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Rank  Hotels



SAS CITY PORTRAIT

**Brussels
Antwerp
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Brussels

Belgium's largest city, Brussels (pop. 1,200,000) is the seat of government and the center for many political, cultural and commercial organizations including the European Common Market and the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO).

There was a settlement here in 966, for German emperor Otto I mentioned it in a document he signed. "Bruocsella" was its name in those days and it was the seat chosen by Charles of France for a fortification which was built on the isle St. Gery (Place St. Gery) where in the 7th century St. Gery, the Bishop of Cambrai, erected a chapel.

It was a good location, for the trade route from Bruges to Cologne passed through the town.

Brussels continued to expand and by the 15th century had become famous for such luxury items as lace, tapestry, jewelry and ornamental leather goods. Several of the fine buildings of this period still remain and bear witness to the city's prosperity.

The city, indeed this area of Europe, has had many rulers including the Counts of Louvain, the Dukes of Brabant, Dukes of Burgundy, the Habsburgs, then the

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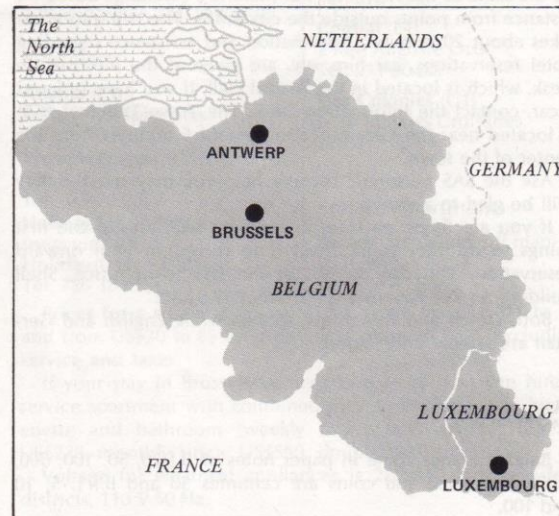
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This is the 4th edition of *Brussels, Antwerp, Luxembourg City Portrait* printed in 40,000 copies - with information based on facts available in April 1977. Main changes from 3rd edition: Brussels - two new de luxe hotels, new restaurant, new telephone number SAS Ticket Office (513 92 30). Antwerp - two new first class hotels added, two deleted, one tourist class hotel added, three deleted; new restaurant, new SAS office address: 57 Italiëlei.



Spaniards followed in turn by the Austrians, French and Dutch. But, finally in 1830 the Belgians secured their independence from the Dutch and the present state of Belgium came into being.

Brussels offers innumerable attractions to the visitor, from the museums with their outstanding collections of Dutch and Flemish paintings to the late-closing shops with their tempting souvenirs.

It is also an ideal center for touring the rest of the country – one of Europe's most densely populated. It is only 30 miles from Antwerp, center of the diamond-cutting industry and within easy reach of the battlefields of Waterloo, Ypres, Mons and Bastogne.

Your arrival in Brussels

After leaving your SAS plane at National Airport, you will be directed to the Security Counter for passport, medical and currency control. Personal messages can be found on a board inside the Security Room.

Your luggage is inspected in the Customs Hall. Tell the porters to take your baggage to the airport train or taxi. Spare baggage may be left at the airport. You will find a bank, post and telegraph office in the Arrival Hall. Trains depart from just outside the Arrival Hall, leaving every twenty minutes and arriving at the Town Terminal 20 minutes later. This train also stops en route at Brussels North Station. Price is B.fr80. Taxis are also available just outside the airport building, fare to the town center being approximately B.fr700. The fare charge may not be the same as the taximeter's as there is a surcharge based on distance from points outside the city limits. The trip into town takes about 20 minutes. Information and assistance regarding hotel reservations, car hire, etc. are given at the Information Desk, which is located in the Arrival Hall. If you have ordered a car, contact the Information Desk. The Town Terminal (G5) is located near the Central Station, about 5 minutes from the center of the town.

Ask the SAS personnel for any help you may need – they will be glad to assist you.

If you are flying on from Brussels by SAS, one of the first things to do after your arrival is to reconfirm your onward reservation. You can do this at the SAS town office, Shell Building, 54 Rue Ravenstein (H6), tel. 513 92 30.

Both Dutch and French are spoken while English and German are widely understood.

Currency

Belgian Francs come in paper notes of B.fr20, 50, 100, 500, 1,000 and 5,000 and coins are centimes 50 and B.fr1, 5, 10 and 100.

Hotels

You will find the hotels in Brussels offer a high standard of comfort, service and cleanliness.

Though there is a good choice of hotels, it is always advisable to book your accommodation in advance. Contact your travel agent or SAS, who can give you, through the SAS Travel Planning Service, detailed information about de luxe, first and tourist class hotels – with immediate confirmation of accommodation in most cases.

Some of the better known hotels in Brussels are:

De luxe

Amigo (E5)

1–3 Rue de l'Amigo.
Tel. 511 59 10.

Brussels Residence (off map)

315–319 Avenue Louise.
Tel. 648 81 80.

Hilton (G10)

38 Blvd. de Waterloo.
Tel. 513 88 77.

McDonald (off map)

321–325 Avenue Louise.
Tel. 649 80 30.

Palace (H1)

22 Place Rogier. Tel. 217 62 00.

Royal Windsor (F6)

5–7 Rue Duquesnoy.
Tel. 511 42 15.

Hyatt Regency (J1)

250 Rue Royale. Tel. 219 46 40.

Sheraton (H1)

Manhattan Center,
3 Place Rogier. Tel. 219 34 00.

First class

Atlanta (F3)

7 Blvd. Adolphe Max.
Tel. 217 01 20.

Brussels Europa (L6)

107 Rue de la Loi.
Tel. 513 78 20.

Holiday Inn (off map)

(near airport),
Holidaystraat – Diegem.
Tel. 720 18 65.

Metropole (F3)

31 Place de Brouckère.
Tel. 217 23 00.

Novotel (off map)

(near airport)
1920 Diegem. Tel. 720 58 30.

Plaza (G2)

118–126 Blvd. Adolphe Max.
Tel. 217 91 40.

Queen Anne (F2)

110 Blvd. Émile Jacqmain.
Tel. 217 16 00.

Ramada Inn (off map)

36 Chaussée de Charleroi.
Tel. 538 91 00.

Tourist class

Bedford (D6)

135 Rue du Midi.
Tel. 512 78 40.

Central (E4)

3 Rue Auguste Orts.
Tel. 511 80 60.

Des Colonies (G1)

6–10 Rue des Croisades.
Tel. 217 00 94.

Service Apartments

Arcade Stephanie (off map)

93 Avenue Louise.
Tel. 538 80 60.

Prices for a single room with bath range from US\$15 to 40 and from US\$20 to 65 for a double room with bath, excluding service and taxes.

If your stay in Brussels exceeds one week, you can hire a service apartment with combined sitting-sleeping room, kitchenette and bathroom (weekly rate single US\$205, double US\$235, monthly single US\$550, double US\$710).

Voltage for electrical appliances is 220 AC and, in a few districts, 110 V 50 Hz.

Restaurants and cuisine

Belgian cuisine has gained a world-famous reputation and you will spend many delightful hours poring over the French-influenced menus. Game and fish are delectably cooked but do try the "Carbonades Flamandes", Flemish-style braised beef in beer and the "Fricadelles Bruxelloises", braised steak and endive.

You will discover chateaubriand and tournedos are perfectly prepared but for a novelty try the popular dish of eels in green sauce, or smoked Ardennes ham with seasonal vegetables.

Belgian butter, cream and cheese are delicious and the pastries superb.

Belgium is not a wine-producing country, but all restaurants serve French wine. Beer is excellent. Typical Belgian brands are "Gueuze" which is a bitter, or "Trappiste" mild.

Restaurants in general do not serve breakfast, which can be taken at your hotel or any "around the corner" coffee shop. For continental breakfast expect to pay approximately B.fr60 to B.fr150 according to the class of establishment.

Belgians put a high value on good food and dining out is one of their favorite pastimes. The variety of restaurants is almost overwhelming. From the most elegant to the simplest, all have one thing in common – good food.

The "Rue des Bouchers" just off "Grand Place" offers a really embarrassing choice in the budget- to medium-priced restaurants.

Lunch or dinner prices vary from B.fr100 to B.fr500 and up, the average being about B.fr225.

To help you in making a choice, we give below a small selection of the many good restaurants in Brussels:

Aux Armes de Bruxelles (F4)

13 Rue des Bouchers.
Seafood specialities.

Casa Manuel (F4)

11 Rue Chair et Pain.
Iberian specialities.

Le Rugbyman 1 & 2 (D3)

4 & 12 Quai aux Briques.
Seafood specialities.

Le Congres (H6)

79 Rue Royale.
Tasty and large portions.

La Couronne (F5)

28 Grand Place.
Famous for good food.

Le Cygne (F5)

2 Rue Charles Buls.
Another leading restaurant.

Chez Leon (F4)

18 Rue des Bouchers.
Seafood specialities.

Le Mandarin (F5)

21 Rue au Beurre.
Chinese food.

Chez Marius - En Provence (G8)

1 Place du Petit Sablon.
Southern French cooking.

Le Rabelais (F5)

5 Rue Chair et Pain.
Good food.

Vincent (F4)

8 Rue des Dominicains.
Seafood and meat dishes.

Breugel (off map)

146 Boulevard du Midi.
Typical Belgian food.

Ogenblik (G4)

1 Galerie des Princes.
French Bistro.

Hard Rock Café (I10)

185 Chaussée d'Ixelles.
Mexican and American food.

If you are looking for a cheap and quick lunch, most department stores have self-service restaurants.

Sights and excursions

Guided sightseeing tours are operated each morning and afternoon. Bookings can be made through any travel agency. Even if your stay in Brussels is brief, try not to miss the sights listed here. The references within brackets refer to the map on page 8.

CITY INTEREST POINTS

Grand' Place (the Market Place – F5) is the medieval jewel of Brussels, dominated by the beautiful Hôtel de Ville (City Hall), a Gothic edifice built in 1402. There is a marvelous view from the tower. Opposite stands the Maison du Roi (King's House) originally built during the 13th century and reconstructed in 1873–93. It now houses the Brussels City Museum. Framing the square are the picturesque Maisons des Corporations (Guild Houses).

Théâtre Royal de la Monnaie (F4). (See Entertainment.)

The Gothic Cathedral St. Michael (H5) is one of the most impressive Gothic churches in Europe. Begun in 1225, it took centuries to complete the huge building.

The Colonne du Congrès (Congress Column – I4) commemorates Belgium's independence following the revolution of 1830. It is topped by a statue of King Leopold I, and at the foot is the grave of the Unknown Soldier.

Théâtre Royal du Parc (J6). (See Entertainment.)

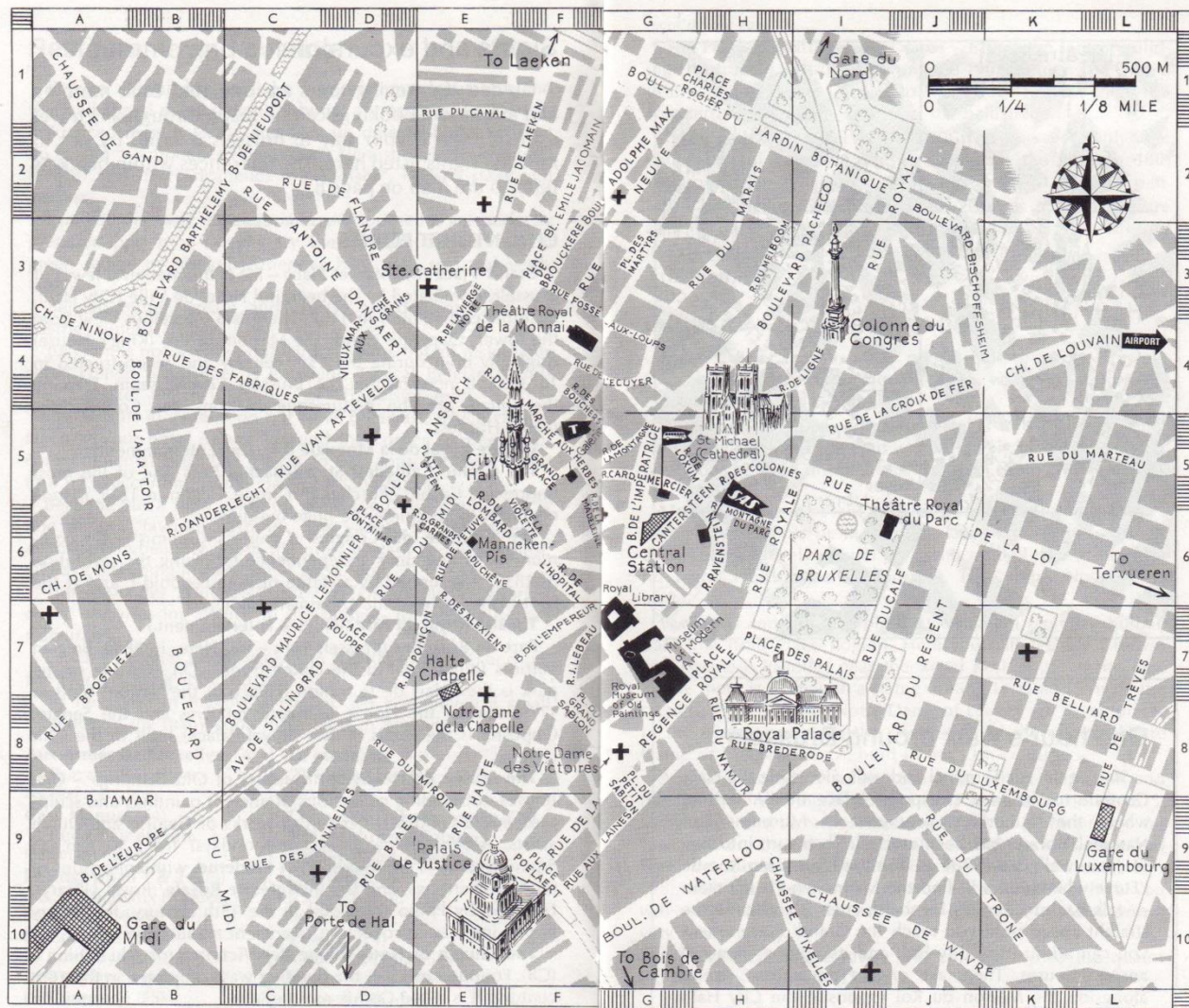
Parc de Bruxelles (Brussels Park – I6). Here, in 1830, Belgian patriots fought against the Dutch troops. On one side of the park is the Palais de la Nation (Palace of the Nation) built in 1779, seat of the House of Representatives and the Senate. Opposite is the Palais du Roi (Royal Palace) built in the 19th century.

The Musée d'Art Ancien (Museum of Old Paintings – G7), houses outstanding collections of ancient paintings and sculpture, and a famous collection of works of Flemish and Dutch artists. Admission daily (except Mondays) from 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. Nearby is the **Musée d'Art Moderne**, with collections of modern paintings, and the **Bibliothèque Royale** (Royal Library). Founded by Philip the Good in the 15th century, the library has an impressive collection of ancient manuscripts.

The Church of Notre Dame des Victoires (or "du Sablon") (G8). Founded in 1304, the building was completed in the 16th century. It is a late Gothic masterpiece.

(cont'd on page 11)








Code numbers in the Brussels section of this booklet refer to the above map.

Thus (H6) is located where lines drawn from "H" and "6" cross each other.

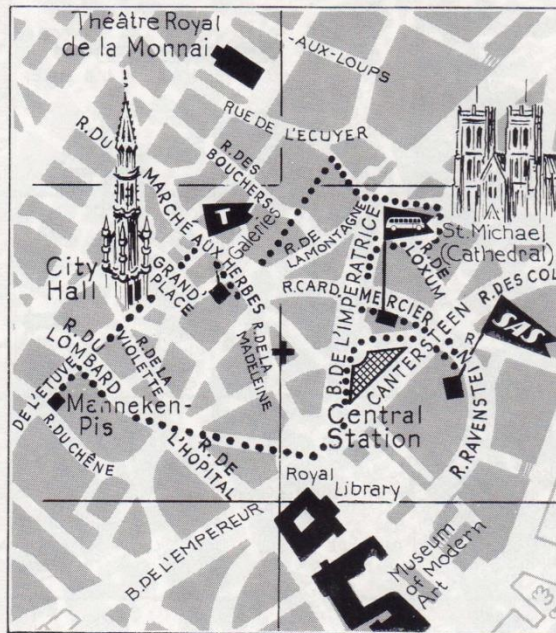
Interesting sights in Brussels

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| (F5) Grand' Place. | (I6) Parc de Bruxelles. |
| (F4) Théâtre Royal de la Monnaie. | (G7) Musée d'Art Ancien. |
| (H5) St. Michael (Cathedral). | (G8) Notre Dame des Victoires. |
| (I4) Colonne du Congrès. | (E10) Palais de Justice. |
| (J6) Théâtre Royal du Parc. | (D10) Porte de Hal. |
| | (E6) Manneken-Pis. |

Useful addresses

-  **SAS Ticket Office:**
Shell Building, 54 Rue Ravenstein (H6), tel. 513 92 30.
Open hours: 9 a.m. to 12.30 and 1.45 p.m. to 6 p.m.
Saturday 9 a.m. to 12.30 p.m., Sunday closed.
-  **Air Terminal (train):**
35 Rue Cardinal Mercier (G5), tel. 511 90 60.
-  **Brussels Information Center:**
Grand' Place (F5), tel. 511 88 88.
Open hours: 9 a.m. to 7 p.m.

Distance from city center to airport: 7 1/2 miles (12 km).



One hour's walk around Brussels

Start at the Air Terminal and walk alongside the Gare Centrale to the next crosspoint (place de l'Albertine) where the "Albertine" (complex of Museums and National Library) has been erected. Then turn into Rue St. Jean, walk down Rue du Lombard, turn into Rue de l'Étue where you will find the Manneken-Pis Fountain – walk back to Rue du Lombard, cross it and continue straight ahead until you reach the Grand' Place where you can admire the City Hall and its unique frame of ancient houses. Then take one of the narrow streets alongside the Maison du Roi (opposite the City Hall) and turn right into Marché aux Herbes. At the end of the street, on the left-hand side, you will see a covered shopping center called "Galerie de la Reine" and further along "Galerie du Roi" which you walk through to reach Rue d'Arenberg and so arrive at Cathedral St. Michael. Another five minutes' walk along the Boulevard de l'Impératrice brings you back to the Air Terminal.

(cont'd from page 7)

The Palais de Justice (Law Courts – E10) – the largest building constructed in Brussels during the 19th century. The Dôme, destroyed in 1944, again rises to 339 ft. (103 m), and there is a wonderful view of the city from the balustrade.

Porte de Hal (The Hal Gate – D10). This museum, with large collections of weapons and armour from the 15th to 18th centuries, is open daily (except Fridays) from 10 a.m. to 5 p.m.

The Manneken-Pis Fountain (E6). Legends of all kinds are attached to the little figure, and the Manneken-Pis is dressed in gala uniforms on numerous special occasions.

EXCURSIONS

There are, of course, many more sights to see in Brussels, such as the **Parc du Cinquantaire** with the permanent museum of Art and History.

There are also many interesting sights in the surroundings of the city such as **Tervueren** with its lovely park and chateau, now housing the Central Africa Museum (tram No. 44 or 45).

Uccle, with its pleasant parc de Wolvendael, is a painter's paradise, as is **Bois de la Cambre**, known to most as just Le Bois. This is a lovely natural park with a small lake (canoes for hire) and typical small restaurants. Take trams Nos. 24, 90 or 94.

Laeken is another very pleasant excursion target (suburban tram line from Place Rogier). Here you will see the Chinese and Japanese Pagodas near the Royal Residence. In the Parc Public there is a hill with a statue of King Leopold I. Inside the crypt of the Church of Notre Dame of Laeken are royal tombs. In the churchyard stand the choir stalls of the original Notre Dame of Laeken Church, built in the 13th century.

And you should try to visit Waterloo where Napoleon and the Duke of Wellington fought their famous battle in 1815, bringing an end to Napoleon's career. If you go by private car your itinerary should include the lovely **Bois de la Cambre** and **Forêt de Soignes**. Before climbing the Butte du Lion (Lion's Hill), visit the "Panorama", a circular building in which you will see a replica of the battle and its events, presented in a very realistic way.

Art and architecture lovers will enjoy a trip to the quaint old towns of Bruges and Ghent.





Entertainment and night life

After-dark entertainment offers you the choice of eating out in a traditional Belgian tavern, swinging in a discotheque, watching internationally-known artistes at the opera house, visiting a jazz club or splashing out at a night club.

THEATER

Forest-National (off map), Théâtre de la Monnaie (F4), Brussels Opera House, The Auditorium (H1) and Palais de Beaux Arts (H6). All offer high class repertoires.

NIGHT CLUBS

"Chez Paul au Gaity" (F3), 18 Rue Fossé aux Loups. The floor show is lavish and the prices high, but it's worth seeing. "Le Shako" (H8), 25 Rue du Pépin, also has floor shows. "Cabaret Troika" (H8), 16 Rue du Pépin, Russian music. Discotheques: "Le Fashion" (off map), "New Gilly's", "The Key Club", "The Golden Gate" are all located in Galerie Louise (off map) plus "Le Crazy" on Rue Capitaine Crespel (off map).

CINEMAS

You will find the largest cinemas around the Place de Brouckère, along the Boulevard Adolphe Max, Boulevard Anspach, Rue Neuve and Porte de Namur. The city has more than 75 cinemas. Movies are mostly shown in their original languages with French and Dutch subtitles.

Tipping

Local custom calls for a 16% tip in cafés, restaurants and hotels. In the theaters and cinemas it is customary to tip the attendants a small amount – while taxi fares include the tip.

Shopping

The shopping districts of Brussels are on and near the Boulevard Adolphe Max, Boulevard Anspach, Rue Neuve, the Place de Brouckère, Place de la Bourse, Avenue Louise, Avenue de la Toison d'Or and Boulevard de Waterloo.

You will probably want to buy some of the famous hand-made lace and "dinanderies", engraved brass and copper

plates. Tapestry, porcelain and crystal products are also very well known, and are items which many visitors are eager to buy. Most shops are open from 9 a.m. to 6 p.m. and some shops until 10 p.m. Try Maria Loix (H5), 52-54 Rue d'Arenberg, for lace, and Buss, 84 Rue du Marché aux Herbes (F5), 3 Galerie Louise (G10), De Backer, Van Camp (I4), 73 Rue Royale, for porcelain and crystal. The Flea Market (Marché aux Pucés – D10), is lots of fun. It is worth visiting the Antique Market and shops at place du Grand Sablon (F8).

Brussels department stores include Bon Marché, L'Innovation, Galeries Anspach and Sarma Lux.

Transportation

Brussels has extensive underground, trolley and bus services. Special trolleys serve the suburbs and the neighboring towns. Taxi fares are not too expensive but you will pay extra for baggage. Since this picturesque country is a drive-yourself paradise, check the SAS office at the Shell Building (54 Rue Ravenstein), for information on the rates.

Sports

Number one sport is football (soccer) which can be watched at any of Brussels' top football clubs, such as Anderlecht Sporting Club, Union St. Gilloise, etc.

Bicycle racing is another very popular spectator sport. Please check local newspapers for dates and times of events.

For those who prefer the role of player to spectator, there are ample opportunities for tennis, golf and riding. Tennis enthusiasts should contact the Royal Leopold Club de Belgique (off map at G10) and golfers can get in touch with the Waterloo Golf Club (off map at G10) or the Royal Golf Club de Belgique (off map at L6). There are also two indoor skating rinks in Brussels (off map).

Climate and clothing

The climate in Brussels is pleasant with no extremes. The average temperature in summer is 60°F (16°C) and in winter about 41°F (5°C). You will find the spring and summer months



are lovely. Your raincoat will always come in handy, but make it a warm one in late autumn, winter and early spring.

Laundry and dry cleaning facilities are available throughout the city. Service is good and delivery quick. Ask your hotel porter to arrange this for you.

Religion

Among the principal churches are:

Catholic: Cathedral St. Michael (H5); Saint-Jacques-sur-Coudenberg, Place Royale (H7); Notre-Dame des Victoires, Sablon (G8); Notre-Dame de la Chapelle, Place de la Chapelle (E8); Finistère, Rue Neuve (G2); Sainte-Catherine, Place Sainte-Catherine (E3); Saint-Nicolas, Rue au Beurre (F5); Saint-Jean-Baptiste au Béguinage, Place du Béguinage (E2).

Protestant: Eglise du Musée, Rue du Musée (G7); Eglise Chrétienne Évangélique, 40 Boulevard Bischoffsheim (J3); Eglise Chrétienne Évangélique, 13 Rue Belliard (K7); Church of England, 29 Rue Capitaine Crespel (G10); Church of Scotland, 15 Rue Kindermans (off map).

Jewish: Synagogue, 32 Rue de la Régence (F9).

Public holidays and special events

January 1 New Year's Day.
Easter Monday.

May 1 Labor Day.
Ascension Day.
Whit-Monday.

July 21 The Nation's Day.

August 15 Assumption Day.

November 1 All Saints' Day.

November 11 Armistice Day.

December 25 Christmas Day.

Manneken-Pis is dressed in colorful costumes on many days of the year including: February 6; March 2; April 6, 17, 22, 30; June 25; July 14 21; September 3, 4 and 15; October 15, 27; November 20.

Other noteworthy dates:

From March 1 – every weekend, folkloristic event on Grand' Place (City Hall Square).

July 15 – around this date, the "Ommegang" pageant takes place at Grand' Place. This is the reconstruction of a procession which took place in 1549 under the watchful eye of Charles V and Queen Eleonora of France. There are some 2,200 participants wearing costumes, carrying 300 flags and many banners. The Guilds, "Great Oaths" and "Chambers of Rhetoric" march past the "Emperor" and his retinue.

July 17 – or around this date, Brussels' Kermesse begins.

August 9 – it has been a tradition since 1311 to plant the so-called Maytree (Meiboom) on this date.

December 1 to January 6 – Christmas illuminations in the city.

Located on the northern bank of the River Scheldt, 53 miles (85 km) from the sea, Antwerp is not only the principal port of Belgium – but a busy gateway for the European Common Market.

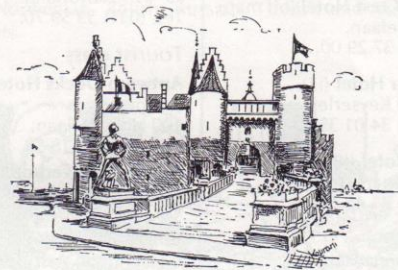
The river is between 350–650 yards (320–595 m) wide and over 20 ft. (7 m) deep allowing large ships to tie up beside its quay – moorings for the world's ships for hundreds of years (Antwerp is Flemish for "on the wharf").

An extensive rail, water and highway system takes goods to and from northern France, West Germany, Switzerland and Austria by way of the port of Antwerp.

The name first appeared in a document in the seventh century, but, after belonging to Lorraine it became a Margraviate, or a German frontier town. The walls were built in the eleventh century when the Count of Antwerp was Godfrey de Bouillon. During the 13th century the city was ruled by the grand dukes of Brabant. It scored over its rival Bruges when that port silted up, and with the development of its two annual fairs became an important port.

The first exchange in Europe was established here in 1460 and Antwerp became the commercial center for the Hanseatic League, by the mid-16th century for the world – a reputation it has maintained to this day for it is still an important hub of finance within the European Economic Community, as well as a diamond marketing center.

At the end of the 16th century the religious wars of Philip II of Spain brought about a decline in the city's prosperity. Later when peace was resumed, a group of



artists under Rubens brought a cultural focus on Antwerp. The Treaty of Westphalia in 1648 closed the river to seagoing ships and it remained closed until 1795. Napoleon realised the importance of the port and set about rebuilding the naval harbor.

Belgium became independent in 1830 and nine years later the right of levying shipping dues granted to Holland was rescinded so once more the port prospered.

In both the world wars, Antwerp was occupied, being extensively damaged during World War II. But Antwerp was rebuilt very quickly after the war ended and today over 75 million tons of goods per year pass through the port.

Your arrival in Antwerp

If you arrive in Belgium via Brussels Airport, you proceed as mentioned earlier in this booklet to Brussels North Station where you can take a train to Antwerp. The trip takes about 40 minutes, the fare is B.fr73 in second class and B.fr107 in first class (one way). You will arrive at the Central Station (K7). There are also bus connections from Brussels Airport to Antwerp. Every hour from 6 a.m. until 10 p.m. Fare for this trip is B.fr100 (children B.fr50). Duration is approx. 50 minutes.

If your port of entry is Antwerp Airport (Deurne), you will be directed to Security Counter for the usual passport and customs controls. You will find your luggage in the Customs Hall.

There is a bus service into Antwerp (line 16). Taxi transportation for the 3½-mile (6 km) journey costs B.fr250.

If you are flying on from Antwerp by SAS, one of the first things to do after your arrival is to reconfirm your onward reservation. You can do this at the SAS office, 57 Italiëlei (I2), tel. 33 87 20.

Hotels

First class

Antwerp Crest Hotel (off map)
G. Legrellelaan.
Tel. (031) 37 29 00.

De Keyser Hotel (I7)
66-70 De Keyserlei.
Tel. (031) 34 01 35.

Empire Hotel (J8)
31 Appelmansstraat.
Tel. (031) 31 47 55.

Eurotel (L9)
2 Copernicuslaan.
Tel. (031) 31 67 80.

Plaza Hotel (off map)
43-49 Charlottalei.
Tel. (031) 39 59 70.

Tourist class

Antwerp Docks Hotel
(off map)
100 Noorderlaan.
Tel. (031) 41 18 50.

Antwerp Towerhotel (I6)
10 Van Ertbornstraat.
Tel. (031) 34 01 20.

Billard Palace (J6)
40 Koningin Astridplein.
Tel. (031) 33 44 55.

Drugstore Inn (J6)
43 Koningin Astridplein.
Tel. (031) 31 21 21.

Euro-Studio (H5)
91 St. Jacobsmarkt.
Tel. (031) 31 78 94.

Hansa (off map)
95 Noorderlaan.
Tel. (031) 41 20 15.

Novotel (off map)
6 Luithagensteenweg.
Tel. (031) 42 03 20.

Theaterhotel (F8)
30 Arenbergstraat.
Tel. (031) 31 17 20.

Waldorf Hotel (off map)
36 Belgiëlei.
Tel. (031) 30 99 50.

Budget

Des Sports (J7)
31-32 Koningin Astridplein.
Tel. (031) 32 05 76.

Florida (J7)
59 De Keyserlei.
Tel. (031) 32 14 43.

Square (off map)
1 Bolivarplaats.
Tel. (031) 37 59 27.

Terminus (I5)
9 Franklin Rooseveltplaats.
Tel. (031) 31 47 95.

Tourist (J7)
22 Pelikaanstraat.
Tel. (031) 32 58 70.

Restaurants

The people of Antwerp love to eat out and the city abounds in restaurants, cafés and tea-houses. We can mention only a few:

La Rade (C5)
8 Van Dijckkaai.

La Perouse (C5)
Floating pontoon on the
Scheldt (closed May/
September).

St. Jacob in Galicie (D5)
12 Braderijstraat.

Cigogne d'Alsace (F7)
7 Wiegstraat.

Den Uyl (off map)
1 Bosuil.

Wagram (F10)
60 Britselei.

Ombre de la Cathedrale (D5)
17 Handschoenmarkt.

Au Gourmet sans Chiqué (J7)
3 Vestingstraat.

Rooden Hoed (D6)
25 Oude Koormarkt.

't Verloren Brood (H5)
15 Korte St. Annastraat.

Hulstkamp (J7)
23 De Keyserlei.

Sir Anthony Van Dijck (D5)
16 Vlaeykensgang-Oude
Koormarkt.

De Bellefleur (off map)
768 Kapelsesteenweg, Ekeren.

In addition there are Chinese, Greek, Indonesian, Italian, Jewish, Norwegian, Polish, Russian, Turkish and Yugoslavian restaurants.








Code numbers in the Antwerp section of this booklet refer to the above map. Thus (E3) is located where lines drawn from "E" and "3" cross each other.

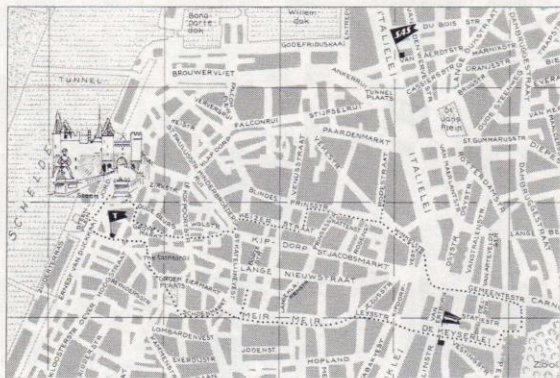
Interesting sights in Antwerp

- | | |
|----------------------|---------------------|
| (D6) Plantin Museum. | (D6) The Cathedral. |
| (G7) Rubens House. | (K7) The Zoo. |
| (D5) Town Hall. | |

Distances from city center to airports:
 Antwerp (Deurne) 3 1/2 miles (6 km),
 Brussels (National) 28 miles (45 km).

Useful addresses

-  **SAS Ticket Office:**
 57 Italiëlei (I2), tel. 33 87 20, 32 89 24.
 Open hours: 9 a.m. to 12.30 p.m. and 2 p.m. to 6 p.m.
-  **City Tourist Office:**
 19 Suikerrui (D5), tel. 32 01 03, 32 22 84.
 Open hours: 9 a.m. to 5 p.m.
-  **Air Terminal:**
 Bus departs from in front Ciré Pathe, De Keyserlei.



One hour's walk around Antwerp

Start at the Central Station and walk along De Keyserlei, on Leysstraat which is lined on both sides with neo-classical buildings. Take a look at the façade of the corner house (Jezusstraat/Leysstraat) where there is a statue of Lodewyck van Bercken, a 15th-century citizen of Bruges, who is believed to have invented diamond cutting.

After Leysstraat, comes the main shopping street, the "Meir", with the Osterrieth Mansion, No. 85, a former 18th-century patrician dwelling built in Rococo style. Near the end of the "Meir" you turn to the right into the Twaalfmaandenstraat at the end of which you will find the Exchange Building. Return to the "Meir" and continue to "the sky-scraper", turn left here on the Schoenmarkt. On your left you will see the 15th-century Chapel of the Virgin's Nativity.

You have now reached the Groenplaats with its statue of Peter Paul Rubens (1577-1640). Cross the Square, walk along Rioolstraat to Handschoenmarkt passing Our Lady's Cathedral (west gate). Through Maalderijstraat you come to the Grote Markt (Grand Place) with the old guildhouse, Brabo Fountain by Jef Lambeaux and the Town Hall (1561-1565; Cornelis Floris).

Continue along Suikerrui. On your right you will see the "Steen", an old stronghold, of which the oldest parts date from the 9th century, now housing the National Maritime Museum.

Opposite the Steen take Vleeshuisstraat and walk up the steps to "Vleeshuis", the former Butchers' guildhouse from 1500. In the street "Oude Beurs" take the first on your right and walk along Braderijstraat with the old "St. Jacob-in-Gallice" house.

Take the street opposite City Hall - Kaasrui - and walk straight ahead along Wijngaardstraat until you reach Hendrik Conscienceplein. Here there is the Church of St. Charles Borromeo, a 17th-century Baroque edifice in front of which is the City Library. Notice the statue of Hendrik Conscience - a popular Flemish writer. Take the street alongside the Church - Wijngaardbrug - turn into Minderbroedersrui where you take first road on the right: Keizerstraat. Take time to explore the 17th-century Delbeke house at No. 9, the house at 10 with typical porch where Burgomaster Rockox, Ruben's friend and protector, lived and which is now open to the public, and at No. 21, St. Ann's Chapel. Take the third street left - Koningstraat - with Prinsstraat at its end. Here is the 16-17th century Van Lierde Mansion, now University of St. Ignatius. In Prinsstraat turn right and walk straight ahead through Pieter van Hobokenstraat until you reach the Ossenmarkt (old cattle market). Nearby, on your left, at 39 Rodestraat, is the Beguinage, a 16th-century peaceful "oasis" with neat little houses, a church and green. Back to Ossenmarkt via Korte Winkelstraat to Italiëlei where you turn to the right and on the first crossing turn to the left to Franklin Roosevelt plein. Proceed along Gemeentestraat to Koningin Astridplein where at the opposite corner of the square you can see the entrance of the Zoological Gardens. You are now back at the Central Station.

Sights and excursions

Antwerp has a wide variety of museums, art galleries and famous churches. The work of Rubens adds grandeur to St. Augustine's and St. James's churches. The sculpture park in Middelheim caters for the modernists and the Maritime Museum in the Steen for the sea-lover.

Guided tours of the city in parties or individually can be arranged by the City Tourist Office (tel. 32 22 84).

Royal Gallery of Fine Arts (off map). In the Leopold de Waelplaats. A collection of over 1,000 old masters and 1,500 modern paintings, with a special emphasis on Flemish art. Admission 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. April-September; 10 a.m. to 4 p.m. October-November 14, February-April 14; 10 a.m. to 3 p.m. November 15-January 31. Admission charge. Closed Mondays. Free Wednesday afternoon, Saturday afternoon and all day Sunday.

Plantin Museum (C6). In Vrijdagmarkt. This was once Plantin's famous printing house and apart from foundry, proof reader's room, etc., it contains 18 Rubens paintings and a fine example of a 16th-17th century Antwerp house with courtyard. Open 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. every day except Monday. Admission free.

Rubens House (G7). A must for every visitor. In Rubenstraat this is where the famous painter lived and worked. It was built in 1610 and after his death in 1640 it was used by emigres like the Duke of Newcastle who set up a riding academy here. Apart from the paintings, there is a garden laid out in the same style as his painting at Munich. It was one of his favorite studies. Open 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. every day except Monday. Admission free.

Town Hall (D5). A vast Renaissance building partly rebuilt in the nineteenth century with murals by Leys, Lagye and others. Outside in the central niche are the coats of arms of Brabant, the Habsburgs and Antwerp. Open Tuesdays, Fridays and Saturdays, 12 noon to 3.30 p.m., Mondays, Wednesdays, Sundays and Thursdays 8.30 a.m. to 3.30 p.m. Admission charge.

The Cathedral (D6). One of the largest Gothic cathedrals in the world, it was begun in the 14th century and not finished until the 17th century. The spire is 404 ft. (123 m) high. The three famous Rubens' - Descent from the Cross, Assumption and Elevation of the Cross - are to be seen and carillon concerts with the 47 bells can be heard on Fridays. Open 12.15





to 4.20 p.m. summer, 2 to 4 p.m. winter. Closed on Wednesdays. Admission charge.

The Zoo (K7). Founded in 1843, the Zoo, Aquarium and Museum of Natural History are located at 26 Koningin Astridplein. The Zoo includes gorillas, white rhinos, okapis, humming-birds, a sea-cow and other animals. There is a special children's zoo, a tea room and café. Open 8.30 a.m. till dark every day. Admission charge.

Other Museums. There is an open-air sculpture museum (off map), a National Maritime Museum (C5), Brewers House (C5), Museum of Archives (E4) and a museum of 18th century art – Ridder Smidt Van Gelder (off map) – which are all worth seeing. Most are closed on Mondays.

RIVER EXCURSIONS

An excursion on a Flandria boat is a must. Trips on the river depart regularly from Steen-castle quay (C5) (tel. 33 74 22) at 10 a.m. and 2 p.m. and last three hours. There are also excursions to Flushing, Ostend and Rotterdam.

Entertainment and night life

CLUBS WITH FLOOR SHOWS

Mini Piraat (D5)
46 Grote Markt.

Bataclan (D5)
48 Grote Markt.

La Bamba (D5)
29 Grote Markt.

Eve (J6)
25 Anneessensstraat.

Maxim Cabaret (J6)
10 Breydelstraat.

Top Hat (E5)
5 Kte Nieuwstraat.

DANCING, BARS AND CELLARS

Bonaparte (D5)
Grote Markt.

McDonald (D5)
50 Grote Markt.

Cactus (J6)
21 Anneessenstraat.

Green Apple (J7)
8 Statiestraat.

Pat-a-Pouf (J6)
18 Breydelstraat.

Do-Re-Mi (off map)
124 Napelstraat.

In addition there are more than twelve cinemas with films in their original language, and subtitles in French and Flemish. Most of them are within walking distance of Central Station, and the Information Bureau in Appelmanstraat will give you program times.

THEATER

Antwerp's Royal Flemish Theater in Frankrijklei is world famous. You will find at Comedieplaats (F8) the equally well-known Royal Flemish Opera. There is also a music hall at 26 Kipdorpvest.

Shopping

The city is renowned for its diamonds, but for the ordinary shopper, bargains include linen, cutlery, silverware, copperware and crystalware. The Meir and De Keyserlei centers are the best for the widest selection and most shops stay open from 9.05 a.m. to 6 p.m. or 7 p.m. Late night shopping on Fridays is the rule and large stores stay open until 9 p.m.

Transportation

When using taxis today there are no "extras", the total amount appearing on the taxi meter. The waiting charge is fixed at B.fr300 per hour. An extra km charge may be added on trips of more than 100 km, but, upon request, a lump sum can be arranged before departure for trips of a certain distance outside the town. City buses and streetcars charge B.fr12 irrespective of the distance you travel.

Sports

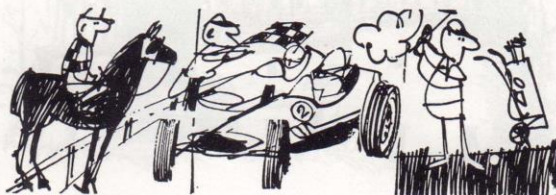
Almost every sport is catered for in Antwerp, and among the clubs that visitors can use are:

Boating and Sailing. Antwerp Yacht Club (off map), Lobroekdok, tel. 35 49 83; Royal Yacht Club de Belgique (B1), 133 Thonetlaan, tel. 33 27 84; Royal Sport Nautique Anversois (off map), 29 Beatrijslaan, tel. 33 00 50.

Skating. Sports Palace (off map), Schijnpoortweg, Merksem, tel. 35 66 84.

Miniature Golf. Antwerp Midget Golf Club (off map), Eglantierlaan.

Skiing. Zondal Artificial Ski Run (off map), 80 Botermelkbaan, S'Gravenwezel, tel. 52 52 06.



Swimming. Air-conditioned indoor pools: Municipal pool (off map), 83 Veldstraat, tel. 35 55 04; Astrid-bath (off map), 24 Nervierstraat, tel. 32 64 69; Bains Anversois (E8), 24 Lange Gasthuisstraat, tel. 32 64 69.

Open air: Ann's Beach, left river bank, tel. 33 44 79.

Religion

Catholic. The Cathedral of Our Lady, Groenplaats, St. Paul's, 20 St. Paulusstraat; The Annunciation, 254 Canadalaan. Masses in English at 50 Arthur Goemaerelei every Sunday at 10 and 11 a.m. and at 10 Lockaertstraat 11 a.m. Sundays.

Protestant. American Protestant Church, 21 Italiel, Sundays 9.30 a.m. in English; Anglican Church of St. Peter, Van Schoonbekeplein, Sundays 9 a.m., 7.30 and 8 p.m. Wednesdays 9 a.m. in English; French Protestant Church, 9 Bexstraat, Sundays 10.30 a.m.

Jewish. Head Synagogue, 7 Bouwmeesterstraat; Goldmuntz Synagogue, 1 Van den Nestlei.

Luxembourg

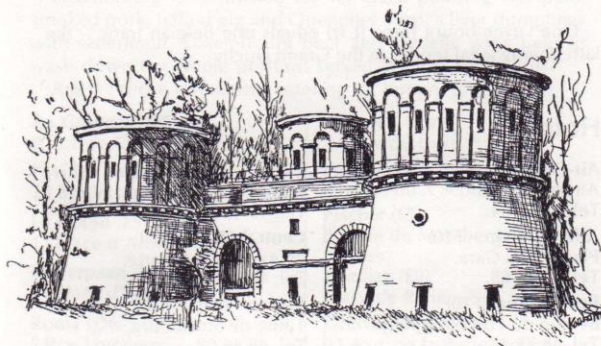
The most unusual country in Europe, Luxembourg is a Grand Duchy bordering on Belgium, France and Germany. It is unusual because it has survived! In size it is 999 square miles with a population of only 340,000 of which 76,000 live in Luxembourg City.

A member of the European Common Market, Luxembourg is a leading producer of iron and steel – the country's economy being based primarily on the rich iron ore mines in the southwest.

The Duchy has had a colorful history and changed hands many times.

In the tenth century it belonged to the Lorraine family, in the twelfth to Henry of Namur. In 1288 at the Battle of Woeringen Henry VI of Luxembourg was killed, and Henry VII became Emperor with Bohemia added to his possessions. In 1353 it was a Dukedom under Wenceslas I who married the heiress of Brabant and Limbourg, so that the Duchy was then four times larger than it is today. In 1441 Luxembourg became part of the House of Burgundy and followed the fortunes of the Spanish Netherlands. In the Thirty Years War the Duchy suffered badly being held by the French for 14 years. In 1714 the Austrians gained possession by the Treaty of Rastatt and in 1795 the French took over.

In 1815 the Grand-Duchy was born with William I of the Netherlands as the first Grand Duke. The frontier was altered in 1839 and the city fortress was dismantled in 1867–1883.



It was captured by the Germans in 1914 and in 1922 the Grand-Duchy joined the Belgian economic sphere. The government tried to remain neutral in 1939 but in May 1940 the Germans invaded and held the country. A countrywide strike in 1942 prevented general conscription and in 1944 General Patton's Third Army liberated the inhabitants.

Luxembourg City today is a contrast of old and new. The massive fortifications which gave the city the name "Gibraltar of the North" are now transformed into parks – and contrasting with the ancient remains is the modern "European Center" underlining Luxembourg's important role in the Common Market.

The predominant religion is Roman Catholic and the language is officially French although German and some English are spoken by many people.

Your arrival in Luxembourg

After leaving your plane at Airport Findel (3½ miles – 6 km from Luxembourg City), you will be directed to the Security Counter for passport control. If you have nothing to declare, use the green exit. If you have goods to declare, use the red exit. There is a bank, post and telegraph office in the Arrival Hall. There are also car hire services. Buses depart for Luxembourg City from just outside the Arrival Hall, leaving every half hour, arriving at the Town Terminal 20 minutes later. Fare is L.fr40. Taxis are also available outside the Arrival Hall, the fare to the town center being approx. L.fr200. Information and assistance regarding hotel reservations can be obtained at the Information Desk of the Luxembourg National Tourist Office at the Air Terminal, located near the Central Station, some 15 minutes from the center of town.

Currency

One Luxembourg franc (L.fr) equals one Belgian franc – the latter being legal tender in the Grand Duchy.

Hotels

Air-Field (off map)
Airport.
Tel. 43 19 34.

Alfa (off map – F10)
Place de la Gare.
Tel. 48 65 65.

Beau-Sejour (F10)
64 Rue du Fort Neipperg.
Tel. 48 71 42.

Carlton (off map – E10)
9 Rue de Strasbourg.
Tel. 48 48 02.

Central Molitor (E9)
28 Ave. de la Liberté.
Tel. 48 99 11.

City (off map – F10)
1 Rue de Strasbourg.
Tel. 48 46 08.

Continental (D4)
86 Grand' rue.
Tel. 23 616.

Cravat (E6)
29 Boulevard Roosevelt.
Tel. 21 975.

Eldorado (off map – F10)
7 Place de la Gare.
Tel. 48 10 71.

Empire (off map – F10)
34 Place de la Gare.
Tel. 48 52 52.

Francais (E5)
14 Place d'Armes.
Tel. 23 009.

Graas (F10)
78 Ave. de la Liberté.
Tel. 48 44 45.

Holiday Inn (off map)
Kirchberg.
Tel. 43 50 51.

International (off map – F10)
20–22 Place de la Gare.
Tel. 48 59 11.

Kons (off map – F10)
Place de la Gare.
Tel. 48 60 21.

Aérogolf (off map)
(1 km from airport).
Tel. 34 571.

De Paris (E9)
4 Place de Paris.
Tel. 48 85 75.

Queen Victoria
(off map – F10)
11 Rue de Strasbourg.
Tel. 48 58 29.

Rix (C5)
20 Boulevard Royal.
Tel. 47 16 66.

Schintgen (E6)
6 Rue Notre Dame.
Tel. 22 844.

Terminus (off map – F10)
32 Place de la Gare.
Tel. 48 61 61.

Du Théâtre (E4)
Corner of Rue de Capucins
et Beaumont.
Tel. 25 337.

The majority of the above hotels have their own restaurants like the Ancre d'Or (E5), 21 Rue du Fosse; Beaumont (D4), 11 Rue Beaumont; the Italia (E10), 15 Rue d'Anvers (D4).

HOTEL PRICES

Prices for a single room with bath ranges from US\$6 to 25 and from US\$12 to 30 for a double room with bath, including service and taxes.

Voltage for electrical appliances is 220 V.

Restaurants and cuisine

Luxembourg is renowned for its black pudding (Treipen), smoked pork, jellied pig and Quenelles – calf's liver dumplings with sauerkraut. Luxembourg beer and Moselle wine help to wash down the ample portions served at most restaurants!

Among those restaurants catering for hungry tourists are:

Au Gourmet (E5)
8 Rue de Chimay.

Pavillon Royal (C5)
20 Boulevard Royal.

Le Grand (E5)
11 Place d'Armes.

Kofferpaan (E5)
15 Place d'Armes.

Roma (D6)
5 Rue Louvigny.

Alsacien (E5)
24 Rue du Curé.

Astoria (A6)
14 Ave. du X Septembre.

Fischer (F5)
30 Rue du Marché-aux-Herbes.

Cordiaz (E9)
Place de Paris.

Greiveldinger (D4)
11 Ave. de la Porte-Neuve.



Less expensive

Buffet de la Gare
(off map – F10)
Place de la Gare.

Wimpy-Centre (E5)
15 Place d'Armes.

Wimpy-Gare (E9)
Place de Paris.

City sights

Cathedral (E6). Built in 1613–1621 by Jean de Blocq in Gothic style, it stands in Rue Notre Dame. The tomb of Count John is in the crypt and in the choir are the coats of arms of the chief towns of the Grand Duchy. The strange strap work decoration on the nave columns is unique.

Grand Ducal Palace (F5). Built in the 16th and 18th centuries and enlarged in 1891 it is chiefly noted for its fine Renaissance façade.

State Museum (F5). Maison Ditsch, Fish Market. It houses a variety of collections including zoology, sculpture, painting and mineralogy. Open 10 a.m. to 12 noon, 2 to 6 p.m. every day except Monday, Sunday morning and public holidays.

J. P. Pescatore Gallery (B4). Pictures and works of art of the 17th, 18th and 19th centuries, mostly Dutch and French artists. Admission charge. Opening times: Saturdays from 2.30 to 6.30 p.m., Sundays from 10.30 a.m. to 12.30 p.m. and in tourist season: every day, except Mondays, from 2.30 to 6.30 p.m.

Bock Casemates (G5) The casemates, underground passages twelve miles in length – remnants of the former fortifications – are open to the public, May to October. In the Place de la Constitution guided tours of the casemates de la Pétrusse take place between June 15 and September 15.

Excursions

The city of Luxembourg – once called the Gibraltar of the North, now known as The Cradle of the Common Market – is an excellent base from which to explore the surrounding countryside, literally dotted with quaint villages.

The beautiful woods, especially to the north of Luxembourg, are ideal goals for those who love walking. Try, too, to visit the Valley of Seven Castles with its magnificent castle ruins – and the wine-growing Moselle district.

The Astrid River Boat takes tourists on excursions along the Moselle between Schengen and Wasserbillig. For details apply

to Entente des Communes et Syndicats d'Initiative, Grevenmacher (tel. 75 311).

Beaufort. On a plateau in Luxembourg's "Little Switzerland", northwest of the city, it has a ruined 12th-century castle and a "modern" one built by General Beck in the seventeenth century. Admission charge.

Berdorf. On the other side of the Black Ernzt from Beaufort it is an ideal center for walkers, fishermen or picnickers.

Bigonville. In the Ardennes, a village in a wonderful setting. A good center for riding, canoeing or walking.

Bourscheid. A high village between the Sure and the Wark in the middle of northern Luxembourg. It has a castle ruin and two river beaches.

Clervaux. A popular tourist center, well-equipped with hotels in the middle of the Ardennes. The twelfth-century castle is being repaired after extensive damage in 1944.

Mondorf-les-Bains. The thermal center of Luxembourg on the Lorraine border, southeast of the city. It has a Casino and a large park. The thermal establishment is renowned for curing liver complaints. (Open February–December).

Nospelt. The ceramic center with a special Easter Festival known as the Emaischen, when young lovers give each other pottery. The same festival is held in Luxembourg Fish Market on April 3.

Remich. On the slope of a hill in the wine-growing area overlooking the Moselle. The State Viticulture Station is here and visits may be made to the St. Martin wine cellars. (Admission charge includes a free glass of Moselle!)

Tuntange. The castle of Hollenfels is now a youth hostel. Nearby is the village of Ansembourg with two chateaux, one 12th century and one built in 1630.

Vian den. The most beautiful tourist spot in the Duchy, Vian den is on the German border. The castle is 11th century and was the home of the Nassau dynasty. (Admission charge.) A chair lift rises from the river Our to the heights above the castle. There is a Folklore Museum and the Victor Hugo House. The town ramparts are still in evidence.

Wiltz. In the Ardennes, another castle town – which has a museum commemorating the Battle of the Bulge, 1944. (Admission charge.)

Diekirch. An important town on the Sure, famous for its beer. In the museum are two Roman mosaics. (Admission charge.) Nearby is the ruined castle of Brandenbourg.

(cont'd on page 33)








Code numbers in the Luxembourg section of this booklet refer to the above map.

Thus (E5) is located where lines drawn from "E" and "5" cross each other.

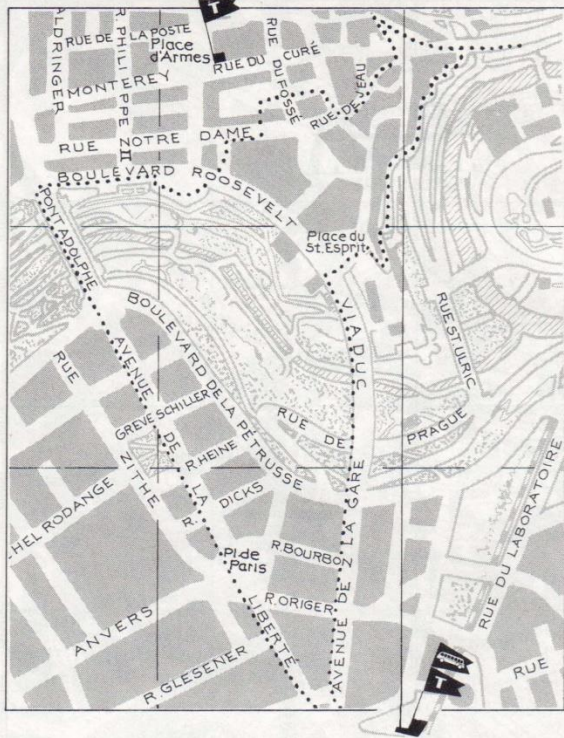
Interesting sights in Luxembourg City

- | | |
|--------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| (B4) Galerie Pescatore. | (F5) Marché aux Poissons. |
| (E5) Place d'Armes. | (G5) Bock Casemates |
| (E5/6) Place Guillaume. | (original castle of Luxembourg). |
| (E6) Cathédrale Notre Dame. | (D1) Nouv. Théâtre Municipal. |
| (E6) Place de la Constitution. | (B/C2) Fair Grounds. |
| (F5) Grand Ducal Palace. | (H2) Trois Glards. |
| (F5) Musées de l'Etat. | |

Useful addresses

-  **Air Terminal:** Place de la Gare (G10), tel. 48 18 20.
-  **National Tourist Office:**
Air Terminal, Place de la Gare (G10), tel. 48 11 99.
Open daily 8.30 a.m. to 12 noon and 2 p.m. to 6 p.m. – In Tourist Season 8.30 a.m. to 8.30 p.m.
-  **Luxembourg Information Center:** Place d'Armes (E5), tel. 22 809.
Open daily 8.30 to 1 p.m. (except Monday morning) and 2 p.m. to 6 p.m. – In Tourist Season 8.30 a.m. to 1 p.m. (except Monday morning) and 2 p.m. to 8 p.m.

Distance from city center to airport: 3½ miles (6 km).



One hour's walk around Luxembourg City

Start at the Air Terminal and turn right walking along Avenue de la Gare. Cross the viaduct and at the rear of St. Esprit Citadel take the zig-zag path to the Walls of the Corniche. After walking along the ancient ramparts you arrive at the immense rock formation of the Bock; this is where the city of Luxembourg started. Turn left here and you'll arrive at the Marché aux Poissons, the oldest part of the city, where you find the Musées de l'Etat. Take the narrow Rue de l'Eau and you arrive at the Grand Ducal Palace. Continue to Place Guillaume and walk down the steps to the Cathedral N.D. Turn left into the Rue de l'Athénée and cross the Boulevard Roosevelt. You are now on the Place de la Constitution. Walk west to the Place de Bruxelles. Cross the Pont Adolphe and proceed along Avenue de la Liberté, which brings you back to the Central Station (Air Terminal).

(cont'd on page 29)

Echternach. On the German border, an important tourist center for those who want to visit "Little Switzerland". Its Abbey was founded by the Northumbrian St. Willibrord in 698 A.D. Every Whit-Tuesday it has a famous Dancing Procession from the bridge to the Abbey Church, which is a Romanesque basilica dating from the 11th century. The nearby church of St. Peter and St. Paul is one of the oldest in Luxembourg. Visitors should see the Wolfschlucht gorge and Hohllay cave.

Esch-sur-Sure. A village in the Ardennes, lying between steep crags on the Sure, with a ruined castle illuminated at night during the summer. It is one of the sights of the country, a paradise for photographers.

Grevenmacher. Capital of the wine-growing area. The caves of Bernard-Massard are open from Easter to October 1 and the visitor is refreshed by a free drink of sparkling Moselle wine. (Admission charge).

Hosingen. A village near the Our, famous for its game enclosure, which is on the main Clervaux-Diekirch road. Here one can see deer, wild boars, mountain goats, an ornithological reserve and bee hives. There is also the famous SOS Animal Hospital and a restaurant. Open all year. Admission charge.

Kopstal. In the middle of the Mamer valley, it has prehistoric caves and the remains of a Roman temple.

Larochette. An old market town with a double ruined castle destroyed by the French in 1683. The two castles are linked by a curtain wall, which, according to tradition, was built when the two families inter-married. Open during the season to the public. Admission charge.

Mersch. At the entrance of the Valley of Seven Castles. It has a castle rebuilt in the sixteenth century.

Shopping

The principal shopping districts of Luxembourg city are on and near the Grand Rue, Avenue de la Gare and Avenue de la Liberté.

Most shops are open from 8.30 a.m. to 12 noon and from 2 p.m. to 6 p.m. Closed Monday morning.

Luxembourg department stores include Rosenstiel, Monopol and La Bourse.

Entertainment and night life

NIGHT CLUBS

Luxembourg night clubs are gay, exciting places – ideal for relaxation after an exhausting day. Try the Plaza for its two bands and floorshows, or Charly's for its intimate atmosphere. For those with a budget to think of, the discotheques are ideal spots for a lively evening. All night clubs stay open until 3 a.m.



Night clubs in Luxembourg City

- Charly's** (E9)
3 Pl. des Martyrs.
- Chez Nous** (E9)
2 Rue Dicks.
- Plaza** (E9)
20 Ave. de la Liberté.
- La Reserve** (E9)
5 Rue du Plebiscite.
- Splendid** (E9)
18 Rue Dicks.

Discotheques

- Black Bess** (E9)
35 Av. de la Liberté.
- Blow Up** (B2)
14 Ave. de la Faiencerie.
- Byblos** (D6)
Ave. Monterrey (C.C.).
- Club 31** (off map)
31 Rue Baudouin.

Transportation

Luxembourg has extensive bus services. Taxi fares are reasonable – a downtown ride costing about L.fr50. All major car rental companies are represented in Luxembourg. Contact the Tourist Office at the Air Terminal for further information.

Tipping

Local customs call for a 10% tip for taxis. A 5–10% tip should be added only for really exceptional service in cafés, restaurants and hotels, as all prices are inclusive of the normal 15% service charge and the added value tax.

Sports

Apart from rambles and visits to the surrounding countryside, the following sports are catered for in the city:

Horse riding. One hour's riding with or without an instructor will cost about L.fr175–250. Arrangements should be made at the Equestrian Center, 74 Rue de Strasbourg or the Ecole d'Equitation St. Georges at Luxembourg-Reckenthal (tel. 31 88 43).

Swimming. At the Municipal Baths, Place de Bains. Open Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday 8.30 a.m. to 7.30 p.m., Sunday 8 a.m. to 12 noon. At Bonnevoie is an open pool for the more adventurous.

Mountaineering. Special trips are made by the Alpine Club on the first Sunday of every month. Contact the Secretary at 18a Place d'Armes (tel. 255 88).

Underwater swimming. Apply to the Sub-Aqua Club, 269 route de Cessange, Luxembourg, tel. 48 16 35.

Hunting and Fishing. Special permits are obtainable for these sports from the District Commissioners. Apply to the Central Tourist Office for full details. A hunting permit costs L.fr2,000 and fishing permit approximately L.fr150.

Golf. Golf Club Grand-Ducal, 18 holes. Tel. 340 90.

Climate and clothing

The climate in Luxembourg is pleasant with no extremes. The average temperature in summer is 81°F (26°C) and in winter about 40°F (4°C). You will find the spring, summer and early autumn months are lovely. During the season, summer clothes may be worn, but remember to take along – as a precaution – a raincoat, sweater or other woolens. In winter and late autumn warm clothes are required.

Laundry and dry cleaning facilities are available throughout the city. Ask your hotel porter to arrange this for you.

Religion

Catholic: Cathédrale Notre-Dame, Rue Notre-Dame (E6); Eglise du Sacre-Coeur, Blvd. de la Pétrusse (E9); Eglise St. Alphonse, Place du Théâtre (E4).

Protestant: Eglise Protestante, Rue de la Congrégation (F6).

Jewish: Synagogue, Avenue Monterey (B6).

Public holidays

January 1	New Year's Day.
	Easter Monday.
May 1	May Day.
	Ascension Day.
	Whit-Monday.
June 23	National Day.
August 15	Assumption Day.
November 1	All Saints' Day.
December 25–	
December 27	Christmas Holidays.

Edited by Mike Simon

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