of Place Stanislas in Nancy. (Listed 22/12/1951)



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**31.** Map Centre N 4 

**CHURCH OF SAINT-JACQUES SUR COUDENBERG/SINT-JACOB OP KOUDENBERGKERK (ROYAL PARISH, CATHEDRAL OF THE MILITARY ORDINARIATE OF BELGIUM)**

Place Royale/Koningsplein – Brussels

🕒 Sat from 12h00 to 18h00  
Sun from 12h00 to 17h30

📍 92-93 (Royale/Koning)

📍 27-38-71-95 (Royale/Koning)

The Church of Saint-Jacques sur Coudenberg/Sint-Jacob-op-Koudenberg pleasantly fills the view from Rue de la Montagne de la Cour/Hofberg while blending perfectly with the Neo-classical complex formed by Place Royale/Koningsplein. The structure was built in 1776 by French architect Barnabé Guimard, based on the slightly modified design of another French

architect, Jean-Benoît-Vincent Barré. It is preceded by an impressive Corinthian column peristyle, the pediment of which was decorated, between 1843 and 1845, with a huge fresco painted by Jean-François Portaels. The campanile was modified during the same period. Powerful capital-topped Corinthian columns structure the interior which, with its light grey stucco walls and decor firmly rooted in the Neoclassical style lexicon, forms an especially homogeneous whole. However, Regency-style oak stalls, a Louis XIV-style wrought iron railings and a Neoclassical organ case can also be found in the church. (Listed 02/12/1959)

**Guided tours, Sat and Sun from 15h00 to 17h00.**

**Presentation of the Pierre Schyven organ (1884) by Éric Mairlot, organist-in-residence, Saturday at 14h00. In cooperation with *Bruxelles Ses Orgues*.**

**Exhibition “Men of God in the Great War” on the role of military chaplains during the 1914-1918 war.**

**Starting point for the walking tours “Brussels, history book” and “History of architectural repetition in Brussels” (see box below).**

 **WALKING TOUR**

**Brussels: a history book**

Throughout history, the Spanish, Austrians, French, Dutch and even a young Belgium have, in succession, wanted to take Brussels as their prize. The different architectural styles recount the tale of this troubled history. This walking tour will teach you that it's about much more than just dates and style references.

🕒 Saturday and Sunday at 11h00 and 14h00 (French) and at 10h00 and 13h00 (Dutch) (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)

📄 Please note that bookings are essential (info@korei.be/call 02/380.22.09). Up to 25 people per tour.

**In cooperation with Korei.**

 **WALKING TOUR**

**A history of architectural repetition in Brussels**

In the middle of the 19th century, architects gradually turned their backs on the Neo-Classical model, of which the Royal quarter is the pinnacle in Brussels. They rediscovered the history of styles. The Gothic, Italian Renaissance and, especially, the Flemish Renaissance styles were given pride of place, often with a lot of liberty being taken, as demonstrated by the remarkable façade of the former Delacre pharmacy on Coudenberg/Koudenberg. The watchword was Eclecticism. From the 1920s onwards, Modernism and the sterile form of its international style arrived to put an end to this joyous stylish inventiveness, of which Art Deco was the ultimate expression. From that point on, all historical or geographical references would be banished. However, since the end of the 1970s, references have made a comeback with the emergence of Postmodernism. The *Le Marquis* building, beside the cathedral, is a perfect example.

🕒 Sunday at 10h00, 10h30, 14h00 and 15h00 (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)

📄 Please note that bookings are essential. Call 02/219.33.45 (from Monday to Friday, 10h00 to 15h00). Up to 25 people per tour.

**In French only.**

**In cooperation with Atelier de Recherche et d' Action Urbaines (ARAU).**

**32.** Map Centre N 4 **BELVUE MUSEUM –  
FORMER HÔTEL BELLEVUE**

Place des Palais/Paleizenplein 7  
Brussels

-  Sat and Sun from 10h00 to 18h00
-  92-93 (Palais/Paleizen)
-  B 27-38-71-95 (Royale/Koning)

The current BELvue Museum was built on the first plot of land on 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 visual integrity of Place Royale/Koningsplein. The neighbourhood, which had suffered a fire in the Ducal Palace in 1731, was still await-

ing urbanisation. A project by French architect Jean-Benoît-Vincent Barré was ultimately chosen, inspired by Place Stanislas in Nancy. In a Neoclassical style, the project was implemented by Barnabé Guimard. Each of the pavilions was to be crowned by a balustrade and include a cornice, architrave and a false-jointed ground floor separated from the upper levels by a moulded cornice. At the time that Honoré de Balzac, the Prince of Metternich and Jérôme Bonaparte stayed at the hotel, the main entrance looked out onto the same square. The building was acquired by the Crown Foundation in 1902 and made available to Princess Clementine. It was later redecorated while preserving the original Louis XVI style elements and lived in by Prince Leopold and Princess Astrid just after their marriage. Unoccupied between 1934 and 1953, it was offered to the Red Cross before being ultimately con-

verted into a museum of decorative arts, then a museum of the Dynasty and, finally, a museum of the history of Belgium. (Listed 22/12/51)

 **Guided tours in sign language, Sunday at 15h30. In cooperation with the association Arts et Culture.**

**Permanent interactive exhibition “Belgium and its history”.**

 **WALKING TOUR****From one palace to another:  
(re)discovering the styles of the 19th century**

This walking tour will let you explore the seats of royal, aristocratic as well as legal power. This (re)discovery of styles will begin in front of today's Royal Palace situated in a quarter occupied, from the 12th century, by the Dukes of Brabant's luxury château. This château, destroyed by a fire in 1731, created space for a new quarter with a Neoclassical appearance. The tour will then take you to Petit Sablon/Kleine Zavel where you will stop and explore a section of our history. From there, Rue aux Laines/Wolstraat will catch your eyes to admire the many architectural jewels of a highly aristocratic flavour. The tour will finish on a high point in front of one of the largest buildings of the 19th century designed by Joseph Poelaert: the Palace of Justice. You will be surprised by its Greco-Roman-inspired eclectic style!

-  Saturday and Sunday at 11h00 and 14h00 (French) and at 16h30 (Dutch) (duration: 2h)
-  starting point: in front of the main gate of the Royal Palace, Place des Palais/Paleizenplein, Brussels – map **Centre N 4**
-  M 2-6 (Trône/Troon)
-  T 92-93 (Royale/Koning)
-  B 27-38-71-95 (Royale/Koning)
-  Please note that bookings are essential. Call 02/563.61.53 (from Monday to Friday, 9h00 to 13h00). Up to 25 people per tour.

In cooperation with Arkadia.

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### 33. Map Centre O 4

#### PALACE OF THE ACADEMIES

*Rue Ducale/Hertogsstraat 1  
Brussels*

 *Sat and Sun from 10h00 to 18h00 (last admission at 17h15)*

 *Please note that access is only permitted on guided tours (25 people per group)*

 *2-6 (Trône/Troon)*

 *27-34-38-54-64-80-95 (Trône/Troon)*

The palace of the Academies was originally built for the Prince of Orange between 1823 and 1825. The Prince will reside there until Belgium's independence in 1830. Architect Charles Vander Straeten was tasked with the design of the structure and took his inspiration from the theories of French architect Jean-Nicolas-Louis Durand, who extolled the use of a very simple Neoclassical style. Indeed, the strict symmetry, the understated relief of the façade, the harmonious order and ele-

gant three-colored tones of the materials all contribute to make this building a perfect example of this purist style. After 12 years of sequestration, the palace came into the possession of the state who decided to offer it, in 1853, to the future king Léopold II. But the king never lived there. In 1862, the place is transformed into a museum of Modern Art. Consideration was then given to turning the building into a museum of modern art. It was, ultimately, the Royal Academy of Science and Arts and the Royal Academy of Medicine which took up residence in the building in 1876. The palace was decorated and fitted out following the design of Tilman-François Suys between 1825 and 1828. It features a number of splendid lounges with delicate inlaid parquet flooring as well as a spectacularly-sized stateroom. (Listed 10/10/01)

**Guided tours available all day (last admission at 17h15). In cooperation with Arkadia, Itinéraires, sur les Sentiers de l'Histoire and Klare Lijn.**

## WALKING TOUR

### Belgian luxury in a Neo-Gothic setting

Starting from the statue of Leopold II, this walking tour will travel through the neighbourhoods constructed during the first extension of the city in the 19th century. The emptiness of the land at the time meant that town planners were completely free to create a modern city with streets and public squares where the Neoclassical style predominated interspersed, here and there, by a Neo-Gothic structure, interrupting the prevailing uniformity. You will also travel along streets, such as Rue du Berger/Herdersstraat, which recall the rural zone of long ago and will encounter, during your travels, the remains of a former second home from the 18th century. Nowadays, the neighbourhood is home to the European institutions and some major shopping centres that sometimes exhibit bold contemporary architectural styles. However, it still retains its charm of yesteryear!

 *Saturday and Sunday at 10h00 and 14h00 (duration: 2 hours)*

 *starting point: in front of the statue of Leopold II, Place du Trône/Troonplein, Brussels (tour ends at Egmont Park) – map Centre O 4*

 *2-6 (Trône/Troon)*

 *27-34-38-54-64-80-95 (Trône/Troon)*

 *Please note that bookings are preferred. Call 0499/21.39.85 or e-mail [eguides.expo@gmail.com](mailto:eguides.expo@gmail.com). Up to 20 people per tour.*

**In Dutch only.**

**In cooperation with E-guides.**

Herita presenteert

# Open Monumentendag

[openmonumentendag.be](http://openmonumentendag.be)

11 september 2016



in samenwerking met



Vlaanderen  
is erfgoed

Agentschap  
Onroerend  
Erfgoed

één



DeMorgen.

volg ons op



en



#omd2016



34.

Map 18

**SAINT JOSEPH'S CHURCH***Square Frère-Orban/Frère-Orbansquare – Brussels-Extensions*

🕒 Sat from 10h00 to 18h00

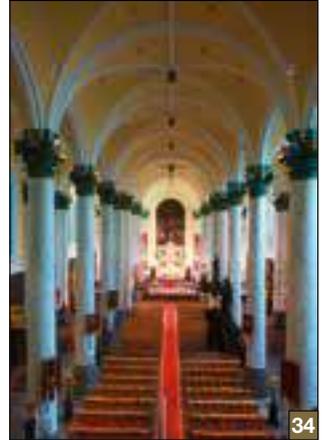
Sun from 12h00 to 18h00

📍 1-2-5-6 (Arts-Loi/Kunst-Wet)

Working on behalf of the City Enlargement and Beautification Partnership – which thought that the construction of a religious building would encourage development in the brand new Leopold quarter –, architect Tilman-François Suys designed and supervised the construction of the church dedicated to Saint Joseph, the patron saint of Belgium. The works began in 1842 and were completed in 1849. The church integrates perfectly into the neighbourhood which was also designed by Suys. He appears to have taken inspiration from the Church of Trinità dei Monti in Rome when designing the façade. However, while there are details reminiscent of Italian architecture – the Palladio style in particular

in the lower part –, the towers reference French Neoclassicism. Inside, the three vessels of the nave, each separated by Corinthian columns, confer a sense of immense scale on the nave, which is expansively lit by semi-circular arched bay windows. The church is further enhanced with beautifully-crafted Neo-Renaissance furniture and the flat wall of the choir is decorated with a huge painting by Wiertz depicting *The Flight into Egypt*. Restoration of the church interior was completed on 19 March 2015. Only the Stations of the Cross (the work of Ernest Wante) and its complementary painted friezes still need to be renovated. (Listed 13/05/1981)

**Guided tours, Saturday at 10h00, 11h00, 12h00, 14h00, 15h00, 16h00 and 17h00 (French) and at 10h30, 11h30, 12h30, 14h30, 15h30, 16h30 and 17h15 (Dutch) and Sunday at 14h00, 15h00, 16h00 and 17h00 (French) and at 14h30, 15h30, 16h30 and 17h15 (Dutch).** In cooperation with **Bruxelles Bavard and Klare Lijn.**



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**Traditional Catholic Latin Mass and Gregorian chant according to the secular rite promulgated in 1962 and revived by Pope Benedict XVI in his *motu proprio* of July 2007, Sunday at 10h00 (modest dress required).**

35.

Map 18

**CONSEIL D'ÉTAT***Rue de la Science/  
Wetenschapsstraat 33  
Brussels-Extensions*🕒 Sun only from 10h00 to 17h00  
(last admission at 16h15)

🗨️ Please note that access is only permitted on guided tours (20 people per group)

📍 1-2-5-6 (Arts-Loi/Kunst-Wet)

Since 1948, the Council of State has occupied the palace of Count Vandernoot, Marquis of Assche, which was constructed, based on plans drawn up by the architect Alphonse Balat, between 1858 and 1860. The layout of the façade immediately calls to mind the Italian Renaissance and, in particular, the *Palazzo Farnese* in Rome, the work of Michelangelo and Antonio da Sangallo: the multi-coloured materials (alternating white and blue stone), imposing entrance and the typically Florentine semi-circular arched porch. A landmark building of the Leopold



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quarter, the palace was sumptuously decorated. In this way, the first floor contains a succession of Louis XV-inspired drawing rooms featuring gilded mouldings. Included in these is the Office of the President of the Council, in a rich Neo-Baroque style with a ceiling embellished with paintings by Charles Chaplin. The library, however, references the Flemish Renaissance. The Marquis of Assche rented his palace to the future King Albert I, who lived there between 1901 and 1909. It later became the residence of the American ambassador. (Listed 19/06/1997)

**Guided tours available all day (last group at 16h15). In cooperation with La Fonderie, Pro Velo and Korei.**

36.

Map I 8 **CONCERT NOBLE**

Rue d'Arlon/Aarlenstraat 84  
Brussels-Extensions

-  Sat and Sun from 10h00 to 18h00
-  1-5 (Maelbeek/Maalbeek)
-  21-27-64 (Trèves/Trier)

The name *Concert Noble* dates to 1785, when Archduchess Maria Christina of Austria and her husband Prince Albert of Saxony, Duke of Teschen, created, in Parc Royal, a company tasked with organising exclusive events for members of the nobility. In 1873, under the impetus of King Leopold II, the *Société du Concert Noble* decided to build, in the Leopold quarter, the new preferred meeting place for numerous national and international figures in Brussels. The banquet halls that we know today date from this period. Henri Beyaert was commissioned to carry out the work and designed a succession of elegant drawing rooms in a Neoclassical style, which gradually increase in size, preparing the visitor for the visual high point of the ballroom. Its voluminous spaces, its cabled pilasters, its decoration composed of garlands, crowns of laurels and stylised foliage are a wonderful illustration of the Neoclassical style reinterpreted under Louis XVI. This centre of the capital's high society, belonging to the company Edificio, has been meticulously restored by the ABB (Assurances du Boerenbond Belge), former owner of the premises. Today, incorporated within an office complex – a good example of Postmodernism –, in keeping with the artistic and historical value of the monument and its environment, it hosts numerous events, including conferences, concerts, receptions and dinners. (Listed 27/10/1983)

**Guided tours, Saturday and Sunday at 10h00, 11h00, 12h00, 14h00, 15h00, 16h00 and 17h00 (French) and at 10h30, 11h30, 12h30, 14h30, 15h30, 16h30 and 17h15 (Dutch). In cooperation with Arkadia and Korei.**



37.

Map J 8 **BARBANERA RESTAURANT**

Rue Archimède/Archimedesstraat 69  
Brussels-Extensions

-  Sat and Sun from 10h00 to 17h00
-  1-5 (Schuman)
-  21-36-60-79 (Schuman)

Architect Jules Brunfaut opted for the Eclectic style when drawing up plans for this townhouse which he designed in 1899. He was particularly careful in his choice of materials, which he enjoyed playing with, creating an understated polychrome appearance. This can be seen in the numerous bands that span the façade, as well as in the arches of the windows and the archivolt that sits on top of the *loggia*. The interior still retains a beautiful staircase with finely-crafted banister and two drawing rooms, one of which is reminiscent of the Louis XV style, with its Rococo pier glass fireplace; the other calling to mind the Renaissance style with a wooden mantelpiece and exposed beam ceiling. The building is now occupied by an Italian restaurant which has respected the decor and layout of the interior.



**Guided tours on Saturday and Sunday at 10h00, 11h00, 12h00, 14h00, 15h00 and 16h00 (French) and at 10h30, 11h30, 12h30, 14h30, 15h30 and 16h15 (Dutch). In cooperation with Atelier de Recherche et d'Action Urbaines (ARAU) and Klare Lijn**

38.

Map J 8

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

*Avenue de la Renaissance/  
Renaissancelaan 30  
Brussels-Extensions*

- Sun only from 10h00 to 18h00  
(last admission at 17h15)
- Please note that access is only  
permitted on guided tours  
(20 people per group)
- 1-5 (Merode/Schuman)
- 81 (Merode)
- 27-61-80 (Merode),  
61 (Chevalerie/Ridderschap)

Formerly installed in the buildings of La Cambre Abbey, in 1909 the Royal Military School was moved to a brand new complex constructed based on a design by architect Henri Maquet. The architect opted for an imposing, but elegant, Neoclassical style which illustrates the continuing appeal of this design at the start of the 20th century. It was also the preferred choice of King Leopold II, who wanted to see this style presiding over the architectural developments in the capital. The façade of the buildings



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is composed of three symmetrical wings connected to each other by low slung portals. Henri Maquet, who was to become the Court architect, gave particular attention to the details. In this way, the main entrance is flanked by statues of Mars and Minerva, created by Braecke, and the pediment, designed by sculptor Hérin, depicts an allegory of Belgium which, under

the protection of Mars, calls on Patriotism, the Arts and the Sciences to train future military leaders. Inside, a majestic staircase leads to a vast hall which forms, with the Art Nouveau stained-glass windows, a beautiful decorative setting, perfectly suited to the meetings, receptions and balls that dot the academic year.

(Listed 23/03/94)

**Guided tours available all day  
(last admission at 17h15).  
In cooperation with Arkadia  
and Korei.**

**WALKING TOUR****From Ambiorix to Marguerite:  
the neighbourhood of three squares**

One of Brussels' newest quarters was created in the 19th century: the "neighbourhood of three squares". Situated between the Schuman quarter and Boulevard de Petite Ceinture/Kleine Ring, all the architectural styles of the time can be found there, in particular the "neo" styles, which experienced their golden age at this time. This walking tour, through the three squares of Ambiorix, Gutenberg and Marie-Louise, will enable you to compare all the architectural trends present in the quarter.

- Saturday and Sunday at 10h00 and 14h00 (duration: 2 hours)
- starting point: at the corner of Rue des Patriotes/Patriottenstraat and Square Marguerite/Margaretasquare, Brussels-Extensions – map J 8
- 60-63-64 (Ambiorix)
- Please note: up to 25 people per tour.

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

## ACTIVITY

### Focus on the “Neo” styles at the Royal Institute for Cultural Heritage (KIK-IRPA)

Through focusing on the different Neo styles evident in the capital, you will get a behind-the-scenes look at the process for analysing and restoring works of art. In the laboratories, you will learn about the treatments used to preserve historical monuments and the techniques for analysing samples of artistic heritage. You will then visit the workshops where paintings, stone and multi-coloured wooden sculptures, as well as textiles, are preserved and restored with explanations provided by our experts. Finally, you will be dazzled by the scientific imaging techniques (radiography and infrared reflectography) applied to works of art and by our extensive photo library of one million historical and contemporary photographs of Belgian heritage. Come and satisfy your curiosity and listen to engaging explanations by KIK/IRPA experts!

- ⌚ *Saturday and Sunday from 10h00 to 17h00*
- 📍 *Royal Institute for Cultural Heritage (KIK/IRPA), Parc du Cinquante-naire/Jubelpark 1 (entry via Avenue de la Renaissance/Renaissance-laan, opposite no. 42), Brussels-Extensions – map J 8*
- M 1-5 (Merode/Schuman)
- T 81 (Merode)
- B 27-61-80 (Merode), 61 (Chevalerie/Ridderschap)

## WALKING TOUR

### The delicacy of the Beaux-Arts style

The influence of the *École des Beaux-Arts* in Paris began to exert itself in Brussels from 1905 onwards. A successor to the eclectic architecture of the 19th century, the Beaux-Arts style takes up and combines the trends of 18th century French architecture: Classical, Rococo and Neoclassical. Successful in mansion houses as well as apartment buildings, it gives an imposing, luxurious quality to many sets of buildings that is particularly noticeable in the area around Avenue de Tervueren/Tervurenlaan.

- ⌚ *Sunday only at 10h30 and 14h30 (duration: 2 hours)*
- 📍 *starting point: Merode metro station exit (Rue des Tongres/ Tongerenstraat side), Etterbeek – map K 9*
- M 1-5 (Merode)
- T 81 (Merode)
- B 27-61-80 (Merode)
- 📄 *Please note that bookings are essential. Call 02/675.19.67 (from Monday to Friday, 10h00 to 17h00). Up to 25 people per tour.*

**In French only.**

**In cooperation with Bruxelles Bavard.**

## 39. Map J 8

### DOMINICAN CHURCH

*Avenue de la Renaissance/  
Renaissancelaan 40  
Brussels-Extensions*

- ⌚ *Sat from 10h00 to 18h00  
Sun from 14h00 to 18h00*
- M 1-5 (Merode/Schuman)
- T 81 (Merode)
- B 27-61-80 (Merode),  
61 (Chevalerie/Ridderschap)

Cast out at the time of the French Revolution, the Dominicans returned to Brussels in 1900 and purchased parcels of land to establish a monastery. An expert surveyor named H. Broeckx-Maes drew up plans for a monastery, the Neo-Gothic style of which is steeped in the Flemish Renaissance. The brick façade, overlooking rue Leys/Leysstraat, is composed of what are referred to as “Bruges bays”, each topped by a gable lantern. The complex is enlivened by the brick decoration and the great diversity apparent in the windows. A Neo-Gothic style church was later added to the complex, built between 1904 and 1906 by Louis Corthouts or the architect Verhelle... there is still some uncertainty! The polychrome interior of Our Lady of the Rosary Church is the result of the variety of materials used. In this way, in addition to the red brick and blue stone already used for the façades, yellow brick can be seen in the area of the vault. The pointed arches of the nave rest on enormous ringed pillars. On the floor, ceramic tiles of different colours also contribute to the polychrome appearance. The building still contains altars, some remarkable confession boxes and a Neo-Gothic pulpit. The church and Dominican monastery form one of the most homogenous Neo-Gothic complexes in Brussels. (Listed 05/06/2005)

**Guided tours, Saturday at 10h00 and Sunday at 15h00.**

**Organ concert as part of Organ Meditation, Sunday from 18h00 to 18h30.**



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40.

Map | 9



### LABORATOIRES BRULABO – FORMER INSTITUTE OF ANATOMY

*Avenue du Maelbeek/Maalbeeklaan 3 (at the intersection of Chaussée d'Etterbeek/Etterbeeksesteenweg and Avenue du Maelbeek/Maalbeeklaan) – entrance via the courtyard – Brussels-Extensions*

🕒 *Sat and Sun from 10h00 to 17h00 (last admission at 16h15)*

🗣️ *Please note that access is only permitted on guided tours (20 people per group)*

📍 *59-60-80 (Jourdan), 34 (Étangs/Vijvers)*

At the instigation of industrialist Ernest Solvay and doctor Paul Héger, professor at the Université Libre de Bruxelles, the architect Jules Jacques Van Ysendyck agreed to draw up plans for the construction of buildings dedicated to the art of healing in Parc Léopold's science city. Partnering with engineer Léon Gérard, he designed a complex of modern, practical buildings with an abundance of natural light. Financed by the industrialist Raoul Warocqué, the Institute of Anatomy was constructed between 1893 and 1898. Rising above a bossed ground floor,

Van Ysendyck conceived a huge metal-framed structure pierced by vast bays. Inside, enamelled iron reigns supreme. After the First World War, the university had the opportunity to finally build a dedicated faculty of medicine and moved away from Parc Léopold in 1930. Lycée Jacquain and the intermunicipal chemistry and bacteriology laboratory share the premises. Created in 1916, this laboratory replaced the City of Brussels Laboratory, which had been opened in 1863. While the main activity of the institution was combating various types of fraud, such as water in milk, plaster in flour or margarine in butter, the laboratory gradually expanded its activities to all aspects of food and water health and safety. Nowadays called Brulabo, the institution, which is celebrating 100 years this year, also analyses swimming pool water and identifies parasitic fungi in homes, such as dry rot.

**Explanations by laboratory staff (last group at 16h15).**

**Text panels on the history of the building and the activities of Brulabo.**

**Explanatory pamphlet on Brulabo.**

41.

Map J 9 **HAP HOUSE**

Chaussée de Wavre/  
Waverssteenweg 508-510  
Etterbeek

 Sat only from 10h00 to 18h00  
(last admission at 17h15)

 Please note that access is only  
permitted on guided tours  
(15 people per group)

 34 (Fétis)

In 1804, the mayor of Etterbeek, Albert-Joseph Hap, acquired an estate of some 7,5 acres which included a 16th century Renaissance style folly and a pond fed by a stream, the Broebelael. He intended to use it for the family home and set up a tannery and brewery on the site. However, in 1859, the house had become too damp. His son, François-Louis, then had a house built facing the street. This structure was extended and converted by the notary Félix Hap in 1905, based on a design by the architect G. Thoelen, who created an eight-bay (five dating from 1859 and three added in 1905) Neoclassical style façade. The interior was to accommodate not only the notary practice, with offices for employees and a library, but also private apartments. In an Eclectic



style, one of the adjoining rooms still retains a set of paintings, attributed to Édouard Navez, depicting old views of Etterbeek. The house also contains traces of a variety of different wallpapers, some of which, similar to *Toile de Jouy* fabric, were inspired by the Rococo style, while others, dotted with coloured birds, by Chinese Exoticism. The house has been unoccupied for around ten years and is now owned by the municipality. It is currently undergoing restoration. (Listed 09/03/1995)

**Guided tours available all day**  
(last admission at 17h15).

**In cooperation with Atelier de Recherche et d'Action Urbaines (ARAU), Bruxelles Bavard, Korei and Marie-Pierre Dusausoy.**

**Information stand on the "Chasse-Gray" Sustainable Neighbourhood Contract project. In cooperation with Etterbeek Municipal Council.**

**WALKING TOUR****Eclecticism and neo-style architecture in Etterbeek**

Over the course of this walk on styles, you will encounter the Neo-Gothic, Neo-Renaissance and the Eclectic, as well as others. In other words, a real melting pot of styles! This walking tour will start at the Sainte-Gertrude day nursery (considered the patron saint and founder of Etterbeek). You will then lose yourself in a world of greenery dedicated to calm and relaxation: Félix Hap Park. This green space, one of the last remaining vestiges of what was once the verdant Maelbeek valley, is home to the remains of an old château, an orangery, a pond and many other surprises. This green break will be followed by, among other things, an exploration of an Art Deco building with Egyptian influences which was used both as a cinema and dance club.

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

 starting point: in front of the Sainte-Gertrude day nursery, Rue Félix Hap/Félix Hapstraat 16, Etterbeek – map J 9

 27 (Gaulois/Galliërs)

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

**In French only.**

**In cooperation with Arkadia.**

42.

Map K 9



## CHURCH OF SAINT JOHN BERCHMANS

Boulevard Saint-Michel/  
Sint-Michielslaan 24 – Etterbeek

- Sat and Sun from 12h30 to 18h00
- 1 (Montgomery)
- 7-25-39-44-81 (Montgomery)
- 27-61-80 (Montgomery)

A central part of Collège Saint-Michel, the church devoted to Saint John Berchmans was built between 1908 and 1910 based on plans by architects A. Gellé and J. Prémont, who took their inspiration from the Basilica of Saint Servatius in Maastricht and the Basilica of the Holy Apostles in Cologne. In a Rhineland Neo-Romanesque style, the western, boulevard-facing façade features cut stone and pink Gileppe breeze block giving it a solid appearance. Inside, the central nave is separated from the side aisles by semi-circular arched arcades resting on monolithic columns with Composite capitals made from polished Labrador granite. In line with the pillars, sculptures of the Saints of the Society of Jesus are crowned by sculpted stone canopies. The church still contains a beautiful series of stained glass win-



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dows, paintings by Ernest Wante and magnificent Neo-Gothic organs dating from 1910 which were designed by E.-M. Kerkhoff.

**Guide available on site, Saturday and Sunday from 14h00 to 18h00. In cooperation with Korel.**

**Starting point for the walking tour “The neighbourhood around Collège Saint-Michel” (see box below).**



## WALKING TOUR

### The neighbourhood around Collège Saint-Michel

On this walking tour, you will discover places dedicated to learning, relaxation and art! Following the twists and turns of the streets surrounding the famous Collège Saint-Michel, you will have the opportunity to stop and admire the architecture of countless townhouses, mansions and artist’s studios. You will encounter the former workshop of the silversmith and sculptor Philippe Wolfers and his son Marcel, also a sculptor, as well as the home and studio designed by architect Émile Lambot for the Symbolist painter Émile Fabry.

- Saturday and Sunday at 11h00 and 14h00 (duration: 2 hours)
- starting point: in front of the Church of Saint-Jean-Berchmans, Boulevard Saint-Michel/ Sint-Michielslaan 24, Etterbeek – map **K 9**
- 1 (Montgomery)
- 7-25-39-44-81 (Montgomery)
- 27-61-80 (Montgomery)
- Please note that bookings are essential. Call 02/563.61.53 (from Monday to Friday, 9h00 to 13h00). Up to 25 people per tour.

**In French only.**

**In cooperation with Arkadia.**

43.

Map K 9 **LINTHOUT CASTLE**

*Avenue des Deux Tilleuls/Tweelindenlaan 2 – Woluwe-Saint-Lambert/Sint-Lambrechts-Woluwe*

-  Sun only from 10h00 to 17h00
-  M 1 (Montgomery)
-  T 7-25-39-44-81 (Montgomery)
-  B 27-61-80 (Montgomery)

Linthout Castle was built between 1867 and 1869 in the Flemish Neo-Renaissance style by Ghent architect Florimond Vandepoele for lawyer Auguste Beckers. In 1898, it was acquired by banker Charles-Henri Dietrich, future Baron of Val Duchesse, who left his mark on the interior and exterior of the structure with the collaboration of architect Edmond De Vigne and painter and decorator Jean Van Holder. In a mainly Neo-Gothic style, the decorative elements on the ground floor (wall paintings, stained glass windows, etc.) reference the history of the site and incorporate stylised views of old Woluwe, as well as ancient coats of arms. In 1903, the Sisters of the Sacred Heart of Lille purchased the estate from Dietrich. The following year, they opened a boarding school on the property, extending the complex with the addition of annexes, including an imposing Neo-Gothic chapel created by Julien Walckiers. The forerunner of today's Centre Scolaire du Sacré-Cœur de Lindthout was thus born. The castle itself, which was home to the sisters until 1998, has generally retained its early 20th century interior decor. Since 2000 it has been owned by the Municipality of Woluwe-Saint-Lambert/Sint-Lambrechts-Woluwe, which has used it to house the Academy of Music, Dance and the Arts of the Spoken Word and has recently restored the property. (Listed 04/09/02)

**Exhibition on the history and recent restoration of the façades, window frames and roof of Linthout Castle. In cooperation with the Heritage Protection and Cultural Department of the Municipality of Woluwe-Saint-Lambert/Sint-Lambrechts-Woluwe.**


 **WALKING TOUR**
**Around Saint-Henri**

At the turn of the 19th century, Woluwe-Saint-Lambert/Sint-Lambrechts-Woluwe experienced the first stages in its urbanisation. The Neo-Gothic style school, founded by the Brothers of Charity to provide special education to deaf, mute or blind children, was set up in 1876 on what would later become Avenue Georges Henri/Georges Henrilaan. The surrounding land was quickly divided up and sold: under the impetus of, among others, Firmin Lambeau, the director of a property company, “Upper Woluwe” took shape with the Lindthout neighbourhood, where a number of different Revival styles (Neo-Gothic, Neo-Renaissance, Neoclassical, etc.) can be found. In 1906, the new neighbourhood encompassed its own parish, which led to the construction of a church, the work of architect Walckiers. He took his inspiration from the Dominican friary in Ghent and set about dividing up the parcels of land bordering the square in front of Saint-Henri's Church, going so far as to impose himself as the architect of the homes that would be built and which he designed with some beautiful Neo-Renaissance façades. A neighbourhood that's worth exploring...

-  Saturday and Sunday at 10h00, 14h00 and 16h00 (duration: 1.5 hours)
-  starting point: Royal Institute for the Deaf, Mute and Blind, Avenue Georges Henri/Georges Henrilaan 278 (place J.B Degrooff/J.B. Degrooff-plein), Woluwe-Saint-Lambert/Sint-Lambrechts-Woluwe – map **K-L 8**
-  B 27-28-80 (Degrooff)

**In cooperation with the Cercle d'Histoire, d'Archéologie et d'Architecture des Woluwe.**



44.

Map M 8



## CHÂTEAU MALOU

*Allée Pierre Levie/Pierre Leviedreef 2 (access via Chaussée de Stockel/Stokkelse Steenweg 45) – Woluwe-Saint-Lambert/Sint-Lambrechts-Woluwe*

🕒 Sat from 12h30 to 18h00  
Sun from 10h00 to 18h00

📍 28 (Parc Malou/Maloupark)

Château Malou is one of the last remaining 18th century manor estates in Brussels. The 22 acres property was purchased by Lambert de Lamberts, a Brussels banker and businessman, who demolished the existing small château to build, in 1776, an elegant Neoclassical style home. The main façades, animated by a regular succession of tall windows with 8-section mullioned window frames, feature a central projection beneath a triangular pediment. One of the property's next owners, the Orangist minister Pierre-Louis Van Gobbelschroy, worked to transform

the park into an English-style landscaped garden with a collection of picturesque pathways and a large romantic pond. Minister Jules Malou acquired the estate in 1853 and bequeathed it to his descendants, who retained ownership until 1950 when it was handed over to the municipality. The château was converted into an events venue in the 1970s. After undergoing significant restoration work a short time ago, it now plays host to seminars and conferences as well as receptions and wedding ceremonies. (Listed 07/10/1993)

**Exhibition on the history and recent restoration of Château Malou.**

**Exhibition of photographs of the Kapelleveld neighbourhood taken by students from the Le 75 school and a selection of pieces from the exhibition "Reconstruire" developed by the Centre Marinus.**

**Guided walks in Parc Malou, Saturday at 13h30 (French) and Sunday at 14h00 (bilingual French and Dutch) (duration: 45 minutes). Please note that bookings are essential. Call 02/761.27.78 or e-mail v.latteur@woluwe1200.be. Up to 25 people per tour.**

**In cooperation with the Heritage Protection, Cultural and Nature Departments of the municipality of Woluwe-Saint-Lambert/Sint-Lambrechts-Woluwe and the Centre Marinus.**

**Starting point for the walking tour "From Neoclassicism to Postmodernism in Woluwe" (see box opposite).**

## WALKING TOUR

### From Neoclassicism to Postmodernism in Woluwe

Here and there on the banks of the rustic and winding Woluwe stream, hints of bygone architecture make an appearance. Whether the result of post-war revolutionary Cubism or inspired by antiquity, Boulevard de la Woluwe/Woluwedal surprises with its wealth of history and its office buildings that are almost reminiscent of a Parthenon from another era. Close by is a surprising construction with a rustic appearance. This is the *Mémé*, an iconic building by the distinguished architect Kroll, who left his international imprint on a student quarter with its roots in May 1968. The itinerary for an architectural study ranging from Neoclassicism to Postmodernism.

- 🕒 Saturday at 10h00 (French) and at 14h00 (bilingual) and Sunday at 10h00 and 14h00 (French) (duration: 2.5 hours)
- 📍 starting point: in front of Chateau Malou, Allée Pierre Levie/Pierre Leviedreef 2 (access via Chaussée de Stockel/Stokkelse Steenweg 45), Woluwe-Saint-Lambert/Sint-Lambrechts-Woluwe – map **M 8**
- 📍 28 (Parc Malou/Maloupark)
- 📄 Please note that bookings are essential. Call 02/537.78.75 (from Monday to Friday, 10h00 to 13h00). Up to 25 people per tour. Bring walking shoes.

**In cooperation with Itinéraires, sur les Sentiers de l'Histoire and the Heritage Protection Department of the municipality of Woluwe-Saint-Lambert/Sint-Lambrechts-Woluwe.**

45.

Map N 10

**SAINT PAUL'S CHURCH**

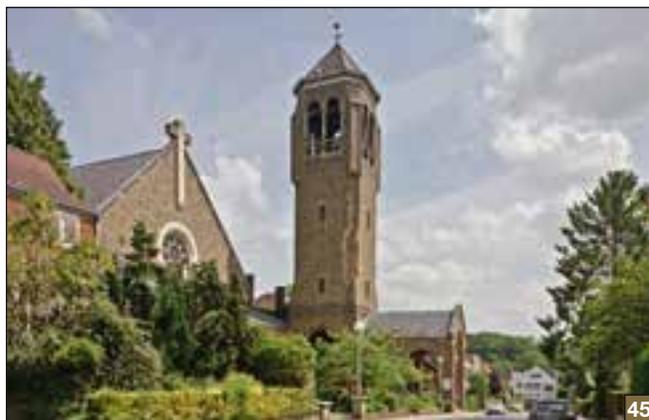
*Avenue du Hockey/Hockeylaan 96  
Woluwe-Saint-Pierre/  
Sint-Pieters-Woluwe*

🕒 *Sat and Sun from 14h00 to 18h00*

📍 *39 (rue au Bois/Bosstraat)*

📍 *36 (Mertens)*

Saint Paul's Church offers a singular marriage of styles with its exterior, which mainly takes its inspiration from Romanesque Art, concealing an interior that is indisputably Neo-Gothic. The plans for the structure, drawn up in 1938 by architects Fr. Vandenbroucke and W. Minnigh, indicate a geometrisation and monumentalisation of historical style lexicons influenced by the Modernism of the time. Started in 1939, the works were completed in 1941. Constructed from sandstone breeze blocks, the church features a gallery on its front façade and a detached clock tower



45

with entrance porch. The soaring proportions of the reinforced concrete rib vaults, which run all the way to the ground, confer the nave with a remarkable sense of scale. The Neo-Gothic organ and case were one of the first creations produced in the workshop of Brussels organ builder Pierre

Schyven. They date from 1873 and were repurchased from the church of the Collège Saint-François-Xavier in Verviers in 1998.

**Starting point for the walking tour "From Saint Paul to Parmentier" (see box below).**

**WALKING TOUR****From Saint Paul to Parmentier**

This walking tour begins in the tranquil surroundings of the Neo-Romanesque style Church of Saint Paul, which conveys an impression of simplicity and restraint. You will then move on to number 250 Avenue Edmond Parmentier/Edmond Parmentierlaan. This former vicarage and church hall by architect A. Glibert offers a perfect overview of an entirely different architectural flavour: the Neo-Renaissance style. Finally, you will explore Parmentier Park, which takes its name from entrepreneur Edmond Parmentier who won the contract for the laying of Avenue de Tervuren/Tervurenlaan in 1895. At the heart of this park of some twelve hectares can be found a surprising indoor bowling lawn, dating from 1909, as well as a cottage-style former servant's dwelling. In other words, worth the trip!

🕒 *Saturday and Sunday at 14h00 and 16h00 (duration: 1.5 hours)*

📍 *starting point: in front of the Church of Saint Paul, Avenue du Hockey/Hockeylaan 96, Woluwe-Saint-Pierre/Sint-Pieters-Woluwe – map N 10*

📍 *39 (Rue au Bois/Bosstraat)*

📍 *36 (Mertens)*

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

**In French only.**

**In cooperation with Arkadia.**



47

46.

Map M 10

**FORMER BOWLING GREEN**

Parc Parmentier, Avenue parmentier/  
Parmentierlaan 19  
Woluwe-Saint-Pierre/  
Sint-Pieters-Woluwe

🕒 Sat and Sun from 14h00 to 18h00

🎫 39-44 (De Villalobar)

👤 36 (Kelle)

Designed by landscape architect Lainé, who also designed parc de Woluwe at the time that Avenue de Tervueren/Tervurenlaan was created, between 1897 and 1899, parc Parmentier extends over 35 acres. Before being sold to the Belgian state in 1919 it belonged to entrepreneur Edmond Parmentier. Building models pepper the route followed by the park's walkways. From various points along a path or focal point in the landscape can be seen the Norwegian pavilion, the former servants quarters, in the style of an English cottage, as well as a curious long Neo-Gothic style building converted into a chapel during the First World War. This building was, originally, a bowling green, constructed in 1909. While the gallery openings were



modified and a pitched roof replaced a balustraded terrace, the site serves as a pretty reminder of the appeal of the Neo-Gothic, even for secondary buildings. Edmond Parmentier died in 1910, which most likely explains why certain stones in the gallery are still awaiting sculptures. However, the small building with a corner turret, referred to as a watchtower, features an elegant frieze of arched mouldings, a finely crafted gable and detailed foliage decoration.

**Exhibition on the history of activities carried out on the site and its buildings.**

**Family activities “Where’s Edmond?”: old games and treasure hunt on the history of parc Parmentier, Sat and Sun from 14h00 to 18h00.**

**In cooperation with the association *Les Stations de Plein Air*.**

47.

Map M 11

**VAL DUCHESSE**

Avenue Val Duchesse/  
Hertoginnedal 4  
Auderghem/Oudergem

🕒 Sat and Sun from 10h00 to 17h00 (last admission at 16h15)

🗉 Please note that access is only permitted on guided tours (20 people per group)

🎫 94 (Rond-point du Souverain/  
Vorstrondpunt)

👤 34 (Auderghem-Shopping/  
Oudergem-Shopping)

When Charles Dietrich acquired the Val Duchesse estate in 1903 it was in a pitiful state. Only one wing,

part of the outer wall and a few farm buildings were still standing. The new owner commissioned architect Albert Roosenboom to rebuild and increase the size of the property. The works began in 1915. In this way, the semi-circular brick building with its projected roof supported by six columns was the result of the rebuilding of a number of farming-related out-buildings (stables, stores, cowsheds and pigsties). It is referred to today as a priory. The château, in the background, is a combination of various styles corresponding to the numerous changes that it underwent over the centuries. The southern wing, in the Louis XVI style, seems to be the oldest, dating from 1780. Inside, a number of rooms have been pre-

served decorated in the various styles in vogue at the time. In this way, the Gothic room, with its stained glass windows overlooking the estate, occupies two levels and has a cigar-shaped ceiling, a spiral staircase and a Neo-Gothic fireplace, a style that was also chosen for Charles Dietrich's office. The Dutch room, lined with Delft earthenware tiles is a reference to the Dutch golden age. (Listed 05/12/2002 and 23/10/2003)

**Guided tours available all day (last group at 16h15). In cooperation with Bruxelles Bavard and Itinéraires, sur les Sentiers de l’Histoire.**



48.

Map M 11



### CHAPEL OF SAINT-MARCELLIN-CHAMPAGNAT – LUTGARDISSCHOLEN BRUSSEL

Avenue de la Sablière/  
Zandgroeflaan 2  
Auderghem/Oudergem

🕒 Sat from 10h00 to 18h00  
Sun from 13h00 to 18h00

- 📍 94 (Rond-point du Souverain/  
Vorstrondpunt)
- 📍 34 (Auderghem-Shopping/  
Oudergem-Shopping)

The school, situated on Avenue de la Sablière/Zandgroeflaan, was founded in 1911 by Charles Waucquez, then owner of Château Sainte-Anne. The design of the institution was entrusted to Guillaume-Chrétien Veraart, a Brussels-based architect who was also responsible for the beautiful Saint Remigius' Church in Molenbeek-Saint-Jean/Sint-Jans-Molenbeek and the Church of the Precious Blood in Uccle/Ukkel. This allowed him to satisfy his keen appreciation for the Neo-Gothic style, which he learned at the Saint-Luc School of Architecture in Schaerbeek/Schaarbeek. The school chapel was consecrated and officially opened by Cardinal Mercier in 1922 and is dedicated to Our Lady of the Holy Rosary. Although of modest dimensions, the chapel has an imposing façade flanked by open-work corner turrets and pierced by a radiating rose window. The chapel's altar is topped by a beautiful statue of the Virgin whose devotees have christened "Our Lady of Good Fortune". An annex was added in 1958 on the occasion of the beatification of Marcellin Champagnat. The 4-bay long chapel was, like the adjoining school Lutgardis school, under the responsibility of the Marist Brothers. Today, it is known as the Chapel of Saint-Marcellin-Champagnat in which religious ceremonies are still held on a regular basis (masses, weddings, christenings, etc.).

Guide available on site  
(French/Dutch).

## BUS TOUR

### When Brussels recycles with style!

Is Brussels made up of chateaux? You wouldn't think it, but the capital contains many beautiful examples. Whether from the Middle Ages, the homes of rich 19th century bankers or commoners, or constructed by the municipalities, this bus tour will reveal a selection of residences that give the illusion of belonging to the styles of long ago. With names such as Cité Fontainas or Chateau Paridant and Chateau Wolvendael, these old stones from times past will, if nothing else, leave you spellbound.

- 🕒 Saturday at 09h00 and 14h00 (French) and at 11h30 and 16h30 (Dutch) (duration: 2 hours)
- 📍 starting point: Carrefour car park (in front of the ING branch), Boulevard du Souverain/Vorstlaan 240, Auderghem/Oudergem – map **L-M 11**
- 📍 5 (Demey/Herrmann-Debroux)
- 📍 94 (Auderghem-Shopping/Oudergem-Shopping)
- 📍 34 (Auderghem-Shopping/Oudergem-Shopping)
- 📄 Please note that bookings are essential. Call 02/537.78.75 (from Monday to Friday, 10h00 to 13h00). Up to 48 people per tour.

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

# Publications of the Department of Monuments and Sites

Through its many publications, the Department of Monuments and Sites of Brussels-Capital Region contributes to a better understanding of the region's heritage.

These publications include the collection "Bruxelles, Ville d'Art et d'Histoire" [Brussels, City of Art and History], which already contains more than 50 titles; the *Atlas du sous-sol archéologique de la Région de Bruxelles* [Atlas of the archaeological underground of the Brussels Region], the works in the series "Histoire et restauration" [History and restoration], etc.

For almost five years, *Bruxelles Patrimoines* magazine has joined the long list of publications devoted to our beautiful Region. 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.patrimoine.brussels](http://www.patrimoine.brussels).*



## Exhibition

# HIDDEN HERITAGE

Discovering the hidden treasures of our heritage



The “*Hidden Heritage*” exhibition presents 65 photographs by Georges De Kinder, taken for ORIGIN over the course of a ten-year business relationship with the company. ORIGIN has specialised in restoring architectural heritage for the past 15 years. This is a rare opportunity to discover listed monuments and sites which are otherwise not accessible to the public, for example the bowels of the Atomium or the Grand Masonic Temple on Rue du Persil/Peterseliestraat. Sometimes, the buildings are so perfectly integrated in the urban landscape that we forget that they are actually listed and restored monuments, like the government-assisted housing of *Ieder Zijn Huis* in Evere and the *Cité Moderne* in Ganshoren, or the funeral galleries of the cemeteries of Molenbeek-Saint-

Jean/Sint-Jans-Molenbeek and Laeken/Laken. On other photos we can see behind the scenes of public buildings such as Forest/Vorst Town Hall, the former Laeken/Laken Town Hall or the Lycée Émile Jacqmain, in Parc Léopold/Leopoldspark. Finally, there are the must-sees, the perennial favourites: the spire of Brussels Town Hall and the Royal Theatre of la Monnaie/de Munt.

Georges De Kinder’s photos show the great diversity found in the region’s heritage and in restoration activities, in particular by way of before-and-after shots and worksite photos. The exhibition is also an expression of love for the professions in questions, so not only the activity of photographer but also that of heritage architect, restorer and craftsman.



© www.atomium.be - Sabam, Belgium 2016



Photos: © Georges De Kinder

Exhibition with free admission from 15 August to 18 October 2016, every day from 10h00 to 18h00, in the cellars of Halles Saint-Géry/Sint-Gorikshallen, Place Saint-Géry/Sint-Goriksplein, Brussels.

## Exhibition

# I, GUSTAVE

**A family-oriented exhibition to explore the enchanting world of Brussels architect Gustave Strauven**



Schaerbeek/Schaarbeek native Gustave Strauven is a character who's worth the detour. Bold, masterful and, from time to time, whimsical, he was the architect for some sixty buildings in Brussels. These include several masterpieces that make tour operators very happy. Let he who has not gone into raptures before the famous Saint Cyr house cast the first stone! Yes, this unconventional work is one of Gustave Strauven's pieces. However, the architect also designed more modest houses which can be easily identified in the street after a little bit of fun practice.

This fun exhibition gives you the chance to get inside the mind of the great Strauven. Gustave the bold will introduce you to his repertoire of materials and the unlikely combinations he came

up with. Gustave the masterful will show you the extent of his vocabulary, before the colourist comes on stage to amaze you with his palette. The composer will draw you into the third dimension that brings his façades to life. The charmer will challenge you, shhh!

Why not come to Halles Saint-Géry/Sint-Gorikhallen and seek out those small details that make all the difference.

Exhibition with free admission from 9 September to 28 November 2016, every day from 10h00 to 18h00, in the mezzanine of Halles Saint-Géry/Sint-Gorikhallen, Place Saint-Géry/Sint-Goriksplein, Brussels.

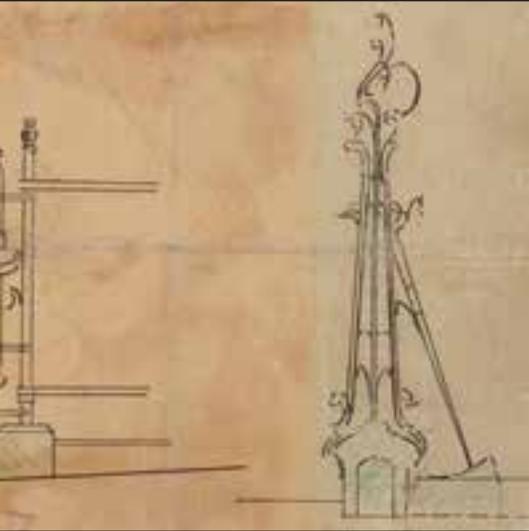
**Organisation: Association pour l'Étude du Bâti (APEB), with the support of the Department of Monuments and Sites of the Brussels-Capital Region.**



© APEB



© APEB



Archives de la Ville de Bruxelles



© APEB



© APEB



Archives communales de Schaerbeek



coll. Belfius Banque © ARB-SPRB



# MOI IK GUSTAVE

*Krauwen*  
*Architecte - Géomètre*  
*Inventeur.*

09/09

> 28/11/16

Halles Saint-Géry

Sint-Gorikshallen

Accessible gratuitement, tous les jours de 10h à 18h  
Gratis toegankelijk, alle dagen van 10u tot 18u

# DIRECTORY OF ACCESSIBLE PLACES PER MUNICIPALITY

## ANDERLECHT

- 73 Academie voor Beeldende Kunsten Anderlecht – Former Vandenepeereboom home** . . . . . D9  
Place de la Vaillance/  
Dapperheidsplein 17
- 78 Anderlecht town hall** . . . . . F9  
Place du Conseil/Raadsplein 1
- 74 Collegiate Church of Saints Peter and Guy** . . . . . D9  
Place de la Vaillance/  
Dapperheidsplein
- 76 Erasmus House** . . . . . D9  
Rue du Chapitre/Kapittelstraat 31
- 77 Justice of the Peace of Anderlecht** . . . . . D9  
Place de la Résistance/  
Verzetsplein 3
- 72 Maurice Carême Museum** . C9-10  
Avenue Nellie Melba/  
Nellie Melbalaan 14
- 75 Old Anderlecht Béguinage** . . D9  
Rue du Chapelain/Kapelaaanstraat 8

## AUDERGHEM/OUDEGERM

- 48 Chapel of Saint-Marcellin-Champagnat – Lutgardisscholten Brussel** . . M11  
Avenue de la Sablière/  
Zandgroeflaan 2
- 47 Val Duchesse** . . . . . M11  
Avenue Val Duchesse/  
Hertoginnedal 4

## BRUSSELS

- 13 Belgian Museum of Freemasonry – Hôtel Dewez** . M2  
Rue de Laeken/Lakensestraat 73
- 32 BELvue Museum – former Hôtel Bellevue** . . . . . N4  
Place des Palais/Paleizenplein 7
- 26 Bip (House of the Brussels-Capital Region)** . . N3-4  
Rue Royale/Koningsstraat 2-4
- 25 BNP Paribas Fortis – Former headquarters of Société Générale** . . . . . N3  
Rue Royale/Koningsstraat 20
- 4 Brussels Parliament** . . . . . M3  
Rue du Lombard/Lombardstraat 69
- 15 Cercle des Amis Philanthropes** . . . . . N2  
Rue du Persil/Peterseliestraat 6-8
- 6 Church of Saint Anthony of Padua** . . . L-M3  
Rue d'Artois/Artesiestraat 17
- 31 Church of Saint-Jacques sur Coudenberg/ Sint-Jacob-op-Koudenberg** . . N4  
Place Royale/Koningsplein

- 7 City of Brussels Sewers Museum – Former city toll building (Pavillon d'Octroi)** . . . . . L3  
Porte d'Anderlecht/Anderlechtsepoort
- 29 Court of Audit** . . . . . N4  
Rue de la Régence/  
Regentschapsstraat 2
- 16 European Society of Anaesthesiology** . . . . . N2  
Rue des Comédiens/  
Komediantestraat 24
- 19 Former Empain townhouse and bank – Former de Knuyt de Vosmaer townhouse** . . . O2-3  
Rue du Congrès/Congresstraat 33
- 5 Home of architect Pierre-Victor Jamar** . . . . . M4  
Avenue de Stalingrad/  
Stalingradlaan 62
- 11 Institut Pacheco** . . . . . M2  
Rue du Grand Hospice/  
Grootgodshuisstraat 7
- 17 Institut Supérieur Industriel de Bruxelles (ISIB)** . . . . . O2  
Rue Royale/Koningsstraat 150
- 3 Maison du Roi/Broodhuis – City of Brussels Museum** . . . . . N3  
Grand Place
- 12 Masonic temples** . . . . . M2  
Rue de Laeken/Lakensestraat 79
- 8 Old city toll building** . . . . . L2-3  
Porte de Ninove/Ninoofsepoort
- 28 Palace of Charles of Lorraine (Royal Library of Belgium)** . . N3-4  
Place du Musée/Museumplein 1
- 33 Palace of the Academies** . . . . . O4  
Rue Ducale/Hertogsstraat 1
- 23 Palace of the Nation** . . . . . O3  
Rue de Louvain/Leuvenseweg 13
- 2 Palais de la Bourse** . . . . . M3  
Boulevard Anspach/Anspachlaan
- 24 Parliament of the Fédération Wallonie-Bruxelles** . . . . . N3  
Rue Royale/Koningsstraat 72
- 9 Petit Château/ Klein Kasteeltje** . . . . . M1-2  
Boulevard du Neuvième de Ligne/  
Negende Linielaan 27
- 18 Place des Barricades/ Barricadenplein** . . . . . O2
- 14 Place des Martyrs/ Martelaarsplein** . . . . . N2
- 30 Place Royale/Koningsplein** . . . . . N4
- 27 Protestant Church of Brussels – Former Royal Chapel** . . . . . N3  
Place du Musée/Museumplein 2
- 21 Royal Gallic Artistic and Literary Circle** . . . . . O3  
Rue de la Loi/Wetstraat 5  
(behind Théâtre Royal du Parc/  
Koninklijk-Parktheater)

- 1 Saint Catherine's Church** . . . . . M2  
Place Sainte-Catherine/  
Sint-Katelijneplein
- 10 Tour & Taxis Site (Royal Warehouse, Customs House and Hazardous Products Depot)** . . . . . G6  
Avenue du Port 86C/Rue Picard 3  
(Havenlaan 86C/Picardstraat 3)
- 22 Trelised arcades of Waux-Hall** . . . . . O3  
Rue de la Loi/Wetstraat 5
- 20 Vlaams Parlement – Huis van de Vlaamse Volksvertegenwoordigers** . . . O3  
Rue de Louvain/Leuvenseweg 86

## BRUSSELS-EXTENSIONS

- 53 Association of the Nobility of the Kingdom of Belgium** . . I12  
Avenue Franklin Roosevelt/  
Franklin Rooseveltlaan 25
- 37 Barbanoera restaurant** . . . . . J8  
Rue Archimède/Archimedesstraat 69
- 36 Concert Noble** . . . . . I8  
Rue d'Arlon/Aarlenstraat 84
- 35 Conseil d'État** . . . . . I8  
Rue de la Science/  
Wetenschapsstraat 33
- 39 Dominican Church** . . . . . J8  
Avenue de la Renaissance/  
Renaissancelaan 40
- 40 Laboratoires Brulabo – Former Institute of Anatomy** . . I9  
Avenue du Maelbeek/Maalbeeklaan 3
- 38 Royal Military School (Ecole royale militaire/ Koninklijke Militaire School)** . . J8  
Avenue de la Renaissance/  
Renaissancelaan 30
- 34 Saint Joseph's Church** . . . . . I8  
Square Frère-Orban/  
Frère-Orbansquare
- 52 Université Libre de Bruxelles (Building A)** . . . . . I12  
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- 81 House of Creation-Brussels North Cultural Centre – Old Laeken/Laken town hall** . . G4  
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**ETTERBEEK**

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**WATERMAEL-BOITSFORT/  
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**KOEKELBERG**

**JETTE**

**BRUSSELS-LAEKEN/LAKEN**

**BRUSSELS-NEDER-OVER-HEEMBEEK**

**EVERE**

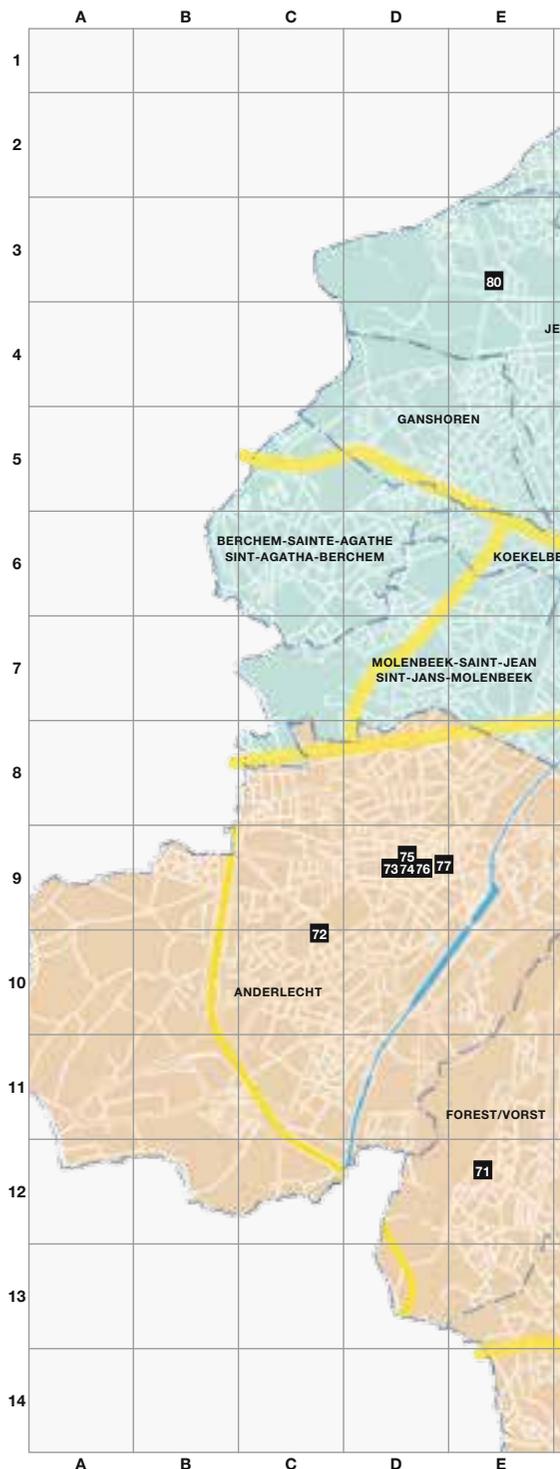
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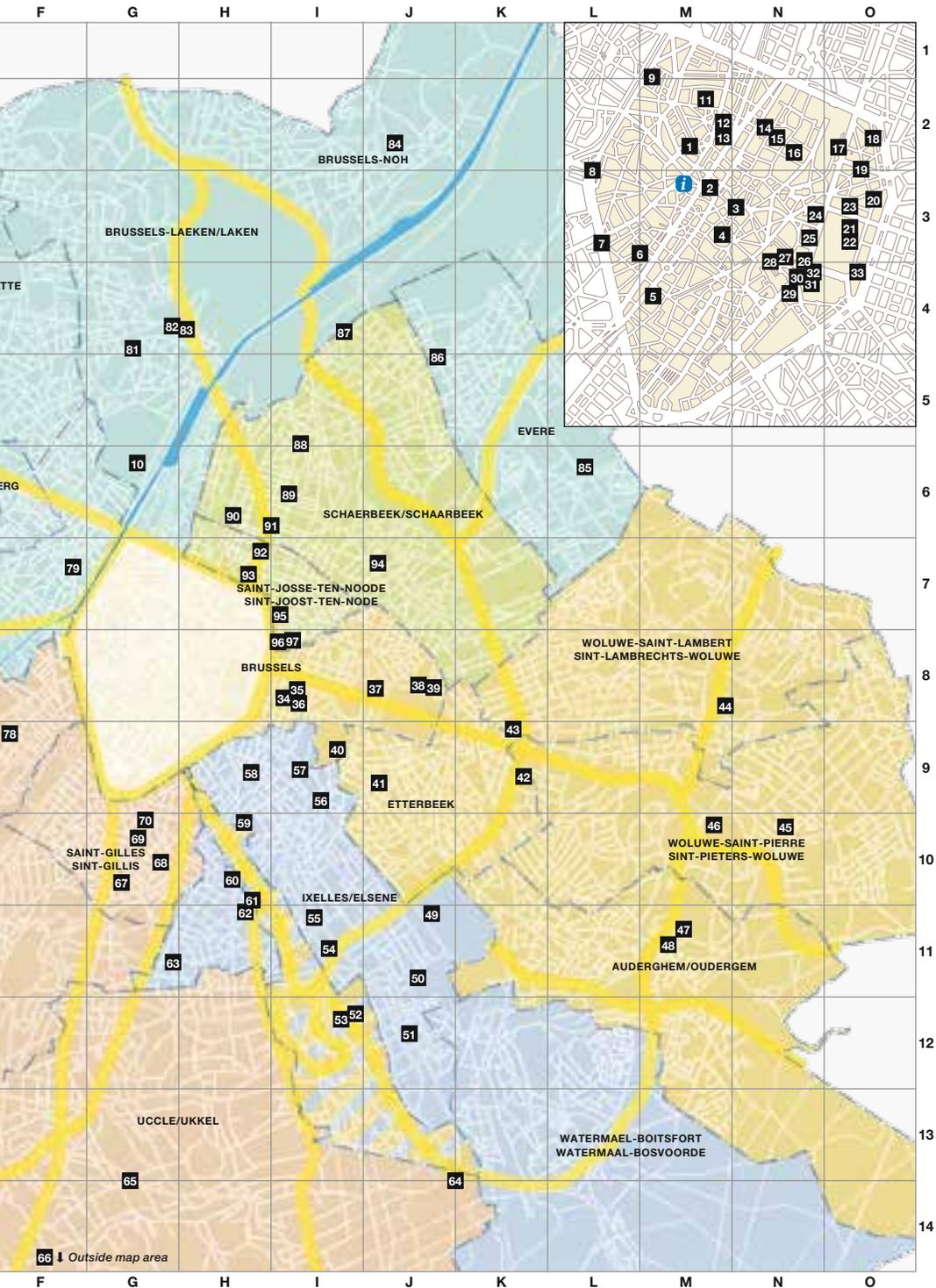


**SCHAERBEEK/  
SCHAARBEEK**

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- 57 **Church of the Blessed Sacrament (La Viale Europe)** ... I9  
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- 46 **Former bowling green** ..... M10  
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- 45 **Saint Paul's Church** ..... N10  
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# Car Free Sunday

For the 16th edition, Brussels-Capital Region is once again dedicating its 160 square kilometres to soft mobility: modes of transport that are sustainable. On 18 September, why not sample a different type of mobility and become Mobilmix too! With free public transport from the STIB/MIVB as well as the S trains (rail offer in and around Brussels), it's the perfect chance to try out the complete range of transport options available: bus, metro, train, 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. All the different ways of getting around will be catered for. 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: 09h30 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.



*Brussels Mobility*

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.mobilmix.brussels](http://www.mobilmix.brussels) where the full programme will be available from the start of September!

# International Monuments

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.



Abdelhamid JEBARY EL YOUSOUFI

# Photographic Experience



Quentin DELFORGE



Cyprien HARDY



Nicolas FERRARD



Jérémy VANHEMELRYCK



Dounia ISMAËL



Emeric de GALEMBERT



Abdelhamid JEBARY EL YOUSOUFI



Ugo BARTOLOMUCCI

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.

Starting in September, discover the 25 photographs selected by the Brussels-Capital Region this year under the canopies of *Halles Saint-Géry*.

Exhibition with free admission running from 1 September until 30 November 2016 at Halles Saint-Géry, Place Saint-Géry/Sint-Goriksplein, Brussels.

**Organisation: Department of Monuments and Sites of the Brussels-Capital Region**



49.

Map J 11

**BUILDING OF THE EDUCATION AUTHORITY FOR THE VRIJE UNIVERSITEIT BRUSSEL (VUB)***Boulevard de la Plaine/Pleinlaan 2 Ixelles/Elsene*

🕒 Sat and Sun from 10h00 to 17h00 (last admission at 16h15)

🗉 Please note that access is only permitted on guided tours (20 people per group)

📍 7-25 (VUB)

📍 95 (Etterbeek Gare/Etterbeek Station)

At the end of the 1960s, the former Plaine des Manœuvres was chosen as the site for the extensions for two new linguistic entities belonging to Brussels Free University. 20 ha was allotted to the *Vrije Universiteit Brussel* (VUB), at the edge of Boulevard Général

Jacques/Generaal Jacqueslaan. The academic authorities built an entire series of buildings on the site. These included the Education Authority building, the plans for which were drawn up by Renaat Braem. In the form of an oblong ellipse which, according to the architect, "is more in harmony with the work of natural forces", this 75 m long, 15 m wide building is home to a collection of offices arranged in a ring around a central core. An undulating canopy, reminiscent of the Le Corbusier style, is appended to this symbolic form alluding to the most elementary of scientific truths. The Education Authority building was constructed between 1971 and 1978. Renaat Braem also contributed to the design of Cité Modèle in Laeken and the headquarters of Glaverbel in Watermael-Boisfort. (Listed 27/09/2007)

**Guided tours available all day (last group at 16h15).  
In cooperation with Korei.**



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**👁 EXHIBITION AND WALKING TOURS****Architecture and styles in Watermael-Boitsfort/Watermaal-Bosvoorde**

At the start of the 20th century, holiday resorts, chateaux and manor houses abounded in Watermael-Boitsfort/Watermaal-Bosvoorde, combining a multitude of styles. Château Charle-Albert, the beautiful residences along Avenue Émile Van Becelaere/Emile Van Becelaerelaan or Avenue Léopold Wiener/Léopold Wienerlaan, as well as the homes bordering the Sonian Forest, offer touches of the Flemish Neo-Renaissance, Neoclassical, Eclectic and even Art Nouveau styles.

The garden city of Le Logis-Floréal was developed at the heart of the municipality through the creation of a landscape of alleyways and rustic houses. Later on, new neighbourhoods developed. A different style for a different time: Art Deco made its appearance in Square du Castel Fleuri/Castel Fleurisquare and Avenue des Longicornes/Hoornkeverslaan.

These variations in style are visible everywhere in the form of decorative elements on the facades: doors, scrapers, post boxes; so many inspiring shapes and colours. Learn to identify the timeless houses of some famous architects, their calling card.

An exhibition to explore this architectural wealth, accompanied by a walking tour around the neighbourhood close to the town hall to learn about the variety of styles present in the municipality.

🕒 Saturday from 10h00 to 18h00 (tours start at 10h00 and 14h00)

🗉 Espace Mémoire local history centre of Watermael-Boitsfort/Watermaal-Bosvoorde, Drève du Duc/Hertogendreef 2, Watermael-Boitsfort/Watermaal-Bosvoorde – map **L 13**

📍 94 (Wiener)

📍 17-95 (Wiener)

📧 info: 02/672.77.34 or e-mail [tilia@wb.irisnet.be](mailto:tilia@wb.irisnet.be).

**In cooperation with the Espace Mémoire local history centre of Watermael-Boitsfort/Watermaal-Bosvoorde (Municipal Administration of Watermael-Boitsfort/Watermaal-Bosvoorde).**

50.

Map J 11

**IXELLES/ELSENE CEMETERY**

*Chaussée de Boondaël/  
Boondaalse Steenweg 478  
Ixelles/Elsene*

⌚ *Sat and Sun from 08h00 to 18h00*

📍 *71-72-95 (Cimetière d'Ixelles/  
Kerkhof van Elsene)*

Ixelles Municipality developed the cemetery at Chaussée de Boondaël/Boondaalse Steenweg in 1877. Edmond Le Graive and Louis Coenraets conceived a design radiating out from a roundabout planted with cypress trees. A grand avenue recalling the ancient *Via Appia* begins from the imposing entrance. Further on, a second roundabout is positioned before the lawn of honour, surrounded by the figures of four soldiers created by sculptors Charles Samuel, Marcel Rau, Isidore De Rudder and Jules Herbays. Along the paths can be found the chapel of the Spreutels Godefroit and Renotte family that architect Paul Saintenoy conceived in the Neo-Romanesque style in 1890, a style that it shares with the Jean-Baptiste Lannoy family chapel designed by architect Jules Fonteyne. A pyramid-shaped ciborium belonging to the Jacques Delhaize-Ponsart family is firmly rooted in the Neo-Gothic style. Neoclassicism inspired the tomb of Lieutenant-Colonel Jean Beukers, with its cippus crowned with a broken, fluted column, and that of Paul and Louis Hymans illustrating a late variant of the Romanesque style cippus, or that of Henry Deroy, with its cippus with pediment resting on pleated volutes and topped with an obelisk. Finally, there is the tomb of jewellery maker Ernest Altenloh, which offers an eclectic variant of the Tomb of Nero, resting on the paws of a bronze lion.

**Guided tours focusing on architectural styles, with a particular focus on Neoclassicism and Eclecticism, Sunday at 14h00 and 15h30 (in French only). Starting point: entrance to the cemetery. In cooperation with the Urban Planning and Heritage Department of Ixelles Municipality.**



51.

Map J 12

**SAINT ADRIAN'S CHURCH**

*Avenue Général Dossin de  
Saint-Georges/Generaal Dossin de  
St.-Georgeslaan – Ixelles/Elsene*

⌚ *Sat and Sun from 10h00 to 18h00*

📍 *25-94 (Solbosch)*

📍 *95 (Relais/Pleisterplaats)*

Entirely faced with grey-pink “Klampsteen” bricks, Saint Adrian’s Church was built close to Boondaël Chapel, serving the same parish and dating from the 15th century. Work began in 1940 and architect A. Vanden Nieuwenborg, who was commissioned to carry out the project, immediately had to find ways to work within the limited budget. He constructed a towering church with clearly defined volumes structured around the central nave. All the windows and doorways in the church are skillfully framed by brick arches, an adaptation of the Lombard Romanesque style. The reliefs and resulting play of light and shadows provide the only decorative elements. The architect chose to integrate the imposing bell tower in the main façade, most likely inspired by certain hall churches in Northern Europe and solutions that were already in existence during the Romanesque period in the Meuse and Rhineland regions. The central doorway forms part of a marked recess that extends upwards, accentuating the vertical



momentum of the bell tower. Inside, the pillars and vaults are covered in yellow sand-coloured bricks.

**Tours of the choir – with its Virgin of Boondaël (mid-17th century) and seven stained glass windows created by designer Daniëli in the 1960s – and the chapel containing the two altarpieces of the martyred Saint Adrian (1490, Borman school) and the altarpiece of the martyred Saint Christopher (late 16th century), Saturday at 10h00, 11h00, 14h00, 15h00 and 16h00 and Sunday at 14h00, 15h00 and 16h00.**

52.

Map | 12

**UNIVERSITÉ LIBRE DE BRUXELLES (BUILDING A)**

Avenue Franklin Roosevelt/  
Franklin Rooseveltlaan 50  
Brussels-Extensions

🕒 Sat and Sun from 10h00 to 18h00

📍 25-94 (ULB)

📍 71-72 (ULB)

The generosity of an American organisation, the *Commission for Relief in Belgium Educational Foundation*, was behind the construction of the buildings for the University of Brussels. From the architects shortlisted, it was architect Alexis Dumont who won the contract and built, between 1924 and 1928, a Neo-Baroque style complex referencing the arts of the Netherlands between 1650 and 1750. While the interior layout reflects a first-rate conceptual modernity, the Historicist envelope is somewhat disconcerting to observers at a time when Art Deco was hugely popular. The central body, with white stone and red brick around the dormer windows and stepped gables, features a metal door with broken pediment and ringed pilasters and an imposing 50 m detached bell tower, or *campanile*, crowned by a lantern and adorned with a clock. The side buildings, with identical façades, also feature stepped gables overlooking Avenue Franklin Roosevelt/Franklin Rooseveltlaan. The complex also houses the Arts, Translation and Communication Faculties, the Solvay Brussels School Economics & Management and part of the University's library. (Listed 11/12/2014)

**Guides available on site.**

**Exhibition "American beauty, the Neo-Baroque campus of the Université Libre de Bruxelles": rare objects illustrating the construction of the building.**

**Demonstration of painting restoration, opposite Jean Delville's *Prometheus*.**



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53.

Map | 12

**ASSOCIATION OF THE NOBILITY OF THE KINGDOM OF BELGIUM**

Avenue Franklin Roosevelt/  
Franklin Rooseveltlaan 25  
Brussels-Extensions

🕒 Sat and Sun from 10h00 to 16h00 (last admission at 15h15)

📌 Please note that access only permitted on guided tours (15 people per group)

📍 25-94 (ULB)

📍 71-72 (ULB)

Built in 1930 for the industrialist Lucien Lambiotte, this imposing townhouse in the Beaux-Arts style presents its profile towards Avenue Franklin Roosevelt/Franklin Rooseveltlaan. The architect chose to combine the severity of sandstone breeze blocks with the grandeur of blue stone which surrounds the openings, accentuating the corners, cornices and recesses of the building. The Mansard roof and bulbous crowning of the main entrance are reminiscent of the charming Louis XV style, one of the sources of inspiration for the Beaux-Arts style. The interior has the feel of an 18th century palace. A grand entrance hall tiled with coloured marble and featuring an imposing fireplace gives access to several rooms including one with Chinese style painted decor. A grand staircase with an elaborate wooden

banister incorporates the sculpture of a wild boar. Tapestries of 17th century Brussels and bronze chandeliers complete the illusion. Nowadays, the townhouse is home to the headquarters of the Association of the Nobility of the Kingdom of Belgium.

**Guided tours available all day (last group at 15h15). In cooperation with Itinéraires, sur les Sentiers de l'Histoire.**



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54.

Map I 11

**VAL DE LA CAMBRE/TER KAMERENDALSQUARE**

*Avenue Émile Duray 48-50/  
Avenue de l'Hippodrome  
Emile Duraylaan 48-50/Renbaanlaan  
Ixelles/Elsene*

**T** 7-25 (*Buyl*)

**B** 71 (*Geo Bernier*)

In 1924-1925, the COGENI property company decided to convert the rear courtyard between Avenue Émile Duray/Emile Duraylaan and Avenue de l'Hippodrome/Renbaanlaan into a housing complex and commissioned architect Adrien Blomme to draw up the plans. This architect had already successfully completed a grouped housing project in Genk and used his experience to design a picturesque square which made good use of the rolling terrain and the irregular layout of the land. The square contains 23 single-family homes and one apartment building which were built between 1928 and 1931, fifteen of

which were designed by Blomme. The rest were attributed to other architects. Although all of the buildings form a highly homogenous whole, different sources of inspiration can be seen. In this way, the cottage style, which echoes rural architecture, has a preference for unusual roof shapes and uses exposed wooden elements in the half-timbering and railings. The Neo-Renaissance style is apparent in the borrowings from the Greco-Roman decorative and structural style lexicon. Colossal pilasters and scrolled gables, reminiscent of the Neo-Baroque style, can also be seen. Square du Val de la Cambre/Terkamerendalsquare therefore appears as a veritable summary of the distinct architectural trends that emerged in the second half of the 19th century and were still in vogue at the time.

**Guided tours, Saturday at 16h30 and Sunday at 10h30 (in French only). In cooperation with the Urban Planning and Heritage Department of the Municipality of Ixelles.**



## BUS TOUR

### The great actors of Postmodernism in Brussels

In the 1970s, in reaction to the coldness of pure Functionalism, architects opted for a return to opulence in architectural styles and materials, in consideration of changes in society. While you can sometimes see a façade or porch that has been modified, entire buildings were, more often than not, built from scratch in this new style.

This bus tour will give you an opportunity to admire the works of the great architects of the Postmodernist period: André Jacqmain and the *Atelier de Genval* studio, the *Atelier d'Art Urbain* studio and many others.

A stopover in the neighbourhood of the *Gare du Luxembourg* train station will offer you a fresh view of the often-decried European Parliament complex, and allow you to rediscover Rue Godecharle/Godecharlestraat and its immediate surroundings.

**Ⓛ** Saturday at 9h30 and 13h30 (*French*) and at 10h and 14h (*Dutch*) (duration: 3 hours)

**Ⓞ** starting point: Square du Bois/Bossquare ("Milliardaires' Square"), at the end of Avenue Louise/Louizalaan, Brussels-Extensions – map I 11

**T** 7-93-94 (*Legrand*)

**📞** Please note that bookings are preferred. Call 0499/21.39.85 or e-mail [eguides.expo@gmail.com](mailto:eguides.expo@gmail.com). Up to 45 people per tour.

In cooperation with E-guides.

## WALKING TOUR

### An exploration of two hidden blocks of buildings!

This walking tour will bring you to a veritable village situated in the heart of the city: the Square du Val de La Cambre/Terkamerendalsquare. This remarkable architectural jewel built by Adrien Blomme is just waiting to be explored! The tour will take you through the streets surrounding the Ixelles Ponds that are brimming with a diverse mixture of architectural styles. The tour will finish up in front of a day nursery created by architect Fernand Symons in the picturesque style, nestled on Rue du Nid/Neststraat.

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

**Ⓞ** starting point: at the junction of Avenue Émile Duray/Emile Duraylaan and Square du Val de La Cambre/Terkamerendalsquare in Ixelles/Elsene – map I 11

**B** 71 (*Geo Bernier*)

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

In French only.

In cooperation with Arkadia.

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Map | 11

**DES MAREZ HOUSE***Avenue des Klauwaerts/  
Klauwaarts/laan 11 – Ixelles/Elsene*⌚ *Sat and Sun from 10h00 to  
18h00 (last admission at 17h15)*🗉 *Please note that access is only  
permitted on guided tours  
(10 people per group)*📍 **81 (Flagey)**📍 **71 (Étangs d'Ixelles/Vijvers van  
Elsene), 38-59-60 (Flagey)**

Guillaume Des Marez, historian and archivist for the City of Brussels, wanted a house that reflected his tastes and interests. He commissioned a Flemish Neo-Renaissance style building from architect D. Willaert which was built in 1905, near Ixelles Ponds. The red brick façade, crowned by a sloped gable, is pierced by mullioned windows of gradually decreasing heights.

A thin-columned porch marks the entrance to the house and supports a stone *loggia* embossed with sculpted coats of arms. Wrought iron anchors in the form of fleurs-de-lis complete the seamless decoration. The interior retains a number of original elements, including the sculpted stone door frames and Neo-Gothic style window frames. Also of note are the imposing fireplaces with their finely-crafted mantelpieces and ceramic-embazoned hearths. (Listed 28/04/1994)

**Guided tours available all day  
(last group at 17h15).  
In cooperation with Arkadia  
and Korei.**



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56.

Map | 9

**GEMEENSCHAPSCENTRUM  
ELZENHOF***Avenue de la Couronne/Kroonlaan 12  
Ixelles/Elsene*⌚ *Sat and Sun from 10h00 to 17h00*📍 **81 (Germoir/Mouterij)**📍 **60-95 (Blyckaerts)**

The *Gemeenschapscentrum Elzenhof* moved into two identical mansion houses, designed as mirror images of each other by architect Louis De Rycker in 1880. His signature is visible on the stone of the building. In a Neoclassical-inspired Eclectic style, he installed a row of uniform buildings, all of the same design, running all the way to number 20. As is often the case in Brussels, the plinth base is made from blue stone and the rest of the façade covered in white ren-

der. A large central pediment-topped dormer window surrounded by a balustrade projects out from a Mansard roof. It frames two French windows flanked by capital-topped Corinthian columns which open onto a balcony decorated with lion heads. The only difference between number 12 and number 14 is the two small dormer windows. From an urban planning point of view, it was common to build houses in pairs to accentuate the uniformity of the street-facing façades. The interior, which has been adapted for multiple functions, still retains numerous vestiges of the original decor, most notably the stucco ceilings and elegant fireplaces. The still homogenous decor in two parlours, one in the Rococo Revival style, the other in the Neo-Renaissance style, is also worthy of mention.



57

57.

Map 19



### CHURCH OF THE BLESSED SACRAMENT (LA VIALE EUROPE)

Chaussée de Wavre/  
Waversesteenweg 203 – Ixelles/Elsene

🕒 Sat from 9h00 to 11h00  
and from 13h00 to 19h00  
Sun from 12h30 to 17h30

📍 34-80 (Museum),  
38-95 (Trône/Troon)

Founded in Paris in 1856, the Congregation of the Blessed Sacrament wanted to establish a presence in Brussels and found, in Ms de Thomaz, an enthusiastic patron. Ms de Thomaz not only purchased the land in the brand new Léopold quarter, she also financed the construction of a church and monastery. Architect Jean-Baptiste Bethune, a proponent of the Neo-Gothic style, was commissioned to draw up the plans. Started in 1869, the works were completed in 1875. However, the complex did not appeal to the faithful and architect Gustave Hansotte was asked to remodel the building. Originally, the nave of the church offered two levels, one on top of the other. It was decided to combine these into a single nave which makes the space a lot more welcoming. Side aisles were added, as well as an entrance porch and a side chapel dedicated to Saint Magdalene. Pointed bays, the rose window on the front façade and the crocket surround for the main entrance are perfect illustrations of the Neo-Gothic style. The red brick walls, accentuated with white stone at the joints, offer a simple, understated interior ideal for contemplation.

**Guided tours, Saturday and Sunday at 15h00 (French) and Saturday at 17h00 (Dutch).**



## BICYCLE TOUR

### The town halls of Brussels: a sample of styles...

Hop on your bike and follow the guide to seek out the town halls and belfries of Brussels. The history of these iconic places resulted in the construction of buildings in a variety of different but complementary styles. The Beaux-Arts, Art Deco, Modernist and Flemish Neo-Renaissance styles are the product of a recycling and reuse of the styles of the 19th century onwards. During this 20 km tour you will explore the town halls of Ixelles/Elsene, Saint-Josse-ten-Noode/Sint-Joost-ten-Node, Schaerbeek/Schaarbeek, Woluwe and... expect a surprise!

🕒 Saturday and Sunday at 10h00 (French) and at 14h30 (Dutch)  
(duration: 3.5 hours)

📍 starting point: Maison des Cyclistes/Fietsershuis, Rue de Londres/  
Londenstraat 15, Ixelles/Elsene – map **H 9**

📍 2-6 (Trône/Troon)

📍 27-34-38-80-95 (Sciences/Wetenschap)

📌 Please note that bookings are essential. Call 02/502.73.55 (from Monday to Sunday, 10h00 to 18h00). Up to 20 people per tour. Bicycles may be rented at the starting point (€10 for a standard bike and €18 for an electric bike).

**In cooperation with Pro Velo.**



## BICYCLE TOUR

### Rural Brussels

Brussels skilfully blends built heritage with green spaces, veritable hidden treasures that are the green lungs of the city. Discover the secrets of squares, the garden city, parks and spaces, sources of inspiration for 19th and 20th century architects and havens of peace for the bourgeoisie, nowadays used as places of relaxation for everyone. Follow the guide by bike in the direction of La Cambre/Ter Kameren wood and the embassies, Solvay park and château, the garden city of Watermael-Boisfort/Watermaal-Bosvoorde, then the emblematic parks and squares of Etterbeek and Schaerbeek/Schaarbeek. This is a 15 km route.

🕒 Saturday and Sunday at 15h00 (French) and at 10h30 (Dutch)  
(duration: 3.5 hours)

📍 starting point: Maison des Cyclistes/Fietsershuis, Rue de Londres/  
Londenstraat 15, Ixelles/Elsene – map **H 9**

📍 2-6 (Trône/Troon)

📍 27-34-38-80-95 (Science/Wetenschap)

📌 Please note that bookings are essential. Call 02/502.73.55 (from Monday to Sunday, 10h00 to 18h00). Up to 20 people per tour. Bicycles may be rented at the starting point (€10 for a standard bike and €18 for an electric bike).

**In cooperation with Pro Velo.**

**58.**

Map H 9

**SAINT BONIFACE'S CHURCH**

Rue de la Paix/Vredestraat 23  
Ixelles/Elsene

- 🕒 Sat and Sun from 12h00 to 17h00
- 📍 54-71 (Quart. St-Boniface/  
St-Bonifaaswijk)

Built by architect J.-J. Dumont from 1846 on and opened for religious services in 1849, Saint Boniface's Church was the first Neo-Gothic church in Brussels. Behind its Gobeertange stone façade, dominated by a spire, can be found a hall type church, with three vessels of the same height forming an expansive nave. This type of church, very common in Germany, is not very popular in Belgium. In 1885, L. De Curte, who worked in France under the direction of Viollet-le-Duc, added a transept and increased the size of the choir. The ornately sculpted exterior decoration is inspired by the

flamboyant Gothic style. The interior contains numerous statues as well as a set of ornate wooden furniture created in the workshop of sculptor Jean-François Malfait, canvas painting by the Antwerp native Ernst Wante and stained glass windows produced in the workshop of glass-making artists Gustave Ladon, Arthur Verhaegen and Van der Poorten. (Listed 18/03/1999)

**Guide available on site.**

**Panels recounting the history of the church.**

## ACTIVITY

### Tram 92 turns storyteller, continued...

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, sources of inspiration for their styles, stories involving famous figures... all within view of the tram! Hop on board tram 92, between the Poelaert and Héros/Helden stops, with the guides of *Patrimoine à Roulettes* and learn about the stories behind Brussels' unique decor, with its single-family homes adorned with a bit of all styles.

Programme:

- > Tram Tour 92: listen to stories on headphones as you go along
- > You've got the look baby: to train the eye and understand the façades of Brussels, for young and not-so-young kids
- > Hosts and hostesses tell you the stories behind the tram stops
- > Draw me a house: drop in to Place Poelaert/Poelaertplein for all-day activities centred on drawing and styles. From 5 years of age

🕒 Saturday at 10h13, 11h42, 13h53, 15h29, 16h41 and Sunday at 10h18, 11h48, 14h03, 15h33, 16h48 (subject to changes by the STIB-MIVB – [www.stib-mivb.be](http://www.stib-mivb.be)) – prompt departures, welcome 15 minutes before each departure

📍 starting point: Poelaert stop for tram 92 in Brussels – map **Centre M-N 4**

🚶 2-6 (Louise/Louiza)

🕒 92-93-94-97 (Louise/Louiza)

The return journey starting from the Poelaert stop takes approximately 1 hour.

📞 Please note that for the Tram Tour 92, only 30 places per round trip are available. Reservation required. E-mail [contact@cristinamarchi.be](mailto:contact@cristinamarchi.be).

**In cooperation with the association Patrimoine à Roulettes.**



59

59.

Map H 10



### MAISON DE HONGRIE – FORMER HOME OF ARCHITECT PAUL SAINTENOU

Rue de l'Arbre Bénit/  
Gewijbeboomstraat 123  
Ixelles/Elsene

🕒 Sat only from 10h00 to 18h00

👤 71 (Fernand Cocq),  
54 (Vanne/Verlaet)

This beautiful imposing Eclectic style townhouse, with obvious references to the Italian Renaissance, was built in 1872 for stockbroker Ferdinand Grosjean. Inside, the mix of styles, typical of this period, offers a chronological overview of the history of art. In the hall, a Rococo staircase sits next to a Gothic statue of Saint Michael beneath a finely-crafted dais, Neo-Renaissance doors and a Louis XIII style banister. While the coffered ceiling painted with grey-toned arabesques in the dining room references the Renaissance, those in the library and grand drawing room, with their corbelled beams and wood partitioning, are in the Neo-Gothic style. And, while the woodwork and, in particular, the door frames, are more reminiscent of Art Nouveau, the more

classical wainscoting is an imitation of the French styles. The stained glass windows in the stairwell and grand drawing room, designed by master glass-maker Evaldre and the famous poster designer and decorator Privat-Livemont, add a welcome hint of colour. The largest features a female profile, with hands joined and hair blowing in the wind, emerging from Japanese-inspired waves that wrap around in foam-filled, graceful curves. On the first floor, a Neo-Renaissance style drawing room completes the night apartment. The wide French stone façade once concealed Paul Saintenou's remarkable collection of works of art. A promoter of Art Nouveau and an advocate of the styles of the past, this cultured man moved into the house in 1897. After his death, in 1952, his collections were given to the Cinquantenaire Museum. The house is now home to the Hungarian Catholic Mission. (Listed 02/07/1992)

**Guided tours, Saturday at 14h00 and 15h00 (French) and at 14h30 and 15h30 (Dutch). In cooperation with the Urban Planning and Heritage Department of the Municipality of Ixelles and Klare Lijn.**

60.

Map H 10



### RESIDENCE OF THE ROMANIAN AMBASSADOR

Rue Washington/  
Washingtonstraat 37 – Ixelles/Elsene

🕒 Sat and Sun from 14h00 to 18h00 (last admission at 17h15)

👤 Please note that access is only permitted on guided tours (10 people per group)

👤 60 (Washington)

The residence of the Romanian ambassador in Brussels occupies an Eclectic style townhouse with a hint of the Beaux-Arts style, built in 1910 based on plans by architect Alban Chambon. The architect was very careful with the construction as he planned to use the house as his own residence. However, it seems that he never actually lived in the building, which was ultimately sold to the Bank of Antwerp. The bank rented it, from 1930, to the Romanian state, which purchased it in 1936. The theatre and casino architect, as Alban Chambon was traditionally referred to, was a fan of Historicist-inspired decor and the drawing rooms of the Romanian ambassador in Belgium are no exception. The gilded panelling, painted ceilings and stuccoes form an opulent, carefully-appointed whole with the large spaces perfectly suited to receptions.

**Guided tours available all day (last group at 17h15). In cooperation with de Klare Lijn and Korei.**



60

**61.** Map H 10 **ARMENIAN APOSTOLIC CHURCH OF SAINT MARY MAGDALENE**

Rue Kindermans/Kindermansstraat 1  
Ixelles/Elsene

🕒 Sat and Sun from 11h00 to 16h00

📍 93-94 (Vleurgat)

📍 38-60 (Vleurgat)

Although contemporary materials were used, the Apostolic Church of Saint Mary Magdalene is intended to be reminiscent of traditional Armenian architecture. What's more, architect Haik Mardikian, who was responsible for its design, admitted that he took his inspiration from the Cathedral of the Holy Cross on Akdamar Island, in Lake Van, Anatolia. While the first stone was laid on 14 November 1986, the church was only blessed and officially opened on 6 May 1990. The central plan building is in fact a tetraconch with side chapels. Like its famous model, which was built between 915 and 921 AD at the instigation of King



Gagik I Artsruni, it is dominated by an octagonal bell tower. The facing is also inspired by the pink-coloured volcanic stone used in Armenia for the construction of religious buildings.

**Explanations by members of the church (outside mass times)**

 **WALKING TOUR****Around Avenue Louise/Louizalaan**

While the luxury postmodernist buildings on Place Stéphanie/Stefaniaplein are well known, other interesting creations from the same period in the area on are often forgotten. This walking tour along the Jardins du Roi/Koningstuin and the Ixelles Ponds will introduce you to a wide range of architectural styles, including some beautiful postmodernist creations that coexist in harmony with a number of charming examples of the regional style and some luxury neo-style mansion houses.

🕒 Saturday and Sunday at 17h00 (duration: 2 hours)

📍 starting point: at the corner of Avenue Louise/Louizalaan and Rue Tenbosch/Tenbosstraat in Brussels-Extensions (tour ends at Place Flagey/Flageyplein) – map **H 10**

📍 93-94 (Vleurgat)

📍 38-60 (Vleurgat)

📌 Please note that bookings are preferred. Call 0499/21.39.85 or e-mail [eguides.expo@gmail.com](mailto:eguides.expo@gmail.com). Up to 20 people per tour.

In cooperation with E-guides.

 **WALKING TOUR****Avenue Molière: an ABC of architecture**

Avenue Molière/Molièrelaan is, without doubt, one of the most beautiful avenues in Brussels: an oasis of greenery where daring and conformism stand alongside excessiveness and restraint, in a mixture of remarkable harmonious styles. You will stroll through the ages, exploring the architectural fresco unique to embassies, private mansions, townhouses and artist studios.

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

📍 starting point: at the junction of Chaussée de Waterloo/Waterloosesteenweg and Avenue Molière/Molièrelaan, Ixelles/Elsene – map **H 11**

📍 38 (Patton)

📌 Please note that bookings are essential. Call 02/563.61.53 (from Monday to Friday, 9h00 to 13h00). Up to 25 people per tour.

In French only.

In cooperation with Arkadia.

62.

Map H 11

**HOUSE**

*Rue Américaine/Amerikaanse  
straat 172 – Ixelles/Elsene*

🕒 Sat from 10h00 to 12h00  
and from 14h00 to 18h00  
(last admission at 17h15)  
Sun from 14h00 to 18h00  
(last admission at 17h15)

👉 Please note that access is only permitted on guided tours (8 people per group). Name, firstname, address and birthdate will be asked at entrance

📍 60 (Washington)

In 1905, architect Émile Lambot designed this Eclectic style house for painter and decorator Paul Mathieu. He adapted the original Baroque gable, refining it to create a more 18th century version which goes very well with the brick façade pierced by numerous differently-shaped bay

windows. The original decor of the interior was retained. In this way, the former Neo-Renaissance style dining room still contains a grand white stone fireplace, while the studio boasts a monumental fireplace which is an exact replica of a 16th century piece attributed to Pieter Coecke Van Aalste, which can be seen at Antwerp town hall. Gilded mouldings, subjects inspired by Mythology and “inlays” in fake Cordoba leather, supplied by the company Eugène Van Herck, adorn the charming Rococo Revival style grand salon. An imposing staircase with sculpted wood panelling has also been preserved. (Listed 06/11/1997)

**Guided tours available all day (last group at 17h15). In cooperation with Atelier de Recherche et d'Action Urbaines (ARAU), Bruxelles Bavard and Korei.**



62



63

63.

Map G 11

**CHURCH OF OUR LADY OF THE ANNUNCIATION**

*Place Georges Brugmann/Georges Brugmannplein – Ixelles/Elsene*

🕒 Sat and Sun from 10h00 to 18h00

📍 60 (Georges Brugmann)

Place Brugmann/Georges Brugmannplein is the site of an imposing church built between 1932 and 1934 based on a design by architect Camille Damman. The Church of Our Lady of the Annunciation cultivates a Neo-Romanesque architectonic language which, in a certain way, is not too far removed from Art Deco principles. The bays and split-arched doorway feature the semi-circular arches typical of Romanesque buildings. In the same way, the long window of the bell tower also calls to mind the *lesenes* typical of this period. Both the exterior and interior are brought to life with magnificent masonry work. In the building's side naves can be seen an Art Deco-inspired set of four confessionals

and marble *prie-dieu*, designed by architect Julien De Ridder in 1937. In addition to the beautiful stained glass windows and rose windows by Crespin and Colpaert, newer examples designed by artist Jan Goris can be admired in the choir. Unveiled in September 2014, they depict, in a symbolic manner, with some minor figurative elements, with a play of lines and colours in superb pastel shades that bring to mind watercolours, the main stages in the life of the Virgin, from the Annunciation to the Assumption, including noteworthy events in the life of Jesus.

**Guided tours of the church by Xavier de Coster (lecturer in the History of Architecture), Saturday at 16h00 and 17h00.**

**Commentary on the stained glass windows designed by artist Jan Goris, Saturday and Sunday at 15h00.**

# HERITAGE DAYS IN EUROPE



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 e:

**[www.europeanheritagedays.com](http://www.europeanheritagedays.com)**



UCCLE/UKKEL | FOREST/VORST  
SAINT-GILLES/SINT-GILLIS | ANDERLECHT



**64.** Map J-K 13-14 
**OLD RACECOURSE  
(GRANDSTAND AND WEIGHING  
ROOM)**

Chaussée de La Hulpe/  
Terhulpensesteenweg 51  
Uccle/Ukkel

🕒 Sun only from 10h00 to 18h00

📍 94 (Hippodrome de Boitsfort/  
Renbaan van Bosvoorde)

It was at the initiative of the *Société d'Encouragement des Races de Chevaux et du Développement des Courses en Belgique* (Company for the Promotion of Horse Breeds and the Development of Racing in Belgium) that the plan for a racecourse took shape at the edge of the Sonian Forest. The Belgian state granted permission for the project so that works were able to begin in 1875, with landscape architect Édouard Keilig, already responsible for the layout of La Cambre Wood and parc de Laeken, being commissioned to draw up the plans. Inspired by the Flemish Neo-Renaissance style, the façades of the grandstand present alternating bands of light and dark colours. The small stand, in contrast, is more in keeping with the Eclectic style. In 1900, another architect, François



Kips, designed the stables and weighing building where the weight of jockeys was checked. Between 1941 and 1951 development of the site continued, with the involvement of architect Breydel, with the construction of the entrance gate, ticket booths, the starting tower and the betting area, among other elements. The last race took place in 1995. Following a long period of disuse, the hippodrome, which now belongs to the Brussels-Capital Region, is at the

centre of a massive operation run by the Urban Development Corporation for the rehabilitation and restoration of its important buildings, and of a privately managed project to convert it into an environmentally friendly active leisure park, DROHIME Melting Park. (Listed 11/09/1992)

**Exhibition on the history of the racecourse and its heritage buildings. In cooperation with Société d'Aménagement Urbain.**

 **WALKING TOUR**
**A stylish break in Uccle**

Take some time to stroll around the neighbourhood of Avenue Brugmann/Brugmannlaan: from Chaussée d'Alsemberg/Alsembergse Steenweg to Rue de Stalle/Stallestraat and their surroundings. From the rocky forms of Art Nouveau houses and the residences that bear the lingering traces of castle-like architecture, Uccle will surprise you with its Eclecticism and architectural treasures which give it the subtle allure of a quasi-suburb, the bustle of a capital's streets, a rustic air via its small cafes and the Neoclassical charm of its churches. An appealing recycling of history!

🕒 Saturday at 9h00 and 14h00 (French) at 11h00 and 16h00 (Dutch) (duration: 1.5 hours)

📍 starting point: in the car park of Carrefour, Square Marlow/ Marlowsquare, Uccle/Ukkel – map **G 13**

📍 92-97 (Marlow)

📍 38-41-43-98 (Héros/Helden)

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

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

65.

Map G 13-14

**DIEWEG MUNICIPAL CEMETERY***Dieweg 95 – Uccle/Ukkel*

⤵ Sat and Sun from 09h30 to 16h30

ⓘ 92-97 (*Dieweg*)Ⓑ 60 (*Chenaie/Eikenbos*)

Opened in 1867, Dieweg cemetery served as the municipal burial ground until the Second World War and was definitively decommissioned in 1958. It is a testament to the peak of funerary art, when the great families erected veritable architectural works of art for their deceased loved ones, sometimes in the form of chapels (such as the “Allard Chapel” and its family vault, considered the biggest private funerary monument in Belgium). All the styles in vogue at the

time are represented, starting with the “neo” or revival styles (Egyptian, Greek, Romanesque, Gothic, Classical, etc.), followed by Eclecticism and Art Nouveau and ending with Art Deco. These same features can be found in the Jewish burial ground (one of the most noteworthy in the country) which occupies part of the cemetery. The cemetery is also the final resting place of celebrities, both national and local. It is also interesting due to its rich variety of unspoiled flora, the animals that it attracts and its privileged location, ranging southwards towards the valley of Geleystbeek or Saint-Job. (Listed 16/01/97)

**Guided tours through the cemetery, Saturday and Sunday at 10h30, 12h30 and 14h30 (French) and at 11h00 and 14h00 (Dutch).**



**Presentation stand at the entrance, in front of the caretaker's house.**

**In cooperation with Cercle d'Histoire, d'Archéologie et de Folklore d'Uccle et Environs.**

66.

Outside map area

**SAINT-GILLES/SINT-GILLIS CEMETERY***Avenue du Silence/Stiltelaan 72  
Uccle/Ukkel*

⤵ Sat and Sun from 09h00 to 16h30

ⓘ 51 (*Crematorium*)

A remarkable white marble statue by Julien Dillens, the *Silence of the Tomb*, dominates the imposing Neo-Etruscan style entrance to the cemetery. Visitors who make the effort to climb the hill in the cemetery are rewarded with a panoramic view over the capital. In this open air museum, burial chapels are succeeded by sculptures, *pleurante* statues weep for eternity; here a portrait recalls a soldier; there a painter. The cemetery contains many monuments of artistic and historic interest, six of which have now been listed, and a wide variety of different architectural styles: Neo-Gothic, Neo-Romanesque, etc. It is home to the works of some important early 20th century artists, such as Julien Dillens and Jef Lambeaux, who were responsible for the sculptural decoration of the municipality's town hall. One of the most remarkable tombs is without doubt the Russian Con-



structivist monument built in honour of Joseph Jacquemotte, founder of the Communist Party and its newspaper, *Le Drapeau rouge*. Just a few short steps away, another monument glorifies the memory of the volunteers of the international brigades. (Listed 11/07/1991)

**Guided tours, Saturday at 15h00 and Sunday at 10h00 (in French only).**

**Brochure *Silence and tombs. A History of Saint-Gilles Cemetery,***

**recounting the history of the cemetery and focusing on around fifty notable tombs. Free pamphlet with map of the cemetery available at the entrance.**

**In cooperation with Saint-Gilles/Sint-Gillis municipal council.**

**67.**

Map G 10



## SAINT-GILLES/ SINT-GILLIS TOWN HALL

Place Maurice Van Meenen/Maurice Van Meenenplein 39  
Saint-Gilles/Sint-Gillis

⌚ Sat from 10h00 to 18h00  
Sun from 10h00 to 13h00

📍 3-4-51 (Horta),  
81 (Barrière/Bareel)

📍 48 (Barrière/Bareel)

Architect Albert Dumont was responsible for the design of the Saint-Gilles town hall, built on the site of a sandpit between 1896 and 1904. He created a 4,267 m<sup>2</sup> structure with two wings in a semi-circular configuration as if welcoming the citizens with open arms. A keen Francophile, he adopted the opulent French neo-Renaissance style, playing with pink Vosges granite, Euville and Savonnières stone, brick and blue stone. The magnificence of the town hall is striking: the power of the public authority is only rivalled by

its protective quality. Both inside and out, the building is a declaration of faith in progress and civilisation. For the developers of the town hall, it was essential for art and beauty to ensure the “triumph of light and civilisation”. Great artists shaped this magnificent living museum which was, in itself, intended to showcase the transformative power of beauty: the masterpiece at the town hall is the town hall building itself. 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 Kthropff and Mr and Mrs de Rudder looked after the Wedding Room, while the Europe Room was entrusted to Omer Dierickx. (Listed 08/08/1988)

**Guided tours of the town hall,  
Saturday at 10h00, 11h00, 12h00,  
14h00, 15h00, 16h00 and 17h00  
(French) and at 10h30, 11h30,  
12h30, 14h30, 15h30, 16h30**



67

**and 17h15 (Dutch) and Sunday at 10h00, 11h00 and 12h00 (French) and at 10h30, 11h30 and 12h15 (Dutch). In cooperation with Bruxelles Bavard and Klare Lijn.**

**Guided tours of the mayor's office, Saturday and Sunday at 10h30 and 11h30. Please note that bookings are essential (srodrigueznoriega@stgilles.irisnet.be).**

**Exhibition “Urban developments. 1216-2016” in the Europe room. In cooperation with Saint-Gilles/Sint-Gillis municipal administration.**



## WALKING TOUR

### From one prison to another: Saint-Gilles/Sint-Gillis to Porte de Hal/Hallepoort

Between these two medieval-inspired works, you will see that the Historicist and “neo” styles occupy an important place in a municipality often better known for its Art Nouveau architecture. Civil, religious, industrial or private buildings, they will enable you to identify the elements of the architectural repertoire common to the different styles and their manifestations over time... An infinite number of variations!

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

📍 starting point: in front of Saint Gilles/Sint-Gillis prison, Avenue Ducpétiaux/Ducpétiauxlaan 106, Saint-Gilles/Sint-Gillis – map **G 10-11**

📍 92 (Ma Campagne)

📍 54 (Prison/Gevangenis)

📄 Please note that bookings are essential.  
Call 02/675.19.67 (from Monday to Friday,  
10h00 to 17h00). Up to 25 people per tour.

**In French only.**

**In cooperation with Bruxelles Bavard.**



## WALKING TOUR

### Saint-Gilles in the style of the 19th century

At the end of the 19th century, numerous new neighbourhoods were built outside the centre of Brussels as a result of the explosion in population. This was the case with the neighbourhood situated between the Gare du Midi train station and Saint-Gilles prison. Countless houses were constructed in the quarter in a plethora of styles of the time, including Neo-Gothic, Neoclassical as well as Neo-Renaissance. This walking tour will give you an opportunity to discover and compare them!

⌚ Saturday and Sunday at 10h00 and 14h00  
(duration: 2 hours)

📍 starting point: at the corner of Avenue Dejaer/ Paul Dejaerlaan and the Barrière de Saint-Gilles/Bareel van Sint-Gillis – map **G 10**

📍 81-97 (Barrière/Bareel)

📍 48 (Barrière/Bareel)

📄 Up to 25 people per tour.

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

68.

Map G 10

**FORUM AND LECTURE THEATRES OF THE INSTITUTS SAINT-LUC (ART AND ARCHITECTURE)**

Rue d'Irlande/Ierlandstraat 58  
Saint-Gilles/Sint-Gillis

🕒 Sat and Sun from 14h00 to 18h00

📍 81-91-92 (Janson)

It is rare for architects to take such care when integrating a contemporary building into a pre-existing complex. Here, the forum and lecture theatres of the Instituts Saint-Luc respect the scale of the neighbouring houses while presenting an arrangement of façades that is decidedly modern, particularly in the details of the cornices and purposely “disembowelled” corner. Architects Jean Cosse, Brigitte De Groof, Henri Doyen and Willy Serneels were responsible for this public building which was constructed in 1985 with brick façades traversed by bands of concrete stamped with disks. The extension is in keeping with the Post-modernist movement, a style defined in *The Language of Postmodern*



68

*Architecture*, published in London in 1977, Charles Jencks' manifesto. The author places architecture back within an artistic history that urges a return to the compositions and motifs of the past, to an Eclecticism based

on the contrasting perspectives of popular and highbrow culture.

**Guide available on site.**

**In cooperation with de Klare Lijn.**



69

69.

Map G 10

**PELGRIMS HOUSE**

Rue de Parme/Parmastraat 69  
Saint-Gilles/Sint-Gillis

🕒 Sat and Sun from 14h00 to 18h00

📍 3-4-51 (Parvis de Saint-Gilles/  
Sint-Gillisvoorplein)

📍 48 (Parvis de Saint-Gilles/  
Sint-Gillisvoorplein)

Designed by architect Adolphe Pirenne in 1905, this mansion house with stables, initially occupied by the Colson family, was sold in 1927 to industrialist Eugène Pelgrims before being taken over by the municipality in 1963. A connoisseur of the arts, the pharmacist, endowed with a keen knowledge of culture, gave his support for the enlargement of the house while still respecting the original Flemish Renaissance style with its interplay of openings and materials. The same style was also chosen, inside, for the bedrooms, the dining room and the

grand drawing room. Nowadays, while the building has been adapted for other uses, a number of original elements can still be seen, including a toilet room, a hall with elegant oak staircase and a delightful glass-canopied winter garden. The property overlooks, in a magnificent fashion, a Romantic style park where the River Elsbeek once flowed. (Listed 21/06/2001)

**Guided tours, Saturday and Sunday at 14h00, 15h00, 16h00 and 17h00 (French) and at 14h30, 15h30, 16h30 and 17h15 (Dutch).** In cooperation with de Klare Lijn.

**Exhibition of the works of English artist Jesse Sutton, winner of the 2015 Fonds Pierre Paul Hamesse prize. This fund, created in 1981 in tribute to Paul Hamesse, former alderman of culture for Saint-Gilles/Sint-Gillis, contributes to the development of culture in the municipality by promoting young talent in the Plastic Arts sector.**

**70.** Map G 10 
**VAN DER KELEN SCHOOL OF PAINTING**

Rue du Métal/Metaalstraat 30  
Saint-Gilles/Sint-Gillis

 Sat and Sun from 11h00 to 18h00

 Please note that access is only permitted in groups of 15 people

 92-97 (Faider)

The brick façade of the Van der Kelen School of Painting is a perfect illustration of the Flemish Renaissance tradition. The stepped gable house was built in 1879 and topped by an abundance of decorative ironwork, the work of the building's talented owner, Prosper Schryvers. The artist could not have imagined a better display case for his talent. Cellar vent and window gratings, anchors, brack-

ets, roof ridges and ornaments adorn the building, giving it a lot of charm. However, it is the ironwork on the door that is undoubtedly the most striking part of Schryvers' work. Sturdy guard stones made from twisted iron, a beautiful Gothic lock, the fanlight grating, painting embossed in the manner of the Romanesque period, combine to form an exceptional complex. A school of painting was set up in the building at the start of the 20th century. Today, it still teaches the art of *trompe l'œil* painting as well as techniques of the past that enable the decor of days gone by to be restored and recreated.

**Guided tours, Saturday and Sunday at 11h00 and 15h45 (in French only).**



70

**Demonstration of faux wood and marble painting, Saturday and Sunday at 15h00.**

**Exhibition of panels depicting the faux wood and marble painting that is taught at the school.**

**71.** Map E 12

**SITE OF THE FORMER FOREST ABBEY**

Place Saint-Denis/Sint-Denijsplein  
Forest/Vorst

 82 (Saint-Denis/Sint-Denijs)

 B 50-54 (Saint-Denis/Sint-Denijs)

Although the original priory was founded somewhere between 1105 and 1110 and its elevation to the rank of abbey dates to 1239, most of the buildings still visible today date from the 18th century. They were built under the direction of architect Laurent-Benoît Dewez, who the nuns commissioned after a fire destroyed part of the complex in 1764. A champion of Neoclassicism, he designed a rounded porch flanked by two columns with a vast hemicycle accentuated by semi-circular arched openings, leading to the priory with its understated decorative elements. Following the closure of the abbey, the land and buildings were sold by the state in 1797. While the structures, which were barely 30 years old, were maintained and repurposed, the same cannot be said for the Gothic abbey church and its cloister, which were



71

demolished along with a number of other outbuildings. These buildings once stretched out on the site of the current plain, alongside the Church of Saint Denis. The complex was finally acquired by the municipality in 1964. An initial programme of restoration began in 1971 in order to preserve the entrance lodge and its Mansard roof, the two wings of the hemicycle and the main building with the other door-

ways situated in the east and west. Thanks to support from, among others, the ERDF 2020 programme, the Abbey site is, today, on the cusp of a significant restoration and rehabilitation project aimed at transforming it into a cultural centre. (Listed 08/09/1994)

72.

Map C 9-10

**MAURICE CARÊME MUSEUM***Avenue Nellie Melba/  
Nellie Melbalaan 14 – Anderlecht*

🕒 Sat and Sun from 10h00 to 18h00

🎫 Please note that access is only permitted on guided tours (15 people per group)

📍 5 (Saint-Guidon/Sint-Guido Veeweyde)

📍 81 (Meir)

📍 46-75 (Hôpital/Ziekenhuis Joseph Bracops), 49 (Meir)

A native of Wavre, Maurice Carême moved to the capital in 1918 and settled in the Brussels suburbs, home-sick for the Brabant countryside. In 1933, although he had just completed his rhetoric studies, he built a charming house with white-painted walls

whose appearance reminded him of the houses of his childhood. It became the headquarters of the Maurice Carême Foundation in 1975 and, in 1978, the Maurice Carême Museum. Nothing seems to have changed in this house since the writer's death. The Brabantine interior still retains its old knickknacks, crockery and everyday objects which remind us of the origins of Carême, 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 and are a way of penetrating the private life of this magician of words.

**Guided tours, Sat and Sun at 10h00, 14h00 and 16h00 (duration: 1.5 hours).**



72



73

73.

Map D 9

**ACADEMIE VOOR BEELDENDE KUNSTEN ANDERLECHT – FORMER VANDENPEEREBOOM HOME***Place de la Vaillance/  
Dapperheidsplein 17 – Anderlecht*

🕒 Sat. only from 10h00 to 17h00

📍 5 (Saint-Guidon/Sint-Guido)

📍 81 (Saint-Guidon/Sint-Guido)

📍 46-49 (Saint-Guidon/Sint-Guido)

You have to cross the neo-Louis XV carriage-entrance of a lodge to reach the inner courtyard of this building in the Flemish Neo-Renaissance style, built for Jules Vandenpeereboom, Minister of Railways, Posts and Telegraphs of the time. Architect François Malfait was commissioned to draw up the plans and, in 1890, he constructed a new building in a style that featured elements that could easily be mistaken for those in vogue in the 16th century.

Large cast iron numbers forming the date 1563 complete the illusion. For a long time, it housed the minister's collections of furniture and works of art. He transferred it to the State upon his death in 1917. The rich decoration dates from this time and includes a number of gothic stone fireplaces as well as high-quality sculpted console tables, picked up here and there. Since 1979 Vandenpeereboom House has been occupied by the *Academie voor Beeldende Kunsten Anderlecht*, which has expanded to the old print works next door. The old cobblestone courtyard and the well, capped with beautiful ironwork art copied from the Cluny museum in Paris, have been preserved. (Listed 28/02/2002)

**Tour of the different workshops in the academy.**

**Guide available on site, Saturday from 10h00 to 12h00 and from 13h30 to 17h00. In cooperation with de Klare Lijn.**

74.

Map D 9

**COLLEGIATE CHURCH OF SAINTS PETER AND GUY***Place de la Vaillance/  
Dapperheidsplein – Anderlecht*

- Sat from 13h00 to 16h30 and 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 Collegiate Church of Saints Peter and Guy benefited from the expertise of several renowned project managers: Jean Van Ruysbroeck for the choir, Louis Van Boghem for the porch as well as Mathieu Keldermans III for the tower. What is not so well known is that it

underwent a long period of restoration in the 19th century, under the supervision of architect Jules-Jacques Van Ysendyck. A disciple of Viollet-le-Duc, he dedicated himself to the restoration of numerous Belgian churches and worked for more than twenty years on the restoration of the Collegiate Church of Saints Peter and Guy, whose tower he crowned with an elegant spire inaugurated in 1898. He also completely transformed the interior, which was previously in the Baroque style. The previously white-washed walls and columns were stripped bare, except for the vaults, exposing the brickwork structures and resulting in a number of archaeological finds (wall paintings). Gratings were installed at the entrance to the three chapels and the doors and organ loft refurbished. The stalls and altars, at the time considered to

a “poor Rococo style”, were dismantled and sold in 1893 and, in 1897, the *Fabrique d’Eglise* (council composed of religious and lay members responsible for decisions relating to construction and maintenance) decided to completely renew the furniture in the church, which was now to be entirely in the “pointed style of the 15th century”, namely the high altar, the two side altars, the stalls and five confessionals, the baptismal fonts and the seats of the choir. Only the pulpit, a Neoclassical work dating from the early 19th century, was kept. (Listed 25/10/1938)

**Starting point for the guided tour “Travel through time in Anderlecht” (see box below).**

**GUIDED TOUR****Travel through time in Anderlecht**

Step back into the past on the traces of Saint Guy and discover the richness of the municipality of Anderlecht! Go back in time by following canons, beguines, humanists, thinkers and architects, all characters who worked to develop and create the heart of the municipality. Admire how their descendants have honoured the fruit of past work by making new use of their styles. See how the use of neo styles is apparent in the construction and restoration of certain sites such as the collegiate church, Place de la Vaillance/Dapperheidsplein or the gardens of Erasmus House. With your quiz and your skills of observation and deduction to hand, you’re all set for a tour of innovation!

- Saturday at 9h, 11h30, 14h00 and 16h30 (duration: 2 hours)
- starting point: at the entrance to the Collegiate Church of Saint Peter and Saint Guido, 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)
- Please note that bookings are essential. Call 02/537.78.75 (from Monday to Friday, 10h00 to 13h00). Up to 25 people per tour.

**In French only.**

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



74

75.

Map D 9

**OLD ANDERLECHT BÉGUINAGE***Rue du Chapelain/Kapelaanstraat 8  
Anderlecht*

- 🕒 Sat and Sun from 10h00 to 12h00 and from 14h00 to 17h00
- 📍 5 (Saint-Guidon/Sint-Guido)
- 🏠 81 (Saint-Guidon/Sint-Guido)
- 🏠 49 (Maison d'Érasme/Erasmushuis)

Anderlecht is home to the smallest *béguinage* (a type of lay convent) in Belgium, first referred to in historical sources in 1252. Situated just a stone's throw from the Collegiate Church of Saint Peter and Saint Guy, it consists of two long, squat modest

small houses, one built in the 17th century (and part of which dates even to the 15th century) and the other in the 18th century, around a walled garden with a well. This quaint site was once the home to eight beguines (lay nuns). Since 1930, the old *béguinage* has housed a museum of folklore and folk art created by Daniel Van Damme, who also founded Erasmus House. With the help of architect Charles Van Elst, Van Damme fitted out the small rooms typical of the two buildings with interiors reminiscent of daily life in the olden days: a country kitchen and a *bollewinkel* (type of sweet shop) in the right wing, and a chapel, decorated with wall paintings, and various rooms for the beguines, all furnished, in the left wing. The lofts and other rooms house collections of archaeo-



logical objects, religious and folk art that reflect Anderlecht's rich past. (Listed 25/10/1938)

**Guided tours, Saturday and Sunday at 14h00 and 16h00 (French) and at 15h00 (Dutch).**

76.

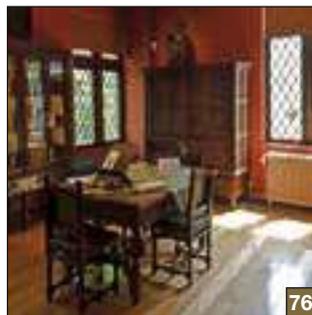
Map D 9

**ERASMUS HOUSE***Rue du Chapitre/Kapittelstraat 31  
Anderlecht*

- 🕒 Sat and Sun from 10h00 to 18h00
- 📍 5 (Saint-Guidon/Sint-Guido)
- 🏠 81 (Saint-Guidon/Sint-Guido)
- 🏠 49 (Maison d'Érasme/Erasmushuis)

Erasmus House owes its name and reputation to the time spent there by Erasmus of Rotterdam in 1521. Now a museum devoted to this great Renaissance humanist, it is the setting for a unique collection composed of works of art – sculptures and paintings by the Flemish masters –, furniture and old books, including numerous Erasmus editions.

While Erasmus House is one of the oldest in Brussels – constructed in three phases over the course of the 15th and 16th centuries –, starting in 1932 it was renovated from top to bottom, in a spirit of pure historicism, by Daniel Van Damme, founder of the museum, with the help of architect Charles Van Elst, who also built the home of Maurice Carême. The interior spaces were reconfigured as museum exhibition rooms. The rooms were



decorated (including one, the walls of which are entirely covered in gorgeous *Cuir de Cordoue*) and furnished with furniture from the former collection of Minister Vandenpeereboom. The interiors are therefore recreations intended to give an idea of a typical Renaissance house, partly based on historical documents (Erasmus' office overlooking the garden) and on archaeological finds such as the splendid frieze painted in fresco on the first floor.

To the rear of the house, a vast garden, shaded by tall trees, contains the archaeological remains of the old Chateau of Anderlecht, which today poetically sit right next to several installations by contemporary artists. (Listed 25/10/1938)

**Guided tours, Saturday and Sunday at 13h00 and 15h00 (French) and at 14h00 (Dutch).**

**Self-guided tour “Gothic and Renaissance furniture”.** In his “Flemish house” opposite the Collegiate Church of Saint Peter and Saint Guy, Minister Jules Vandenpeereboom, a major enthusiast of antiques from the Neo-Gothic era, had built up an impressive collection of Gothic and Renaissance furniture. This collection now adorns the rooms in Erasmus House, where it serves as testament not only to the skills of 15th and 16th century carpenters and cabinetmakers, but also to a way of life now long gone.

**Exhibition “Philippe Favier. The fool's paradox”.**

**Exhibition “Château of Anderlecht, a Neo-Gothic folly” (see box opposite).**

**Starting point for the walking tour “Neo styles in the centre of Anderlecht” (see box opposite).**

## WALKING TOUR

### “Neo” styles in the centre of Anderlecht

The Neo-Gothic and Flemish Neo-Renaissance styles, one of which glorifies the Middle Ages and the other the golden age of the old Netherlands, will be the central theme of this architectural walking tour in the historical centre of the municipality, in the immediate vicinity of the Collegiate Church of Saint Peter and Saint Guido.

These styles were widely drawn upon over a period of almost one century during the urbanisation of the former *Rinck* or “Ring” which, from the 1870s, would completely transform the village of Anderlecht into a modern residential and commercial quarter.

During the creation of Place de la Vaillance/Dapperheidsplein, an imitation of Grand-Place/Grote Markt in Brussels, the municipal authorities issued a planning edict aimed at harmonising the new façades with the old church restored in Neo-Gothic style. Public and private buildings complied with this requirement up to the 1960s. However, even today, in spite of numerous demolitions and reconstructions, the mark of these two historically-inspired styles continues to be visible in the urban landscape.

-  *Sunday at 13h30 and 15h30 (French) and at 13h30 (Dutch) (duration: 1 hour)*
-  *starting point: Erasmus House, Rue du Chapitre/Kapittelstraat 31, Anderlecht – map **D 9***
-  **M** 5 (Saint-Guidon/Sint-Guido)
-  **T** 81 (Saint-Guidon/Sint-Guido)
-  **B** 49 (Maison d'Érasme/Erasmushuis)
-  *Please note that bookings are essential. Call 02/526.83.51 (from Monday to Friday, 9h00 to 13h00) or e-mail [monuments@anderlecht.brussels](mailto:monuments@anderlecht.brussels). Up to 25 people per tour.*

**In cooperation with the Anderlecht municipal administration.**

## EXHIBITION

### Château of Anderlecht, a Neo-Gothic folly

In 1935, a few years after the rescue of Erasmus House and its conversion into a museum, another one of Anderlecht's iconic buildings disappeared under the wrecking ball: the Château of Anderlecht. Former home of the dean of the chapter, this building of medieval origins, situated across from the collegiate church, was transformed at the end of the 19th century into a sort of Neo-Gothic architectural folly. The museum retains a model of this “château” as well as a collection of drawings and watercolours by its last owner, Oswald d'Aumerie, which will be exhibited to the public for the first time for Heritage Days. The garden also contains some architectural remains, including six busts which have recently been restored.

-  *Saturday and Sunday from 10h00 to 18h00*
-  *Erasmus House Library, Rue du Chapitre/Kapittelstraat 31, Anderlecht – map **D 9***
-  **M** 5 (Saint-Guidon/Sint-Guido)
-  **T** 81 (Saint-Guidon/Sint-Guido)
-  **B** 49 (Maison d'Érasme/Erasmushuis)



77

**77.**

 Map **D 9**


### JUSTICE OF THE PEACE OF ANDERLECHT

*Place de la Résistance/  
Verzetsplein 3 – Anderlecht*

-  *Sat only from 10h00 to 18h00*
-  *Please note that access is only permitted on guided tours (15 people per group)*
-  **M** 5 (Saint-Guidon/Sint-Guido)
-  **T** 81 (Résistance/Verzet)
-  **B** 49 (Résistance/Verzet)

Blue stone and Tubize brick combine beautifully to bring to life the Neo-Renaissance façade of Anderlecht's Justice of the Peace building. The building was constructed in 1898 based on plans by architect Louis Ernest S'Jonghers. He placed a triangular pediment above the entrance and punctuated the first floor with a succession of large semi-circular arched bay windows. Like an ancient frieze, the cornice bears the name of the municipalities that formerly made up the canton of Anderlecht: Grand-Bigard/Groot-Bijgaarden, Zellik, Dilbeek, Itterbeek, Anderlecht, Bodeghem-Saint-Martin/Sint-Martens-Bodegem and Berchem-Sainte-Agathe/Sint-Agatha-Berchem. The coats of arms of the municipalities appear above the six pillars that support the blue stone band separating the first floor from the upper register.

**Guide available on site.**

**In cooperation with Klare Lijn.**

78.

Map F 9

**ANDERLECHT TOWN HALL**

Place du Conseil/Raadsplein 1  
Anderlecht

🕒 Sun only from 10h00 to 18h00

📍 81 (Conseil/Raad)

Planned in 1872 by Victor Besme, the Cureghem quarter hosted the new Anderlecht town hall, designed by architect Jules-Jacques Van Ysendyck. He opted for the Flemish Neo-Renaissance style particularly in vogue at the time. He structured the building around a 48 m tall belfry accessed via two straight stairways. The brick and Euville stone façade, adorned with rich sculpted elements, rises above a bossed blue stone plinth course. Beneath the pediments of the bays are reliefs alluding to events that bring citizens to a town hall and beneath the balconies are the names of the municipality's various hamlets. The interior decoration was coordinated by Charles Albert, who was also charmed by the Neo-Renaissance style, making use of wood, stucco and mounted painted canvasses. Completing the structure are elegant stained glass windows that illuminate the main rooms while an impressive glass wall dominates the main staircase. It recalls the official opening of the building and reveals to visitors the names of the authorities and people who collaborated in its construction. It was designed in 1879 by glass artist Henri Dobbelaere, who drew on a rich decorative vocabulary composed of floral garlands, cartouches, ribbons, mascarons, vases, birds and coats of arms typical of the Renaissance. (Listed 13/04/1995)

**Guide available on site.**

**In cooperation with de Klare Lijn.**

**WALKING TOUR****Cureghem/Kuregem, land of contrasts**

Bordered by the railway line, the canal and the city centre, Cureghem/Kuregem quickly urbanised during the second half of the 19th century, giving birth to one of the most important industrial quarters of Brussels. This walking tour, organised around the two leading elements of this part of the municipality that are the town hall (1879) and the veterinary college (1910), will enable you to learn about a neighbourhood with an astonishing profile, where workshops and factories sprang up alongside the buildings of the bourgeoisie. Just a stone's throw from the industrialised banks of the canal and the activity of the abattoirs, Boulevard de la Révision/Herzieningslaan, Rue de la Clinique/Kliniekstraat, Rue Georges Moreau/Georges Moreaustraat, as well as others, offer up countless mansions and more modest buildings to passers-by, often concealing small businesses in the rear courtyard. They represent a wide selection of architectural styles that were in vogue at the end of the 19th and beginning of the 20th centuries.

🕒 Saturday at 11h00 and Sunday at 14h00 (duration: 1.5 hours)

📍 starting point: Clemenceau metro exit, Rue de la Clinique/Kliniekstraat side, Anderlecht – map F 8

📍 2-6 (Clemenceau)

📍 46 (Clemenceau)

📞 Please note that bookings are preferred. Call 02/410.99.50 (from Monday to Friday, 9h00 to 17h00). Up to 25 people per tour.

**In French only.**

**In cooperation with La Fonderie.**

28<sup>e</sup> édition des

JOURNÉES  
DU PATRIMOINE  
EN WALLONIE

Patrimoine  
religieux &  
philosophique

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79.

Map F 7



## MOLENBEEK-SAINT-JEAN/SINT-JANS-MOLENBEEK TOWN HALL

*Rue du Comte de Flandre/  
Graaf van Vlaanderenstraat 20  
Molenbeek-Saint-Jean/  
Sint-Jans-Molenbeek*

🕒 Sat and Sun from 10h00 to 18h00

📍 1-5 (Comte de Flandre/  
Graaf van Vlaanderen)

📍 89 (Compte de Flandre/  
Graaf van Vlaanderen)

The municipal authorities of Molenbeek-Saint-Jean/Sint-Jans-Molenbeek turned to architect Jean-Baptiste Janssens, director of works for the municipality, to build a new town hall. Started in 1887, the building was officially opened on 28 September 1889. In an Eclectic style, the building, faced with Gobertange stone, presents two main façades converging towards a corner tower whose majestic porch, accentuated by imposing col-

umns, serves as the main entrance. A version of the Greek *tholos* topped by an oxidised copper cupola completes the tower. Careful attention was given to the interior decoration and, while services accessible to the public were installed on the ground floor, areas reserved for use by the council, mayor and aldermen occupy the first floor reached by an imposing marble staircase, the stairwell of which is punctuated by a succession of pilasters placed in two-by-two formation. (Listed 13/04/1995)

**Guided tours, Saturday and Sunday at 10h15, 11h30, 12h45, 14h, 15h15 and 16h30 (French) and at 10h30, 11h45, 13h00, 14h15, 15h30 and 16h45 (Dutch).**

**Exhibition “Exploring the architecture of Molenbeek” (see box below).**

**In cooperation with Molenbecca and the municipal administration of Molenbeek-Saint-Jean/Sint-Jans-Molenbeek.**

## 👁 EXHIBITION

### Exploring the architecture of Molenbeek

The various neighbourhoods of the municipality of Molenbeek-Saint-Jean/Sint-Jans-Molenbeek each have their own distinct architectural heritage that illustrates their specific urban development. Different architectural styles are represented in the municipality. The municipal buildings, the majority built at the end of the 19th and beginning of the 20th centuries, exhibit a Neoclassical style. The Eclectic style is best represented in the maritime quarter, particularly on the three Boulevards of Jubilé, Belgica and Léopold II. Come and explore an exhibition of this little-known heritage at the town hall.

🕒 Saturday and Sunday from 10h00 to 18h00

📍 Molenbeek-Saint-Jean/Sint-Jans-Molenbeek town hall, Rue Comte de Flandre/Graaf van Vlaanderenstraat 20, Molenbeek-Saint-Jean/Sint-Jans-Molenbeek – map **F 7**

📍 1-5 (Comte de Flandre/Graaf van Vlaanderen)

📍 89 (Comte de Flandre/Graaf van Vlaanderen)

**In cooperation with Molenbecca and the municipal council of Molenbeek-Saint-Jean/Sint-Jans-Molenbeek.**

## 🚶 WALKING TOUR

### Appearances can be deceptive...

This walking tour through Molenbeek-Saint-Jean/Sint-Jans-Molenbeek will enable you to place two incredible buildings within their environment and will focus on the origins of these unique references to the past in the aesthetics of the buildings of the future. Close to Place Saintelette/Sainteletteplaats stands a remarkable complex of modern structures: the buildings of the Wallonia-Brussels Federation. While the interior has been converted, in keeping with modern working conditions and in accordance with 21st century standards and requirements, from the outside, the buildings look as if they were built in the 19th century with their Neoclassical appearance and a number of 19th century bays on the façade. The KBC buildings are barely 20 years old but are reminiscent of Ancient Greece and Rome due to their forms and the Palace of Justice due to their structure.

🕒 Sunday at 10h00 (French) and at 12h00 (Dutch) (duration: 1.5 h)

📍 near the “L’Agent 15”/“De Vaartkapoen” statue, at the corner of Rue Lavallée/Adolphe Lavalléestraat and Place Saintelette/Sainteletteplaats-Boulevard Léopold III/Leopold II-Iaan), Molenbeek-Saint-Jean/Sint-Jans-Molenbeek – map **G 6**

📍 2-6 (Ribaucourt)

📍 51 (Saintelette)

📍 89 (Ribaucourt)

📧 Please note that bookings are essential before 16 September by e-mailing [bruksel@skynet.be](mailto:bruksel@skynet.be). Places are limited.

**In cooperation with Brukselbinnenstebuiten and the municipal administration of Molenbeek-Saint-Jean/Sint-Jans-Molenbeek (Tourism).**

## BUS TOUR

### Life in Arcadia

With the appearance of traditional Norman or Norwegian-style houses and referred to as English cottages, these dwellings that line our streets are a reminder of an architecture consisting of dried mud and half timbers. Whether in garden cities, mini chateaux and townhouses it reflects city-dwellers nostalgia for the simplicity of rural life. From the traditional gardener's cottage to the small Norman-style follies in public parks, the fondness for this style has taken on various forms. In the "land of bricks", many architects have opted for this style of house. This bus tour will take you from the English-style gardens of Belgium's King Leopold II to the second homes of the bourgeoisie, on the quest for healthier air on Brussels' doorstep.

🕒 *Saturday only at 9h00, 11h00 and 13h00 (duration: 1,5 hours)*

📍 *starting point: car park of the Basilique Nationale du Sacré-Cœur/Nationale Basiliek van het Heilig Hart in Koekelberg – map E 6*

📍 19 (Bossaert-Basilique/Basiliek)

📍 49-87 (Riethuisen)

📄 *Please note that bookings are essential. Call 02/537.78.75 (from Monday to Friday, 10h00 to 13h00). Up to 48 people per tour.*

**In French only.**

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

## EXHIBITION

### "Neo" styles in Comté de Jette

Jette-Ganshoren, which formed a single municipality until 1841, was long distinguished by its rural character. The Château de Rivieren and Dieleghem Abbey were the only sizeable structures within its territory. The abbey was transformed into a Neoclassical style building in the 18th century by Court architect Laurent-Benoît Dewez. The abbot's palace, the only part of the abbey that has been preserved, is a perfect but little known example of this style. Nicolas-Melchiade Bonaventure had a small château built in the same style in 1811. The second half of the 19th century marked a turning point in the urban development of the two municipalities. After construction of the railway line and the moving of Saint Peter's Church, Jette developed a municipal square, mainly in the Flemish Neo-Renaissance style. The Neo-Gothic is another style that is used in abundance in the two municipalities, particularly in religious buildings. This exhibition will also present examples of buildings in other "Neo" and/or mixed form styles.

🕒 *Saturday and Sunday from 10h00 to 12h00 and from 13h00 to 17h00*

📍 *Comté de Jette Municipal Museum, former palace of the abbot of Dieleghem, Rue Jean Tiebackx/Jan Tiebackxstraat 14, Jette – map E 3*

📍 53 (Dieleghem/Dielegem)

**In cooperation with Cercle d'Histoire, d'Archéologie et de Folklore du Comté de Jette.**

## GUIDED TOUR

### Jette and Laeken: an abundance of styles

You want style? You're going to get styles! Neoclassical, Neo-Renaissance, Antique Revival and even Egyptian Revival. Set off on the trail of an abbot, nuns, follies, architects, a general, a king and a queen too. A journey to the heart of Jette and its King Baudouin Park, its valley, its Queen Elizabeth Foundation and many more stops filled with history and life. A stylish tour!

🕒 *Saturday at 09h00, 11h00, 14h00 and 16h00 (duration: 1.5 hours)*

📍 *starting point: opposite the Church of Saint Peter, Place Cardinal Mercier/Kardinaal Mercierplein, Jette – map F 4*

📍 19-51-62-93 (Cimetière de Jette/Kerkhof van Jette)

📍 53 (Cimetière de Jette/Kerkhof van Jette)

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

**In French only.**

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

## WALKING TOUR

### A stylish tour around Place Bockstael/Emile Bockstaelplein

In 1912, the centre of the municipality of Laeken/Laken was moved to Place Bockstael/Emile Bockstaelplein, featuring an imposing new Neo-Renaissance style town hall. The buildings stretching along the newly created Place Bockstael/Emile Bockstaelplein and Boulevard Bockstael/Emile Bockstaellaan competed with each other, creating a route where a variety of styles coexist in a joyful marriage that is typical of Brussels. Come and decipher their façades and identify the styles of these buildings that are as varied as schools, mansions and social housing. With a remarkable visit to the interior of the former town hall during Sunday afternoon tours.

🕒 *Sunday at 10h00, 13h00 and 15h00 (French) and at 11h30 and 14h00 (Dutch) (duration: 1.5 h)*

📍 *starting point: in front of the former town hall, Place Émile Bockstael/Emile Bockstaelplein, Brussels-Laeken/Laken – map G 4*

📍 6 (Bockstael)

📍 62-93 (Bockstael)

📍 49-53-88-89 (Bockstael)

📄 *Please note that bookings are essential. E-mail laeken.decouverte@gmail.com. Up to 25 people per tour.*

**In cooperation with Laeken Découverte.**

80.

Map E 3

**OLD ABBOT'S PALACE  
IN DIELEGHEM/DIELEGEM***Rue Jean Tiebackx/  
Jean Tiebackxstraat 14 – Jette*⌚ *Sat and Sun from 10h00 to  
12h00 and from 13h00 to 17h00*

B 53 (Dieleghem/Dielegem)

Cut off from its original environment and its outbuildings, the classically inspired façades of the Abbot's Palace in Dieleghem/Dielegem, designed by architect Laurent-Benoît Dewez, are still standing proudly. A proponent of the Louis XVI style and a certain return to Antiquity, the artist erected the palace around 1775. It reflects the luxurious environment befitting an abbot and canons who, in Dieleghem/Dielegem, were responsible for administering eight parishes. Sold in 1797, the building was stripped of all furniture and objects of art. However, in 1898, it was acquired by one Doctor Capart, which led to a partial return to its previous splendour. In this way, the doctor used the grand drawing room as a function room. In 1954 it was purchased by the municipality for use as a cultural centre, but it wasn't until 1967 that restoration work began, continuing until 1972. Inside, the Neo-Gothic wainscoting added during the time of Doctor Capart was removed, as it concealed the original 18th century decoration, and all of the rooms were reorganised. The grand drawing room, its walls accentuated by pilasters, still retains its remarkable stuccoes depicting *piastres*, garlands, crowns of laurel and *putti*, all elements from the decorative lexicon of the Louis XVI style. Nowadays, it hosts exhibitions and concerts. (Listed 03/02/1953)

**Guides available on site. In cooperation with Cercle d'Histoire, d'Archéologie et de Folklore du Comté de Jette.**

**Exhibition "Neo styles in Comté de Jette" (see box opposite).**



80

81.

Map G 4

**HOUSE OF CREATION-BRUSSELS  
NORTH CULTURAL CENTRE –  
OLD LAEKEN/LAKEN TOWN HALL***Place Émile Bockstaël/  
Emile Bockstaëlplein  
Brussels-Laeken/Laken*⌚ *Sun only from 14h00 to 18h00*

M 6 (Bockstaël)

T 62-93 (Bockstaël)

B 49-53-88-89 (Bockstaël)

In 1893, the Laeken/Laken authorities decided to build a new town hall around which a brand new neighbourhood would be developed. A competition was organised which was won by architect Paul Bonduelle, who partnered with Charly Gilson. The duo had previously worked on a number of projects in Brussels. Construction started in 1907 and continued until 1912. Trained at the *École des Beaux-Arts* in Paris, the architect conceived a red brick and white stone building with classical lines with a front-facing tower which calls to mind the belfries of Northern France, particularly those in Lille and Calais. With an imposing presence, the façade overlooking Place Bockstaël/Emile Bockstaëlplein, which was specially arranged with the square in mind, has two relatively long wings set at right angles and connected to each other in two places to form two interior courtyards. A series of sculptures depicting the



81

municipal arts and virtues adorn both the interior and exterior of the building, which was converted to other uses when the administrative importance of Laeken/Laken declined. Nowadays, the building is home to the House of Creation-Brussels North Cultural Centre, a place of sharing, training, creation and dissemination open to all for the pleasure of discovering, flourishing, learning and creating collectively. (Listed 13/04/1995)

**Artistic activities for young and old to mark the House of Creation's open day.**

**Starting point for the walking tour "A stylish tour around Place Bockstaël" beginning with a tour of the old town hall (see box opposite).**

82.

Map G-H 4

**LAEKEN/LAKEN CEMETERY**

*Parvis Notre-Dame de Laeken/  
Onze-Lieve-Vrouwvoorplein  
Brussels-Laeken/Laken*

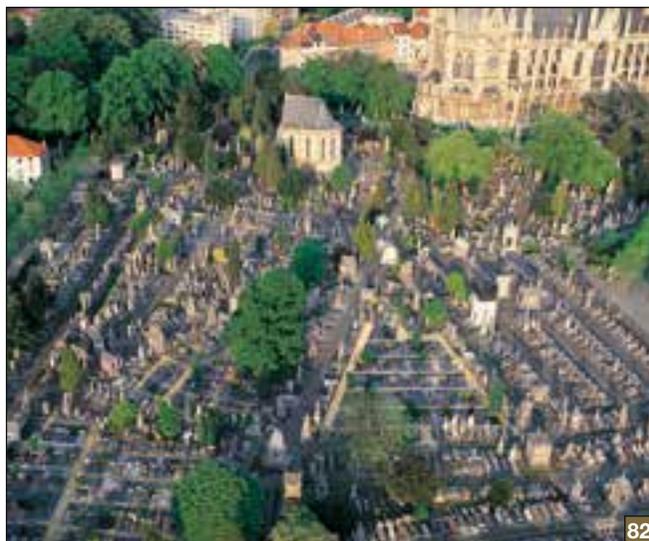
🕒 *Sat and Sun from 8h30 to 16h30  
(last admission at 16h00)*

📍 93 (*Princesse Clémentine/  
Prinses Clementina*)

📍 53 (*Artistes/Kunstenaars*)

Although the little cemetery was already a favoured burial spot, it seems that the interment of Queen Louise-Marie in the Sainte-Barbe chapel, and then in the new Laeken/Laken church, led to a further increase in popularity, soon attracting the bourgeoisie, the aristocracy and those from the world of arts. In just a few years, Laeken Cemetery became a sort of “Belgian Père-Lachaise”. The monuments offer an invaluable overview of the funerary art of the time. The Washer family mausoleum with its impressive pinnacle created by the Salu workshop, the tomb of François Vaxelaire, a veritable shrine designed by architect Francken Willemaers, or the Fondu family chapel made from bronze are all illustrative of the Neo-Gothic style. The imposing monument built in memory of Baron Louis Seutin by architect Félix Laureys is reminiscent of the Neo-Baroque style, while the chapel constructed by Jean-Pierre Cluysenaar for Count Jacques André Cogenh brings together all the characteristics of the Neo-Romanesque style with some details borrowed from Byzantine art. Finally, the funerary monument to Joseph Poelaert, a scaled-down version of the main doorway to the Brussels Palace of Justice, the imposing temple built in memory of Guillaume Van Volxem, the Marie Pleyel sarcophagus resting on a pedestal and the Malibrun funerary chapel by architect Tilman-François Suys represent different facets of the Neoclassical style. (Listed 14/01/99)

**Guided tours, Saturday and Sunday at 15h00 (French) and at 13h00 (Dutch). In cooperation with Epitaf.**



82

83.

Map H 4

**CHURCH OF OUR LADY OF LAEKEN/LAKEN**

*Parvis Notre-Dame/  
Onze-Lieve-Vrouwvoorplein 17  
Brussels-Laeken/Laken*

🕒 *Sat and Sun from 14h00 to 17h00*

📍 62-93 (*Princesse Clémentine/  
Prinses Clementina*)

📍 53 (*Artistes/Kunstenaars*)

In order to honour the wishes of his deceased wife, who wanted to be buried in Laeken/Laken, Leopold I commissioned 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 the King himself, 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. The structure, which is the largest example of the Neo-Gothic style in Belgium, was to become the parish church of monarchs. While it was consecrated in 1872, Our Lady of Laeken/Laken was still far from finished. Leopold II therefore tasked the

Munich-based architect von Schmidt to complete the main façade, the imposing porches and the central tower. The works came to an end towards 1907, although the exterior sculptures were not finished. The three slender naves, all of the same height, confer to the building a majestic touch. Inside, the Neo-Gothic pulpit received first prize at the 1878 Paris World Fair. The remains of Belgium's monarchs and princes are buried in the royal crypt, located behind the choir. (Listed 09/03/1936)

**Exhibition on cardinal Cardijn.**

**Concert by Stijn Hanssens and presentation of the Schyven (1874)/Van Bever (1912) gallery organ, housed in an Art Deco case, with some of the Neo-Gothic elements of the original case reused, and the Van Bever choir organ (1907), installed in a Neo-Gothic case, Sunday at 15h00. In cooperation with Bruxelles Ses Orgues.**

**Activity “Our Lady of Laeken/Laken from top to bottom” (see box opposite).**

**Starting point for the walking tour “From Mary to Lambert” (see box opposite).**



## EXHIBITION

### Spoilt for choice

Laeken/Laken cemetery is notable for the extensive diversity of styles of its funerary monuments. Those who commissioned them took their inspiration from books of designs offering a wide range of forms and styles. The desire to create an original funerary monument that expressed the personality and status of the family concerned encouraged the designers (artists, architects) to give their all to the work. The particular style chosen was rarely the result of chance and generally reflected the social class and ideological beliefs of the sponsors. This exhibition will present funerary monuments of various styles and will enable visitors to learn about the creative process involved in building a tomb (drawings, models, old photos). The link with the nearby cemetery and the monuments that it contains will be established during the guided tours.

- ⌚ Saturday and Sunday from 10h00 to 18h00
- 📍 Museum of Funerary Art – Former workshop of the funerary monument builder Ernest Salu, Parvis Notre-Dame/Onze-Lieve-Vrouwvoorplein 16, Brussels-Laeken/Laken – map **G-H 4**
- 📍 62-93 (Princesse Clémentine/Prinses Clementina)
- 📍 53 (Artistes/Kunstenaars)

In cooperation with Epitaaaf and Master in Art Science students from Ghent University.

## WALKING TOUR

### From Mary to Lambert

From Our Lady of Laeken to Saint-Lambert at the foot of the Heysel/Heizel: between these two Neo-Gothic churches with very different appearances, just one hundred years was needed to lay out streets along which buildings of all types of styles were constructed. During this walking tour you will get to enjoy an array of “neo” buildings in a pleasant verdant setting.

- ⌚ Saturday and Sunday at 14h00 (duration: 2 hours)
- 📍 starting point: in front of the entrance to the Church of Our Lady of Laeken/Laken, Parvis Notre-Dame/Onze-Lieve-Vrouwvoorplein, Brussels-Laeken – map **H 4**
- 📍 62-93 (Princesse Clémentine/Prinses Clementina)
- 📍 53 (Artistes/Kunstenaars)
- 📧 Please note that reservations are preferred. Call 0486/40.40.89. Up to 25 people per walking tour.
- ⌚ Saturday at 10h00, 13h30 and 16h30 (French) and at 11h30 and 15h00 (Dutch) (duration: 1.5 hours)
- 📍 starting point: entrance to the Church of Our Lady of Laeken, Parvis Notre-Dame/Onze-Lieve-Vrouwvoorplein, Brussels-Laeken/Laken – map **H 4**
- 📍 62-93 (Princesse Clémentine/Prinses Clementina)
- 📍 53 (Artistes/Kunstenaars)
- 📧 Please note that bookings are essential. E-mail [laeken.decouverte@gmail.com](mailto:laeken.decouverte@gmail.com). Up to 20 people per tour. Given the numerous steps and narrow passages, visitors must be in good physical condition.

## ACTIVITY

### Our Lady of Laeken from top to bottom

A special tour: the Church of Our Lady of Laeken from bottom to top and top to bottom. For this remarkable behind-the-scenes exploration of the Neo-Gothic decor, you will have access, among other places, to the organ case, the attic and the exterior terraces of the church. Unique perspectives are guaranteed!

In cooperation with Laeken Découverte.

In French only.

In cooperation with the association Codémus Concept.

84.

Map J 2



## CHURCH OF SAINTS PETER AND PAUL

Place Peter Benoit/Peter Benoîtplein  
Brussels-Neder-Over-Heembeek

🕒 Sat and Sun from 14h00 to 18h00

📍 47-53 (Peter Benoit)

Geographically-speaking, the Church of Saints Peter and Paul was constructed between the disused Saint Nicolas' Church and Saint Peter's Church, of which only the Romanesque tower remains. At the request of the archbishop, two imposing towers were constructed on the front façade to recall these two monuments which were part of the municipality's history. The architect Julien De Ridder was responsible for this vast building, erected in 1935 in a Modernist style but with a nod to the past, with references to the churches of the Meuse region with their two imposing front-facing bell towers. The exterior of the reinforced concrete structure has been dressed with brick while the



interior is covered in plaster. Spacious barrel vaults order the full width of the single nave. The astonishing open-work bas reliefs as well as the tympanum above the main entrance are both the work of Paul Stoffijn.

Walking tour “History of the churches in Neder-Over-Heembeek” (see box below).

## 👁 EXHIBITION AND WALKING TOURS

### History of the churches in Neder-Over-Heembeek

Starting from Saint-Nicolas' Church, recently restored and now home to the Brussels-North Cultural Centre – House of Creation, on this tour you will explore the different religious and non-religious styles present in the neighbourhood: Romanesque tower, the remains of an old church, a new church with two towers reminiscent of the two shrines of Neder- and Over-Heembeek, now deconsecrated, a vicarage, etc.

Why not also use the opportunity to explore the exhibition dedicated to the church's restoration and conversion?

🕒 Saturday and Sunday from 10h00 to 18h00 (walking tours at 11h00 and 14h00). Guided tours of the exhibition are possible

📍 Brussels-North Cultural Centre – House of Creation,  
Place Saint-Nicolas/Sint-Nikolaasplein,  
Brussels-Neder-Over-Heembeek – map J 3

📍 47-53 (Zavelput)

In cooperation with Centre Culturel Bruxelles Nord –  
Maison de la Création, La Promenade Verte de Neder-  
Over-Heembeek and the Culture and Urban Planning  
Departments of the City of Brussels.

## 👁 EXHIBITION

### “Neo” styles in Evere

Through the medium of old postcards and contemporary photographs, this temporary exhibition at the Evere Municipal Museum will specifically focus on the presence of “Neo” styles in Evere's architectural heritage. A highly diverse range of buildings, in various styles, will be evoked: churches, presbyteries, an old convent, a cemetery, the unfinished project for a town hall, as well as private homes.

A small booklet will be provided to visitors who wish to prolong their visit with a walk through the streets of Evere.

🕒 Saturday and Sunday from 10h00 to 18h00

📍 Evere Municipal Museum, Rue Édouard Stuckens/  
Edouard Stuckensstraat 11-13, Evere – map J 5

📍 55 (Tilleul/Linde)

In cooperation with Evere Municipal Council.

**85.**

Map L 6

**BRUSSELS CEMETERY**

*Avenue du Cimetière de Bruxelles/  
Kerkhof van Brussellaan – Evere*

🕒 Sat and Sun from 8h30 to 16h30  
(last admission at 16h00)

📍 63-66-80 (Cimetière de Bruxelles/  
Kerkhof van Brussel)

With the existing cemeteries becoming too cramped, the municipal authorities of the City of Brussels decided in 1874 to purchase vast tracts of land on the edge of the Chaussée de Louvain/Leuvensesteenweg. German landscape architect Louis Fuchs was hired to develop the 41 ha of the new Brussels Cemetery into a vast English landscaped garden where stands of trees border flowerbeds or hedgerow-encircled paddocks. The solid entrance lodges, in a neo-Etruscan style with stepped roofs, were designed by architect Victor Jamaer. Unlike other cemeteries, the Neo-Gothic style is not very evident here. However, the Egyptian influence is more apparent, which

is unsurprising given that Brussels Cemetery was the preferred resting place of Liberals and Freemasons. This is the reason for the preponderance of obelisks, petrified sun rays as well as sphinxes, such as those on the tomb of dancer Paulette Verdoot or the impressive bronze example that watches over the monument erected to honour French soldiers who died during the 1870 war. Also of note is the majestic portico leading to the lawn of honour for soldiers who fell during the two world wars, worthy of the age of the Pharaohs. The sarcophagus perched on top of a small shrine that architect Jamaer designed for Jules Anspach in the Neoclassical style, or the imposing Bishoffsheim family vault built by architect Louis Gonthyn in 1884 in a Neo-Etruscan style close to the entrance lodges, illustrate the diverse range of architectural trends visible in the cemetery. (Listed 06/02/97)

**Guided tours, Saturday and Sunday at 10h00 and 13h30 (French) and at 10h30 and 14h00 (Dutch). In cooperation with Pro Velo.**

**85**

**Brochure on the main funerary monuments in the cemetery available at the reception.**

**86****86.**

Map J 5

**MUNICIPAL MUSEUM  
PIETER CNOPS**

*Rue Edouard Stuckens/Edward  
Stuckensstraat 11-13 – Evere*

🕒 Sat and Sun from 10h00 to 18h00

📍 55 (Tilleul/Linde)

Since 1994, the municipal museum Pieter Cnops has been installed in a Neo-Renaissance style mansion house built in 1898 based on plans by Dr De Coster, who lived in the building until 1920. A front-facing turret accentuates the central bay of the brick building, which is ornately enhanced with blue stone facing. A frieze of semi-circular arched mouldings, a decorative element used since

the 10th century in Romanesque art, emphasises the cornice on the right-hand side bay. The museum presents the history of the municipality, from the Middle Ages up to the present. Written documents, photographs, paintings, sculptures, and everyday tools and objects bring to mind the economic, traditional, political and religious life of Evere.

**Exhibition “Neo styles in Evere” (see box opposite).**

SCHAARBEEK/SCHAARBEEK  
SAINT-JOSSE-TEN-NOODE/SINT-JOOST-TEN-NODE



87.

Map 14

**CONCOURSE OF THE OLD  
SCHAERBEEK/SCHAARBEEK  
TRAIN STATION (TRAIN WORLD)**

Place Princesse Elisabeth/  
Prinses Elisabethplein 5  
Schaerbeek/Schaarbeek

🕒 Sat and Sun from 10h00 to 17h00

📍 92 (Schaerbeek Gare/  
Schaarbeek Station)

📍 59 (Schaerbeek Gare/  
Schaarbeek Station)

Replacing a small structure made from planks, the first Schaerbeek train station saw the light of day in 1887. It corresponds to the left wing of the current building and was built based on plans by architect Franz Seulen and engineer De Paepe from the Belgian Railway Administration. It was De Paepe who supervised construction of the other wing, which housed the ticket office and dates from 1913, at a time when the transport of people as well as goods was growing rapidly. In a Flemish Neo-Renaissance style, the station combines stone and brick architecture with an imposing metal structure.



The complex roof design gives it an extremely distinctive appearance. The station has been extensively renovated and is now home to a railway museum, Train World. The original buildings have been carefully restored and adapted to their new function. (Listed 10/11/1994)

**Please note that entry to all of Train World is paid (last admission at 15h30). Only access to the concourse is free.**

**Guided tours, Saturday and Sunday at 10h30, 11h30, 12h30, 13h30, 14h30 and 15h30 (French) and at 10h00, 11h00, 12h00, 13h00, 14h00 en 15h00 (Dutch). Up to 20 people per tour.**

**Starting point for the walking tour "Recycling to add some new shine?" (see box below).**

**WALKING TOUR****Recycling to add some new shine?**

Schaerbeek/Schaarbeek, often decried in the 1960s, is experiencing a new lease of life. Its architecture charms and enchants. While there is a rush to rediscover its beautiful avenues, that's not all there is to see. From its handsome train station in multiple styles and the almost Germanic lines of the Church of the Holy Family, it has other surprises to reveal. Isn't that the dome of the pantheon copied in a school? You can't but be charmed by the layout of the streets, the unusual houses, the social housing and the building façades decorated with tiles.

🕒 Saturday at 9h00, 11h00, 14h00 and 16h00 (duration: 1.5 hours)

📍 starting point: in front of Schaerbeek train station, Place Princesse Élisabeth/Prinses Elisabethplein 5, Schaerbeek/Schaarbeek (tour ends in front of the Church of the Holy Family) – map 14

📍 92 (Schaerbeek Gare/Schaarbeek Station)

📍 59 (Schaerbeek Gare/Schaarbeek Station)

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

**In French only.**

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



## BICYCLE TOUR

### Between châteaux, town halls and train stations

Hop on your bike and follow the guide on a 12 km tour. The general theme for this tour? A unique, local style: Flemish Neo-Renaissance. Inspired by the Italian Renaissance, combined with local medieval architectural heritage, the specific forms of elements such as gable ends, turrets and bow windows will impress and enthral you. Train stations and town halls are examples of this unique style that is characteristic of Belgium. This tour will enable you to discover the secrets of these buildings in Schaerbeek/Schaarbeek and Jette, as well as in the Parc de Laeken.

- 🕒 *Saturday and Sunday at 10h00 and 14h30 (duration: 3.5 hours)*
- 📍 *starting point: Schaerbeek/Schaarbeek town hall, Place Colignon/Colignonplein, Schaerbeek/Schaarbeek – map I 5-6*
- 🕒 92 (Eenens)
- 🕒 59 (Eenens)
- 📞 *Please note that bookings are essential. Call 02/502.73.55 (from Monday to Sunday, 10h00 to 18h00). Up to 20 people per tour. Don't forget to bring your bicycle. Bicycle rental not available on site.*

**In French only.**

**In cooperation with Pro Velo.**



## WALKING TOUR

### The splendour of the Neo-Renaissance style around Place Colignon/Colignonplein

The Flemish Neo-Renaissance style of Schaerbeek town hall was magnificently implemented by the father and son architect duo Van Ysendyck between 1885 and 1915. This imposing structure has had a lasting influence not only on the style of the buildings on Place Colignon/Colignonplein, but also that of many houses in the neighbourhood. This walking tour will give you an opportunity to appreciate the variations in decoration, inspired by the rich ornamentation of public buildings, of the finely-crafted façades of several private buildings erected in the immediate vicinity of the historically-inspired masterpiece. A craft heritage that's just waiting to be rediscovered.

- 🕒 *Sunday at 14h30 (duration: 1.5 hours)*
- 📍 *starting point: in front of the entrance to Schaerbeek town hall, Place Colignon/Colignonplein, Schaerbeek/Schaarbeek – map I 5-6*
- 🕒 92 (Eenens)
- 🕒 59 (Eenens)
- 📞 *Up to 25 people*

**In French only.**

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



## WALKING TOUR

### The city of donkeys in the time of crinolines

This tour will highlight the history of a district of Schaerbeek/Schaarbeek and its architecture at the turn of the 20th century. Starting from Place Colignon/Colignonplein, where you will be able to admire one of the most iconic town halls in the Flemish Neo-Renaissance style, you will go on to Avenue Louis Bertrand/Louis Bertrandlaan. Considered one of the most beautiful streets in Brussels, this avenue serves as a backdrop to a number of architectural jewels in a verdant, harmonious space. There, you will find, among other things, a number of Flemish Neo-Renaissance buildings and a house of Neo-Gothic vintage, testament to the individualism of a certain social class. The avenue will naturally bring you towards Josaphat Park. The tour will finish along Avenue Eisenhower/Generaal Eisenhowerlaan, in front of some Neoclassical buildings.

- 🕒 *Saturday and Sunday at 9h30 and 13h30 (French) and at 10h00 and 14h00 (Dutch) (duration: 2 hours)*
- 📍 *starting point: under the main entrance porch of the town hall, Place Colignon/Colignonplein, Schaerbeek/Schaarbeek – map I 5-6*
- 🕒 92 (Eenens)
- 🕒 59 (Eenens)
- 📞 *Please note that bookings are preferred. Call 0499/21.39.85 or e-mail [eguides.expo@gmail.com](mailto:eguides.expo@gmail.com). Up to 20 people per tour.*

**In cooperation with E-guides.**



89.

Map | 6



### MAISON DES ARTS/KUNSTHUIS (HOUSE OF THE ARTS)

*Chaussée de Haecht/  
Haachtsesteenweg 147  
Schaerbeek/Schaarbeek*

🕒 Sat and Sun from 10h00 to 18h00

📞 25-62-92 (Robiano)

📍 65-66 (Robiano)

The street-facing building at no. 147 Chaussée de Haecht/Haachtsesteenweg, conceals a residence built in 1826 for a rich linen merchant by the name of Charles-Louis Eenens. In 1876, an upper floor was added, flanked by two higher projecting wings structured by tall pilasters. Between 1894 and 1899, an Eclectic style brick tower was added and the stables extended. While the exterior of the building is in keeping with the Neoclassical style, the interior boasts a series of drawing rooms with decorative elements borrowed from the Louis XV, Louis XVI and Flemish Neo-Renaissance styles, all illustrating the varying distinct tastes in vogue at the time. A fine example of an aristocratic dwelling from the *Belle Époque* period in Schaerbeek, the residence of the Terlinden family, its last owners, was acquired by the municipality in 1950. The Maison des Arts was then installed in the building, the setting for exhibitions, concerts, conferences and other cultural events. The former saddlery has, since then, been converted into an *estaminet*, a small cafe, and it is a great example of an old Brussels bistro. The hugs vaulted spaces of the cellars are also used as auditoriums. Its charming garden enlivened by a water feature is much loved by visitors. (Listed 28.05.15)

**Guided tours, Saturday and Sunday at 10h00, 11h00, 12h00, 14h00, 15h00, 16h00 and 17h00 (French) and at 10h30, 11h30, 12h30, 14h30, 15h30, 16h30 and 17h15 (Dutch). In cooperation with Arkadia and Korei.**

**For Heritage Days, the rooms of the Maison des Arts will host a number of Neoclassical pieces from municipal collections.**

88.

Map | 5-6



### SCHAERBEEK TOWN HALL

*Place Colignon/Colignonplein  
Schaerbeek/Schaarbeek*

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

📞 92 (Eenens)

📍 59 (Eenens)

Officially opened by King Albert I in 1919, the current Schaerbeek town hall was built according to plans by architect Maurice van Ysendyck in the Flemish Neo-Renaissance style, which was quite popular at the time. It replaced another building, gutted by fire in 1911, which had been designed by Jules-Jacques Van Ysendyck, father of Maurice. While the façade of the old building was preserved, the interior spaces were almost doubled with the sides increased from 43 m to 71 m. The central tower is reminiscent of the belfries of the great old cities while the brickwork, which was the focus of particular care and attention, harks back to the architecture of one of the golden ages of our regions. White Euville stone gives structure to the complex, surrounding the windows and sections of the walls adorned with glazed red and black bricks. Inside, the remarkable decor of the rooms has been preserved, including the counter hall and its Italian-inspired decorations with a series of arcades resting on Tuscan columns and the multi-coloured marble tiled floor. Gorgeous stained-glass windows, coffered ceilings, sculpted fireplaces and wood panelling inscribed with motifs derived directly from the decorative



vocabulary of the Renaissance were added to the existing extravagance of certain rooms, such as for example the offices of the municipal aldermen. (Listed 13/04/95)

**Guided tours, Saturday at 14h00, 15h00, 16h00 and 17h00 (French) and at 14h30, 15h30, 16h30 and 17h15 (Dutch) and Sunday at 10h00, 11h00, 12h00, 14h00, 15h00, 16h00 and 17h00 (French) and at 10h30, 11h30, 12h30, 14h30, 15h30, 16h30 and 17h15 (Dutch). In cooperation with Pro Velo.**

**Starting point for the walking tours "Between châteaux, town halls and train stations", "The city of donkeys in the time of crinolines" and "The splendour of the Neo-Renaissance style around Place Colignon/Colignonplein (see box opposite).**

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90. Map H 6 **CHURCH OF SAINTS JOHN AND NICOLAS**

Rue de Brabant/Brabantstraat 75A  
Schaerbeek/Schaarbeek

-  Sat and Sun from 14h00 to 18h00
-  3-4-25-55 (Gare du Nord/Noordstation)
-  14-58-61 (Gare du Nord/Noordstation)

Fitting into the Neoclassical alignment of the houses on Rue de Brabant/Brabantstraat, the façade of the Church of Saints John and Nicolas, with a rectangular bell tower extending the length of a pediment-topped central bay, combines architecture that is firmly Neoclassical with some Eclectic elements. In fact, the building, which saw the light thanks to a legacy left by Jean-Nicolas Neutraumont, readapts the architectural principles of Antiquity. Architect J.P.J. Peeters is responsible for the imposing appearance of the church, the joints of which he accentuated using blue stones elements, such as the contour of the niches, the columns of the bell tower and the pediment, the plinth course, cornice and the cross-walls of the



entrance. Inside, he imagined impressive twin Corinthian columns to support the vaults. Matching pilasters accentuate the walls of the naves. Architects D. Peeters, E. Carpentier and G. Hansotte also contributed to construction of the church. Some remarkable period furniture and Romantic organs prettily complete the building. The white marble main altar and a number of statues are the work of sculptor Guillaume Geefs. (Listed 22/02/1984)

**Guide available on site.**  
**In cooperation with Klare Lijn.**

 **WALKING TOUR**
**The Northern Quarter or Postmodernism in all its splendour**

Formerly the edge of the plague quarter, a place where the bourgeoisie came to stroll down Allée Verte, and the site of property speculation and almost megalomaniac projects of the 1960s, the Northern Quarter comes in a variety of shades, none more so than that of Postmodernism. Its boulevards teach us about life again through the Manhattan project, buildings called the seven sisters and sculptures that are reminiscent of a certain past. A neighbourhood to be seen in a different way...

-  Sunday at 10h00 and 14h00 (duration: 1.5 hours)
-  starting point: beside the Bury fountain, Boulevard Albert II/Koning Albert II-iaan, Schaerbeek/Schaarbeek – map **H 7**
-  3-4-25-55 (Gare du Nord/Noordstation)
-  14-58-61 (Gare du Nord/Noordstation)
-  Please note that bookings are essential. Call 02/537.78.75 (from Monday to Friday, 10h00 to 13h00). Up to 25 people per tour.

**In French only.**

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

91.

Map H-I 6

**SAINT MARY'S ROYAL CHURCH***Place de la Reine/Koninginneplein  
Schaerbeek/Schaarbeek*

🕒 Sat from 10h00 to 17h00

Sun from 11h00 to 17h00

📍 92-93 (Sainte-Marie/Sint-Maria)

In 1844, Louis Van Overstraeten won the architectural competition organised for the construction of a royal church, strategically positioned on the route connecting the Brussels palace with that in Laeken/Laken. The young 26-year-old architect from Ghent proposed a Romanesque-Byzantine style building based on an octagonal-shaped central layout surrounded by apse chapels. The complex is crowned with an impressive vaulted cupola supported by clustered pillars. Use of metal and lightweight covering materials helped to reduce the weight of the cupola, which the architect pierced with oculi at the base of the lantern and surrounded with a ring of windows in the coving. In spite of this, Van Overstraeten placed a number of buttresses, which he borrowed from the Gothic style lexicon, to give greater support to the structure. The works began in 1845



and the church was inaugurated on 15 August 1853 and named in homage to Queen Louise-Marie, who had died three years earlier. It was completed by architect Gustave Hansotte after the premature death of Van Overstraeten in 1849. Inside, the original furniture and decoration, together with the architecture, form a rare unified example of "Byzantine" art in Brussels and the most importantly it's first example of eclecticism. (Listed 09/11/1976)

**Guided tours, Saturday at 10h00 and 14h00 and Sunday at 11h00 and 14h00 (French/Dutch).  
In cooperation with Eglise et Tourisme Bruxelles.**

**Starting point for the walking tour "The Neo, Regionalist and Art Deco styles in Schaerbeek" (see box below).**

**BICYCLE TOUR****The Neo, Regionalist and Art Deco styles in Schaerbeek**

Starting from Saint Mary's Church, this bicycle tour will explore the neighbourhoods bordering Chaussée de Haecht/Haachtse Steenweg, Place Colignon/Colignonplein, Avenue Paul Deschanel/Paul Deschanelaan and Place Verboeckhoven/Verboeckhovenplein up to Schaerbeek train station.

It will explain the different "Neo" styles with a quick historical overview of the architecture of the 19th and early 20th centuries and highlight the richness and diversity of Schaerbeek's architectural heritage: public buildings (town hall, former tram depot, train station and several schools in various styles), religious buildings (Saint Mary's, Saint Elizabeth's and Saint Servatius churches), Neoclassical style townhouses, particularly Château Eenens (now the *Maison des Arts*), eclectic and Neo-Gothic style houses, as well as some examples of the Art Deco style on Avenue Paul Deschanel/Paul Deschanelaan.

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

📍 starting point: in front of Saint Mary's Royal Church, Place de la Reine/Koninginneplein, Schaerbeek/ Schaarbeek – map **H-I 6**

📍 92-93 (Sainte-Marie/Sint-Maria)

🚲 Please remember to bring your bicycle. Bicycle rental not available on site.  
Villo! bike station no. 144, Rue Royale/Koningsstraat 257**In cooperation with GRACQ – Les Cyclistes Quotidiens (local Schaerbeek chapter).**

92.

Map H 7 **FAMILIEHULP –  
FORMER HÔTEL PUCCINI**

Rue Royale/Koningsstraat 294  
Saint-Josse-Ten-Noode/  
Sint-Joost-ten-Node

🕒 Sat and Sun from 10h00 to 18h00

📍 92-93 (Gillon)

Previously the home of Baron de Mesnil, Hôtel Puccini was joined to the neighbouring building. Its façade, a blend of white stone and small granite, was clearly inspired by the architecture of Italian Renaissance palaces. The balustrade that crowns the building and five tabernacle windows were taken from the Neo-Palladian style Villa Cazeaux, which once stood on the site and which was demolished in 1868. The splendour of the interior has been preserved with a lovely series of parlours, the original decor of which in turn reflects an interest in the Neo-Gothic, the Neo-Renaissance and the Rococo Revival styles that were in vogue in the 19th century.



92

In this way, a white marble fireplace, strangely reminiscent of a reliquary, or another adorned with a reproduction of Michelangelo's tomb of Lorenzo de Medici, can be seen. Stuccoes, coffered ceilings and original chandeliers culminate to recreate the atmosphere of a noble city residence which is now home to the offices of the organisation *Familiehulp*.

**Guided tours, Saturday and Sunday at 10h00, 11h00, 12h00, 14h00, 15h00, 16h00 and 17h00 (French) and at 10h30, 11h30, 12h30, 14h30, 15h30, 16h30 and 17h15 (Dutch). In cooperation with Arkadia and Korei.**



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93.

Map H 7 **LE BOTANIQUE**

Rue Royale/Koningsstraat 236  
Saint-Josse-Ten-Noode/  
Sint-Joost-ten-Node

🕒 Sat and Sun from 12h00 to 18h00

📍 2-6 (Botanique/Kruidtuin)

📍 92-93 (Botanique/Kruidtuin)

📍 61 (Botanique/Kruidtuin)

This vast construction, which was built to house the collections of an earlier botanical garden, was built between 1826 and 1829. Artist and decorator Pierre-François Gineste directed the works based on plans by architect Tilman-François Suys. Respecting the traditional structure of orangeries, he conceived an imposing central rotunda with cupola, flanked by two wings, each terminating in a slightly offset pavilion. The regularity and simplicity of the structure are a perfect illustration of the principles of the Neoclassical style. The glass walls that fill the spaces between the columns of the rotunda and cover

the portico delimited by this same colonnade are combined with the glass-houses attached to the side wings. Consideration was soon given to hosting parties in this magical venue, and a hall was developed for this purpose between the eastern orangery and the rotunda. However, this space became the herbarium from 1870 onwards. Until 1939, it fulfilled its functions in keeping with its initial purpose. Acquired by the state in 1970, the building became the Cultural Centre of the Wallonia-Brussels Federation and was officially opened as such in 1984. Today, it hosts numerous cultural events dedicated to contemporary creation and the festivals that are held at the venue, including the famous *Nuits du Botanique*, have established its renown. (Listed 15/05/1964).

**Guided tours, Saturday and Sunday at 13h00, 14h30 and 16h00 (French) and at 13h30 and 15h00 (Dutch).**

**Exhibition "The saga of Bota" on the history of the botanical garden and building (free access all afternoon).**



94.

Map J 7



### SAINT ALICE'S CHURCH

*Avenue Dailly/Daillylaan 136-142  
Schaerbeek/Schaarbeeek*

🕒 *Sat only from 10h00 to 16h00*

📍 *25-62 (Bienfaiteurs/Weldoeners)*

📍 *61 (Dailly), 65 (Bienfaiteurs/  
Weldoeners)*

Inserted within the street-facing building line, the façade of Saint Alice's Church combines the Neo-Romanesque with late Art Deco. Architect Willy Van Hove was responsible for this marriage which, although it appears strange, actually works since the two styles, while distant in time, are both based on the simplicity of forms and an understated geometry. The first stone was laid by Cardinal Van Roey on 13 June 1953 and, one year later, on 30 September 1954, the building was consecrated. Flanked by two main building blocks, the central part of the façade is striped by eight

enormous pilasters. Four of them extend upwards giving structure to a tower topped by a concrete cross. Inside, wide barrel vaults cover the nave which only has three bays. The walls are faced with white stone and yellow brick and pierced in countless places by semi-circular arched bays.

**Exhibition of religious objects, including a monstrance designed by the master sculptor Colruyt, a crucifix found on the battlefield in Verdun and an icon dating from the 18th century decorated with delicate gold-plated copper lace-work from old Russia.**

## WALKING TOUR

### From Neo-Romanesque to Neoclassicism: the Linthout neighbourhood in Schaerbeek/Schaarbeeek

Crossed by Chaussée de Louvain/Leuvense Steenweg, the Linthout plateau began to gradually urbanise from the end of the 19th century. Various types of homes, with a preponderance of town-houses, were built along the length of its broad avenues. Historical and eclectic styles were favoured by clients who then competed in ingenious ways to distinguish their homes from one another. This can be seen in particular in the abundance of Neo-Rococo-inspired mansion houses as well as in the numerous remarkable imitations of other styles from the history of western architecture, including the interwar period with its fondness for evoking Gothic and Romanesque styles in the neighbourhood's religious buildings.

🕒 *Saturday at 14h30 (duration: 1.5 hours)*

📍 *starting point: in front of the Bocca de Luna fountain, Place de Jamblinne de Meux/  
de Jamblinne de Meuxplein, Schaerbeek/Schaarbeeek/Brussels-Extensions – map J 8*

📍 *28-61-63-79 (de Jamblinne de Meux)*

👥 *Up to 25 people*

**In French only.**

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

95.

Map I 7 **SAINT-JOSSE-TEN-NOODE/SINT-JOOST-TEN-NODE TOWN HALL**

Avenue de l'Astronomie/  
Sterrenkundelaan 13  
Saint-Josse-Ten-Noode/  
Sint-Joost-ten-Node

🕒 Sat and Sun from 10h00 to 18h00

📍 2-6 (Madou)

🚶 65-66 (Quetelet)

Sitting at the foot of a tall glass tower, Saint-Josse-ten-Noode/Sint-Joost-ten-Node Town Hall, with its pretty Beaux-Arts style façade, was completed in 1911. This architectural style owes its name to the School of Beaux-Arts and the Academy of Beaux-Arts in Paris and was inspired by the grand French styles of the 18th century. It was in vogue from the 1860s up until the First World War. Originally the home of virtuoso Charles de Bériot, the building was acquired by the municipality in 1868. It was modified by architect G. Charle based on plans dating from 1908 and 1909. The main entrance, denoted by an elegant wrought iron awning, is situated in the central semi-circular bay topped by a roof lantern. The cornice is decorated with a garland-topped Athenian frieze. In 1967, architect Vandenhoutte was tasked with expanding the building by adding a lodge at the corner of Rue de l'Alliance/Verbondstraat. Notable elements inside are the beautiful imposing staircase and the mosaic floor of the great hall. (Listed 22/10/1992)

**Guided tours, Saturday and Sunday at 10h00, 11h00, 12h00, 14h00, 15h00, 16h00 and 17h00 (French) and at 10h30, 11h30, 12h30, 14h30, 15h30, 16h30 and 17h15 (Dutch). In cooperation with Korei and Pro Velo.**

**A free pamphlet on the history of the site and its inhabitants is available at the entrance.**

**Starting point for walking tour "Saint-Josse/Sint-Joost: a surprising microcosm of Brussels architecture" (see box opposite).**



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**WALKING TOUR****Saint-Josse/Sint-Joost:  
a surprising microcosm of Brussels architecture**

The smallest of Brussels' municipalities, but also the most densely populated, the most multicultural and the most contrasting... Saint-Josse-ten-Noode/Sint-Joost-ten-Node also stands out as a surprising microcosm of Brussels architecture. Weave your way through its narrow Neoclassical streets and discover some beautiful townhouses, dating from the first Saint-Josse-ten-Noode hamlet at the edge of the Maelbeek: some of them have undergone amazing changes of use...

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

📍 starting point: in front of Saint-Josse-ten-Noode/Sint-Joost-ten-Node town hall, Avenue de l'Astronomie/Sterrenkundelaan 12-13, Saint-Josse-ten-Noode/Sint-Joost-ten-Node – map I 7

📍 2-6 (Madou)

🚶 65-66 (Quetelet)

📞 Please note that bookings are essential. Call 02/675.19.67 (from Monday to Friday, 10h00 to 17h00).  
Up to 25 people per tour.

**In French only.**

**In cooperation with Bruxelles Bavard.**

## EXHIBITION AND GUIDED TOURS

### A square, some façades...

Development of the buildings on Place des Milices, renamed Place Armand Steurs/Armand Steurssquare in 1899, after the recently deceased mayor, began in 1888. In 1904, the municipal council proposed to transform it into a small urban green space, known as a “square” in French. It was only in 1930 that a decision was made to proceed with the development, based on plans by architect Eugène Dhucicque. It was officially opened in 1932. Over the years, the Art Deco style square has seen a variety of structures in the styles of the time rise up on its outskirts.

Whether Flemish Neo-Renaissance or Eclectic style houses or apartment buildings, the exhibition and tours will give you an opportunity to learn about the varied creations surrounding the square.

- ⌚ *Saturday and Sunday from 10h00 to 18h00 (guided tours at 10h00, 12h00, 14h00 and 16h00)*
- 📍 *Square Armand Steurs/ Armand Steurssquare, Saint-Josse-ten-Noode/ Sint-Joost-ten-Node – map I 7*
- 📍 *61 (Steurs)*

**In cooperation with Amis du Square Armand Steurs.**



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Map I 8



### CHARLIER MUSEUM

*Avenue des Arts/Kunstlaan 16  
Saint-Josse-Ten-Noode/  
Sint-Joost-ten-Node*

- ⌚ *Sat and Sun from 12h00 to 17h00*
- 📍 *2-6 (Arts-Loi/Madou- Kunst-Wet/Madou)*
- 📍 *29-63-65-66 (Madou)*

In 1890, art connoisseur and collector Henri Van Cutsem acquired two adjacent Neoclassical-inspired buildings overlooking what is now Avenue des Arts/Kunstlaan. While the first, which dates from 1844, remains intact, the second was demolished and then rebuilt by Victor Horta to give the complex a sense of unity. The blue stone that was used for the bands, spandrels and frames of the bay windows and door nicely enhances the façade. To the rear, the property extends as far as Rue de la Charité/Liefdadigheidsstraat. The great marble hall gives access to various salons containing an interesting collection of paintings, sculptures, tapestries

and decorative art. As was common at the time, almost all of the salons reflect a different sense of style. In this way, there is a Louis XVI salon, a Louis XV salon and the Empire salon and room, the names of which were determined by the furniture or décor... in other words, a veritable history of style recreated at the turn of the 20th century. In 1904, Van Cutsem bequeathed the house to sculptor Guillaume Charlier who, in turn, donated it to the municipality of Saint-Josse-ten-Noode/Sint-Joost-ten-Node in 1925. (Listed 15/07/1993)

**Guided tours, Saturday and Sunday at 12h30 and 14h30 (French) and at 13h30 and 15h30 (Dutch).  
In cooperation with Korei.**

**Exhibition “Charlier Museum: an Eclectic building and interior”, explaining the origin of the site.**



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Map 18



### SAINT JULIANA'S CHAPEL

*Rue de la Charité/*

*Liefdadigheidsstraat 41*

*Saint-Josse-Ten-Noode/*

*Sint-Joost-ten-Node*

🕒 *Sat and Sun from 10h00 to 18h00*

📍 *2-6 (Arts-Loi/Madou-  
Kunst-Wet/Madou)*

📞 *29-63-65-66 (Madou)*

Dedicated to Saint Juliana, the small chapel standing on the top of the mound of Saint-Josse/Sint-Joost was built, based on plans dating from 1886, by architect Joris Helleputte. The single-nave brick and blue stone structure has retained its Neo-Gothic decor that is remarkable due to its integrity and consistency. Influenced by Courtrai-based architect and dec-

orator Jean-Baptiste Bethune and his contemporary interpretation of Gothic architecture, the interior of the chapel includes a beautiful series of stencil paintings, multi-coloured paintings resembling red brick and white stone facing, as well as pleated draperies and imposing paintings on plaster, masonry and canvas. In the choir, small elegant polished blue stone columns with gilding support the ribs of the vaults. The main altar, made from black, red and green Mazy marble, is in keeping with the polychrome tiling on the floor and the Neo-Gothic furniture, most likely created under the supervision of Joris Helleputte himself. Since 2009 the premises have been home to the Romanian Spiritual Culture Centre, which organises cultural events to promote the image of Romania in Europe. (Listed 30/03/1989)

# FIND THE FLAG!

Do you like monuments and enjoy taking photographs? If so, why not enter our competition by taking a few selfies with your favourite monuments during “Heritage Days”? Make sure that the building or site is recognisable in each photo and above all that the blue flag identifying sites open to the public over the weekend is clearly visible!

E-mail your photo(s) to: [jdp-omd@sprb.brussels](mailto:jdp-omd@sprb.brussels), making sure to include your full name and address and the place(s) where the photo was taken.

The photos will be published during the week-end 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 (jdpomd)



Twitter (@jdpomd)





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It would also like to thank the association *Patrimoine et Culture* which is hosting the central information point and VisitBrussels, which manages the event's website.

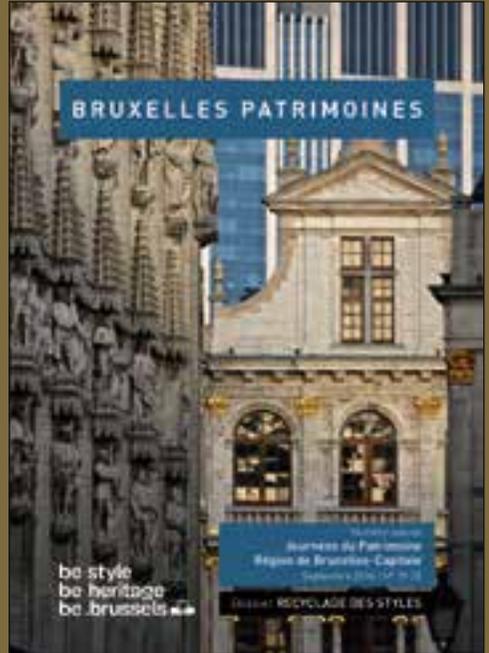
# DISCOVER THE HERITAGE OF BRUSSELS

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: Recycling of styles.

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



*If you would like a subscription for 2016 (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 market!

Halles Saint-Géry will be the venue for a book market organised by the Department of Monuments and Sites of Brussels-Capital Region. On 17 and 18 September, from 10h00 to 19h00, you'll be able to stock up your library and take advantage of some special "Heritage Days" promotions on many titles!

