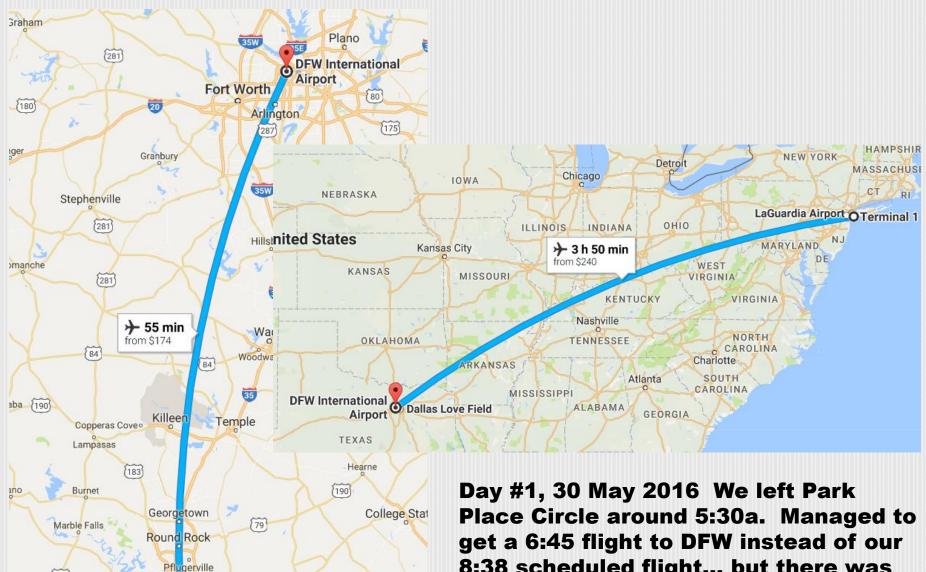


As all our trips, this one came about from ideas we chewed on for several years. We had been to Berlin separately on different occasions, and both wanted to return to see things we missed on said previous visits.

The idea to make the stop in Iceland came from the quest to add another country to the list of 28 where we have swilled beer together.

The idea to include Belgium came from our 2015 visit where we discovered there was much history and delicious Belgian beer to experience, a flavor far superior to other European brews.

And so it began....



Brenham

281

Austin-Bergstrom Austin-Bergstrom International Airport

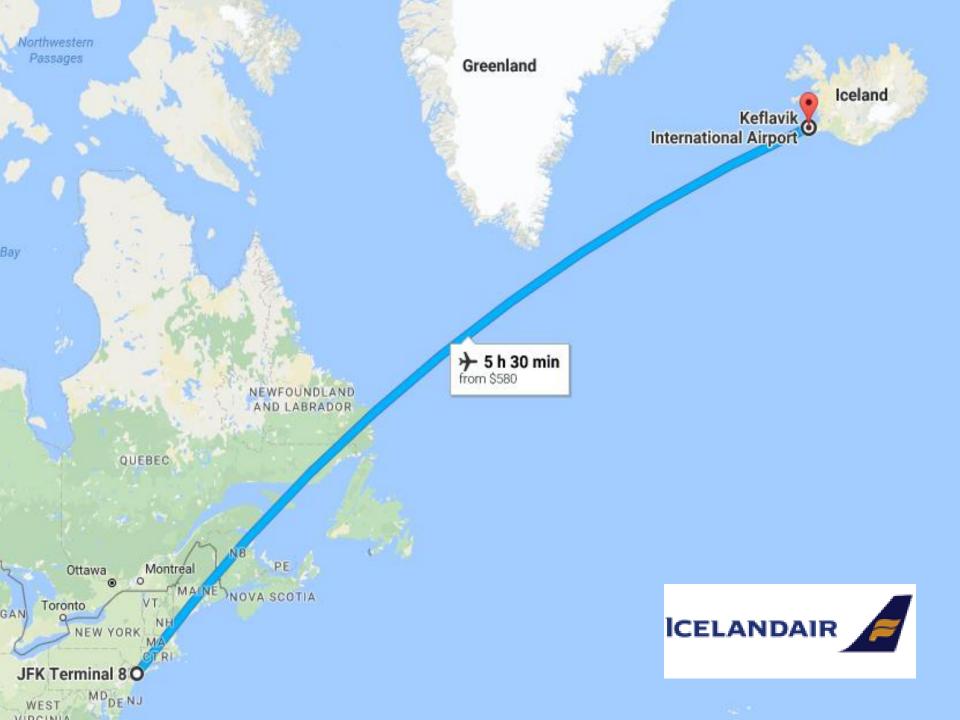
8:38 scheduled flight... but there was no earlier flight to JFK, so we had about a 3-hour wait on our 11:25 flight.

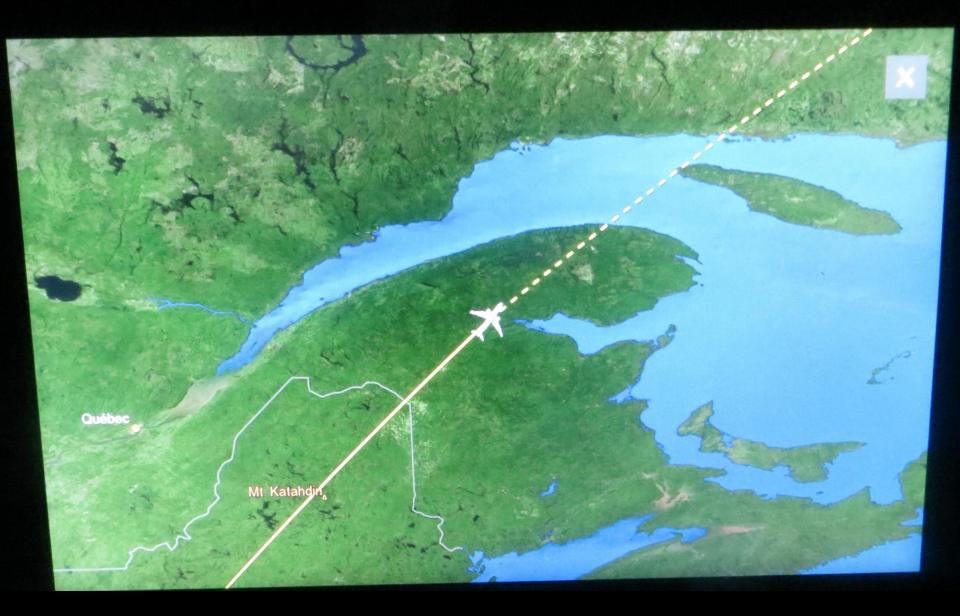


Somewhere along the day we were talking about how this trip perhaps wasn't as fast-paced as others we have taken. Though in reviewing, there is nothing slow about it, really. So here's the quote worth committing to the archives:

(this trip can be considered a)... "Precursor to a more Adagio-style trip for seasoned citizens."





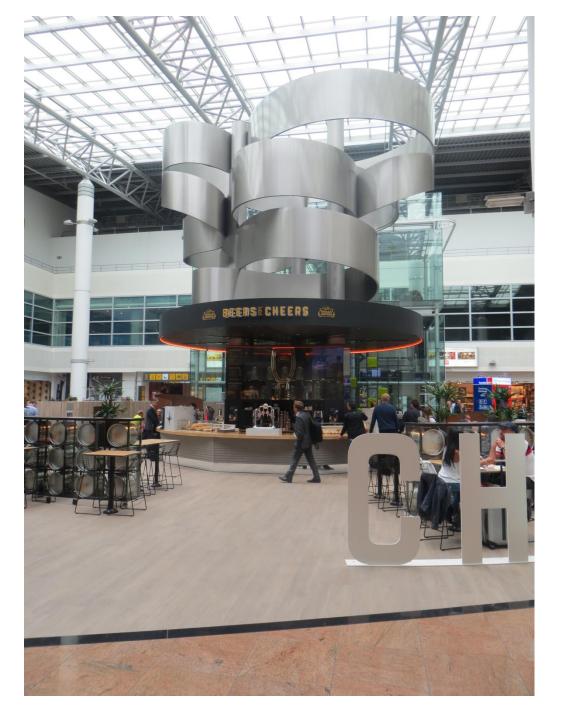


About an hour into the flight









We arrived a little after 1p in Brussels. First order of bidness was to have some lunch. Had a sandwich with hockey-puc bread and a delicious **Belgian beer before** getting the car and heading toward Köln, Germany, our destination for the day.



Fortunately, we were not here March 21 when a suicide bomber did this number to the airport, also claiming 13 lives.



Heading toward Avis car rental









It was a cloudy, sometimes drizzly drive to Köln. On our way to Berlin, we must, as musicians, pay tribute to Bach in Leipzig while on the way, even though we've both been there previous times.

A quick rest stop as we get into Köln. You can see the twin towers of the cathedral in the distance.





Pulled into town about 5:30. Checked into the A/O **Hotel/Hostel then** parked the car in a nearby underground garage. Though we were here in 2000 and 2005, the cathedral is worth as many visits as you can get. Such a stunning structure.





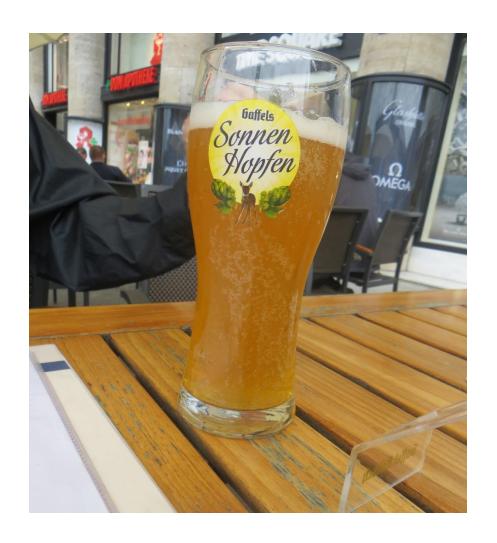
Just steps from the cathedral (Dom), and the Hauptbonhof, is the *Gaffel am Dom am GmbH, Bahnhofsvrplatz*. That's my story and I'm sticking to it! They have a great indoor eating area, but the temperature was just right for sitting on the patio in front. Thought about getting these lovely silverwareholding vessels to take to the wives, but wisely decided against it.





Cologne was our first night on the 2000 trip. The goal was to see the dom. What a thrill it was to round the corner in this building and see it out those window panels.



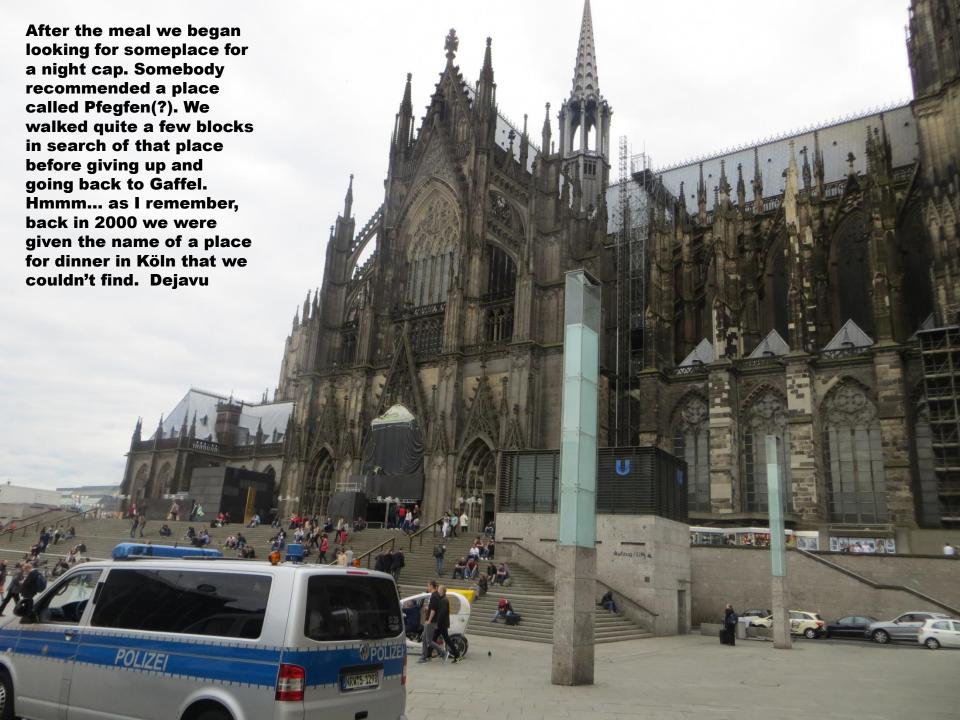


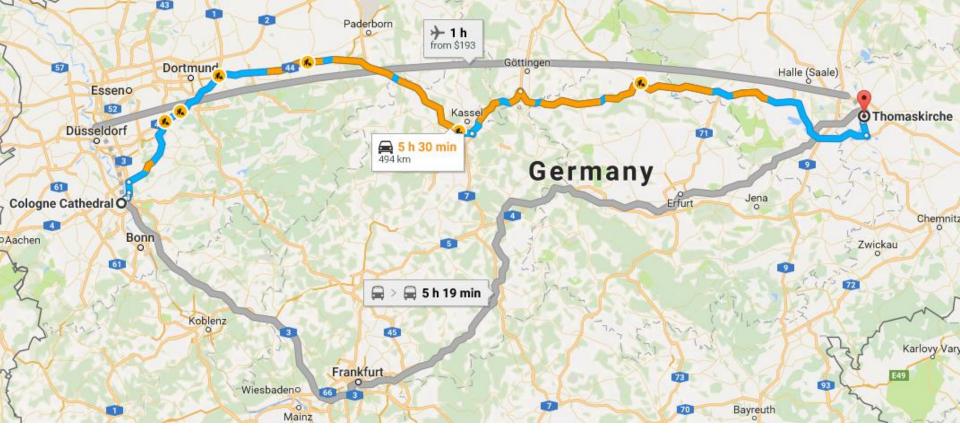


Ed started the evening with a Sonnen Hopfen, Rob a Kolsch









Day #3... 01 June 2016. This was the morning we had to adjust to the new time. Not bad, got up at 9:15 and had the hostel breakfast. Then walked around the Dom again in the rain & drizzle before hitting the road toward Leipzig about 10:45a. For some reason the biotch took us on the blue route that had lots of construction. Found out the wipers automatically speed up when the rain gets heavy. Karen and Richard Carpenter entertained us with their harmonies on this leg of the trip.

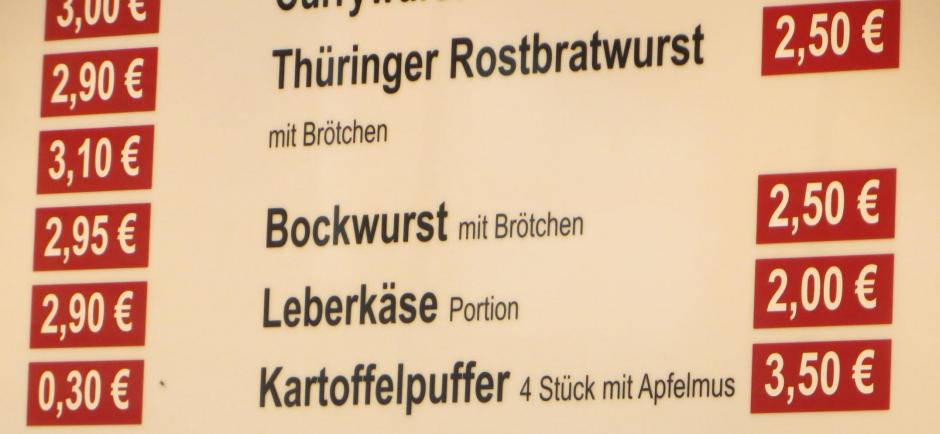




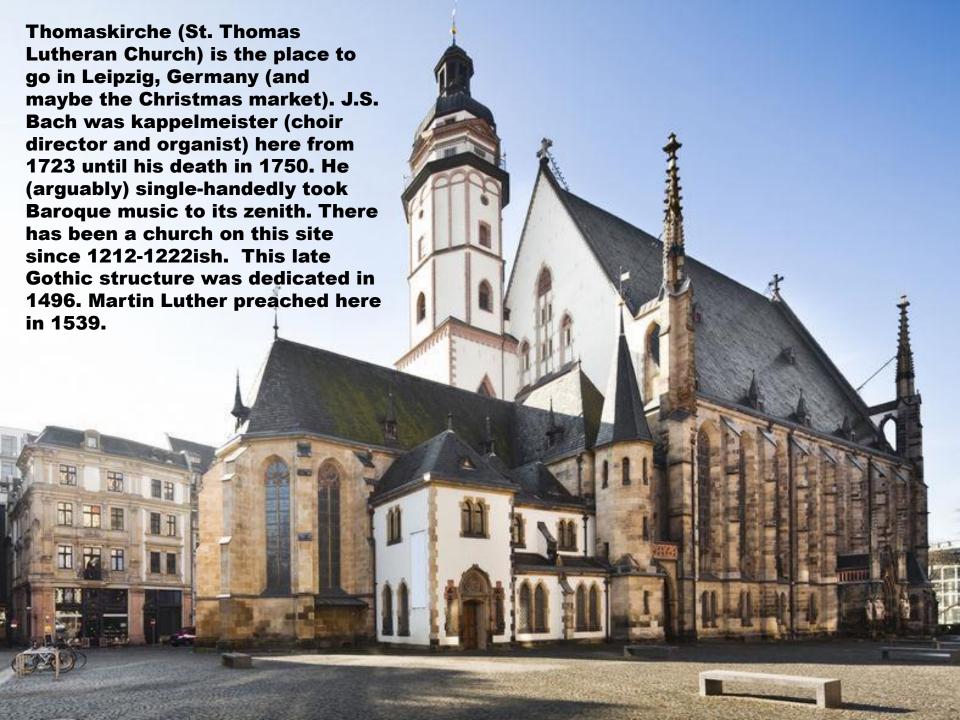


About 12 measures into "Rainy Days and Mondays" a "Code 82" alert popped up. We would later learn it was an oil change notice.





I grew up eating potato puffers (potato pancakes) and was beginning to doubt the German background of them I learned growing up. But sure 'nuf here they are on this menu board, with a side of applesauce. Just like my childhood.







The organs of Bach's time do not exist anymore. The organ, which can be seen on the west choir loft, was built by Wilhelm Sauer in 1889. Originally, this **Romantic period** instrument had 63 organ stops. In 1908, more stops were added to give a total of 88 stops. The Sauer-**Organ** was later restored and brought back to its original eminence in 2005.





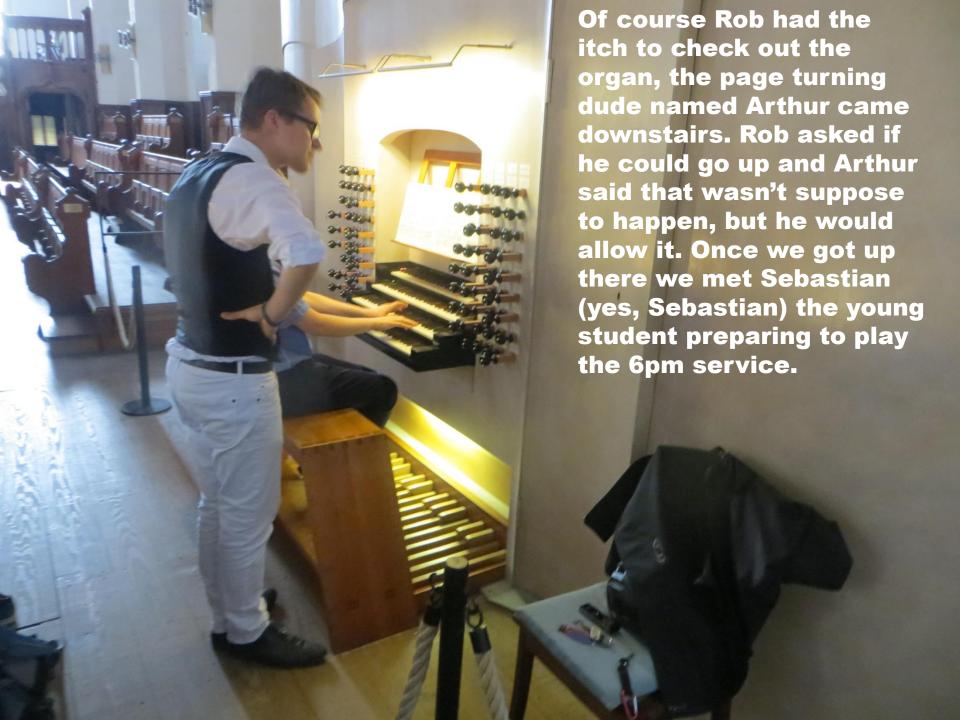
As we walked around, somebody was playing Bach's Passacaglia & Fugue on the Bach Memorial organ.



Passacaglia and Fugue in C minor, BWV 582



The new Bach-Organ in the north choir loft, situated across from the Bach-Window, was built in the year 2000. This organ is used especially for playing the organ works of Johann **Sebastian Bach and was** built by the organ manufacturer Gerald Woehl in Marburg. The sound quality of this instrument, with its 61 organ stops on 4 manuals and a pedal board, is similar to the organs **built in Middle-Germany** during the 18th century. The organ in the University Church St. Pauli, which **Bach played during his time** in Leipzig, served as the inspiration for the form of the Bach-Organ.







R.I.P. Johann Sebastian Bach

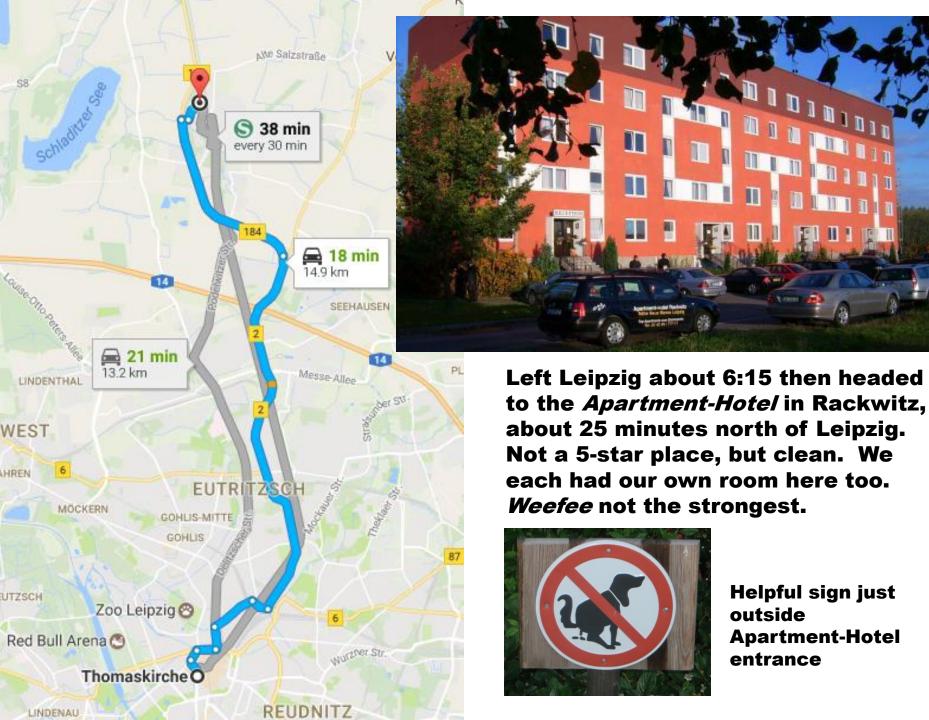


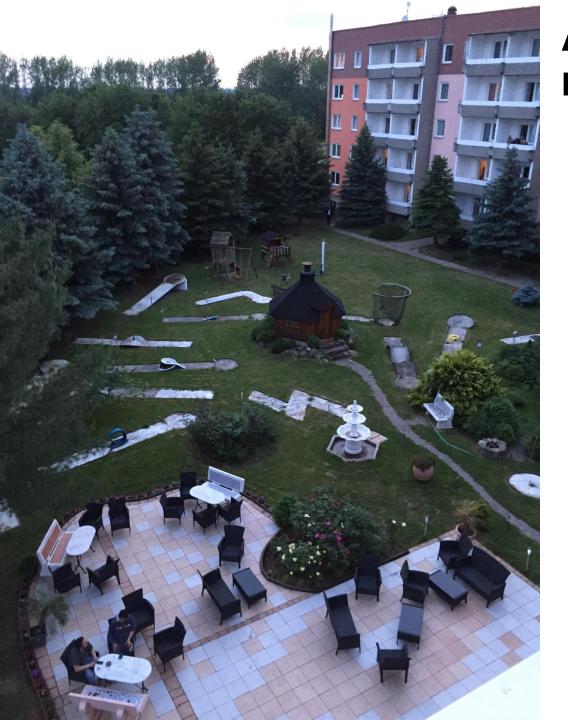




One last quick shot of Thomaskirche about 6:15p before heading to Rackwitz for the evening.

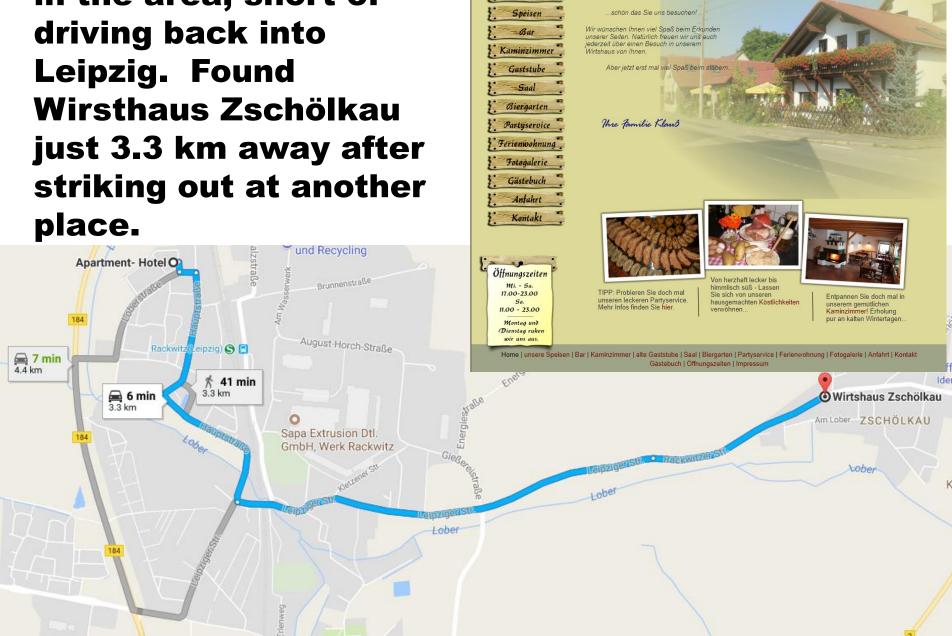






Apartment-Hotel patio and grounds

Not many food options in the area, short of

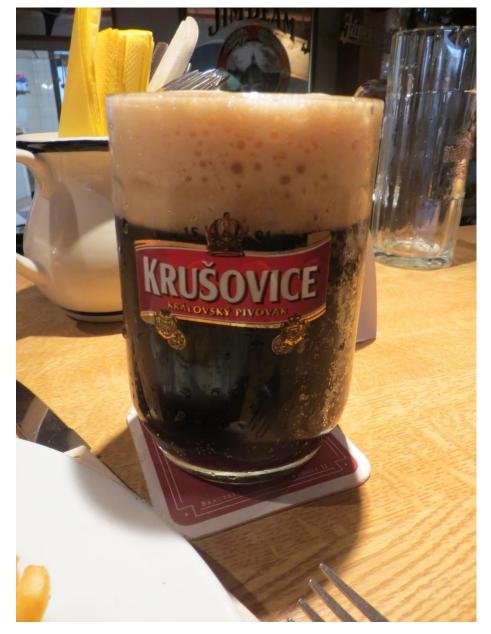


atshaus Zschon

ländliche Gastlichkeit



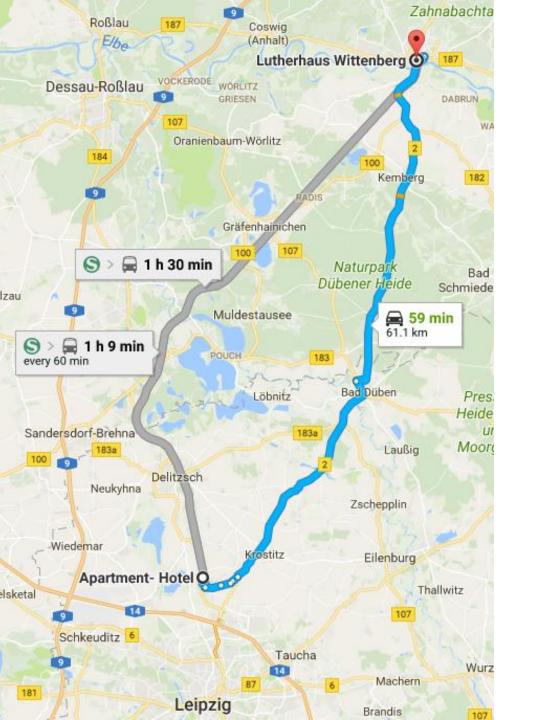






Another beer, then this meal of 3 meats, salad, and pomme fritz







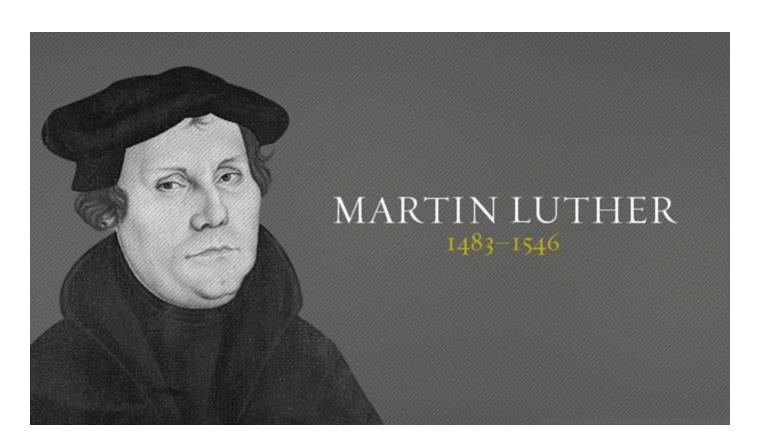
Day #4; 02 June. Ate the inhouse breakfast then hit the road for Wittenberg. Arrived there at 10a.





bridge before we arrived.

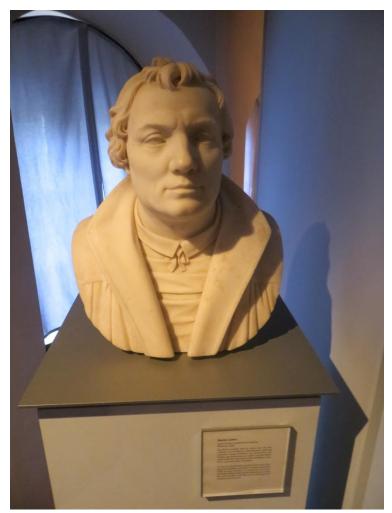
So what's the historical significance in making a stop in the little town of Wittenberg? "It was here that, on Oct. 31, 1517, an obscure monk walked down the street from his cloister, may have nailed a piece of parchment to the door of a church and sparked a religious revolution. The rebel was Martin Luther, and his 95 theses railing against church corruption not only ripped Christianity in two but propelled Europe from MiddleAge darkness to Renaissance humanism, inspired the Enlightenment and arguably gave birth to the modern Western world."





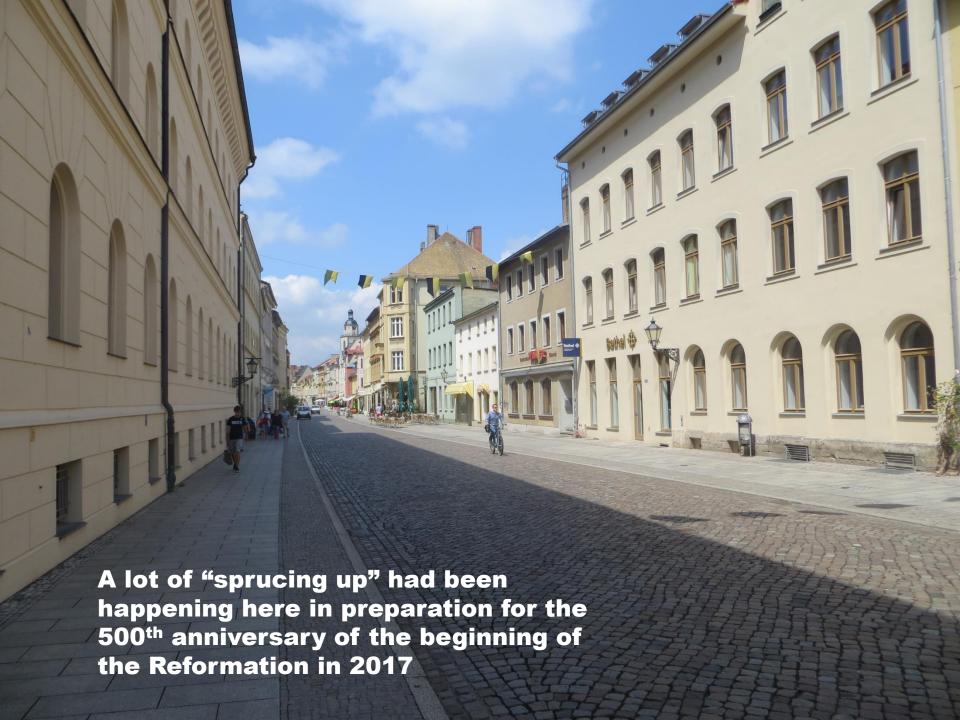
The Luther home is now a nice museum.







I'll title this slide "Martin and the Mrs." Katharina von Bora was a nun escaping the convent when she and Luther met. Their marriage redefined marriage practices for clergy from that point forward. Legend has it she was feisty woman and ran the house pretty firmly. She was also known for brewing some pretty good beer and keeping the house finances in order. Salute to Katy!













While these aren't the actual doors Luther nailed his thesis, this is where it happened. The church was closed for renovation.



Thanks internet for lending me a good night shot of the Castle Church

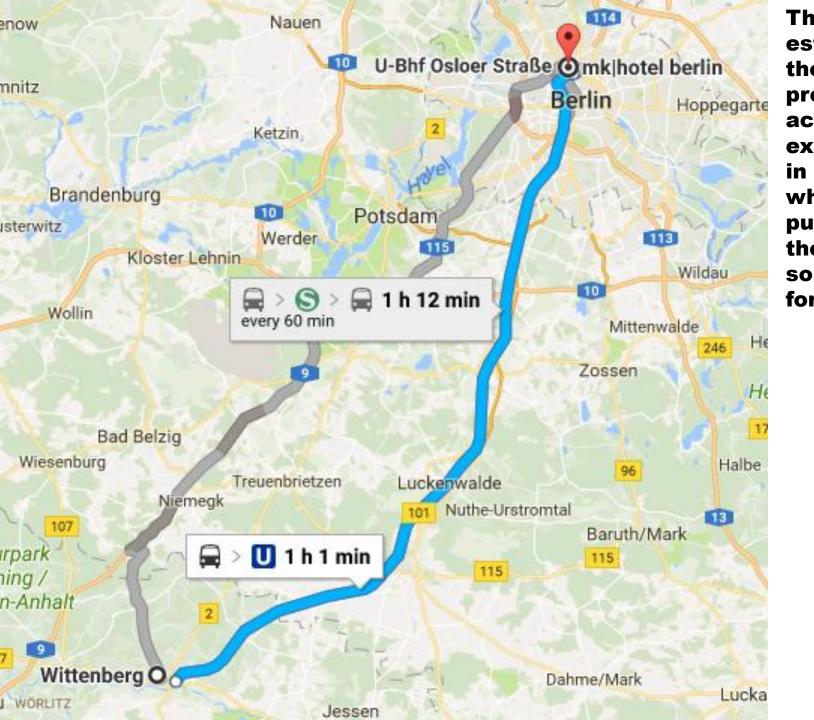


Thanks again internet of an inside picture including Luther's grave





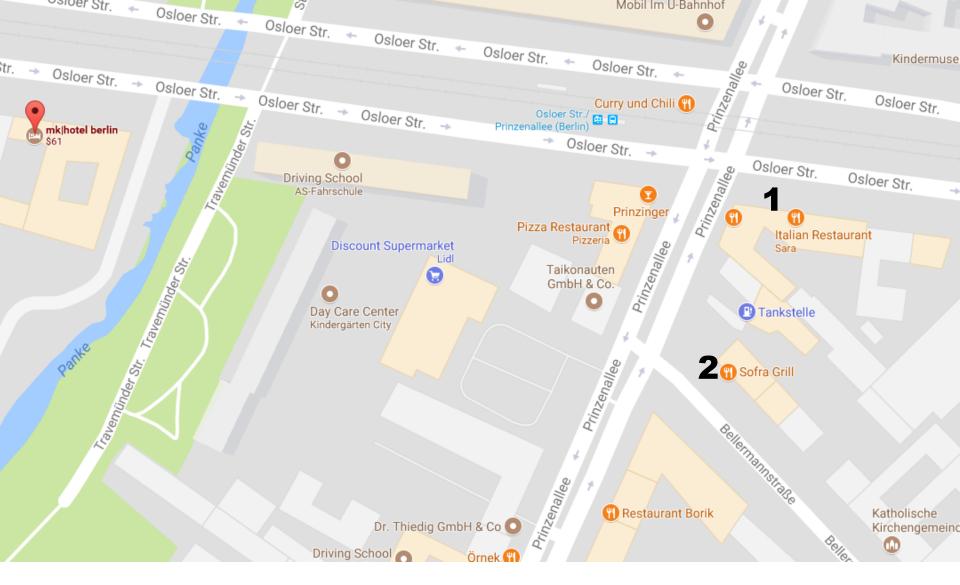




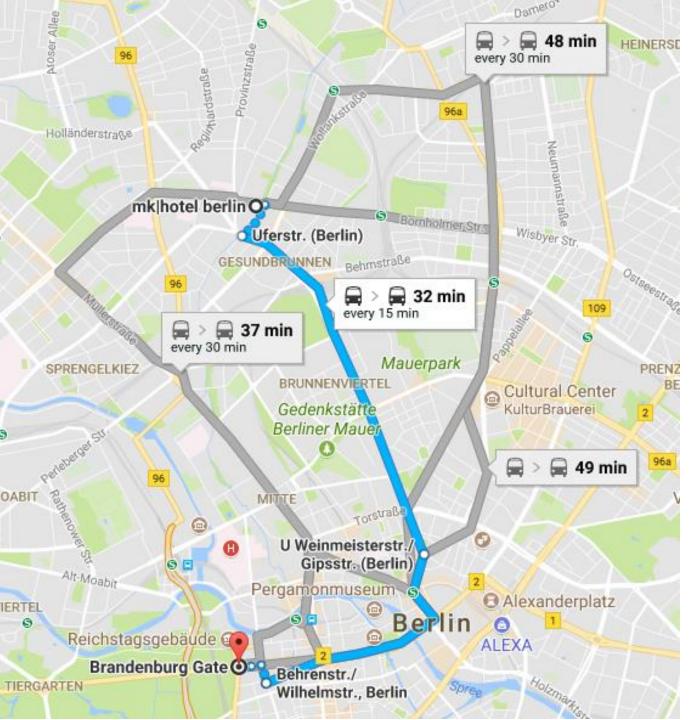
The time
estimated on
the map is
pretty
accurate
except to add
in a half-hour
when we
pulled over in
the country
somewhere
for a nap







MK Hotel on upper left. #1 is Sara's where we had beer, #2 is where we parked the car. Down Pinzenallee is where we picked up train down town



To get to the **Brandenburg Gate, probably** one of the most famous landmarks in Berlin, we walked down Pinzenallee til we found a train station, then negotiated the ticket kiosk and before you knew it, we were there.



Here we are going full steam at 7:30pm after a full day of driving and touring already. Young and strong!!



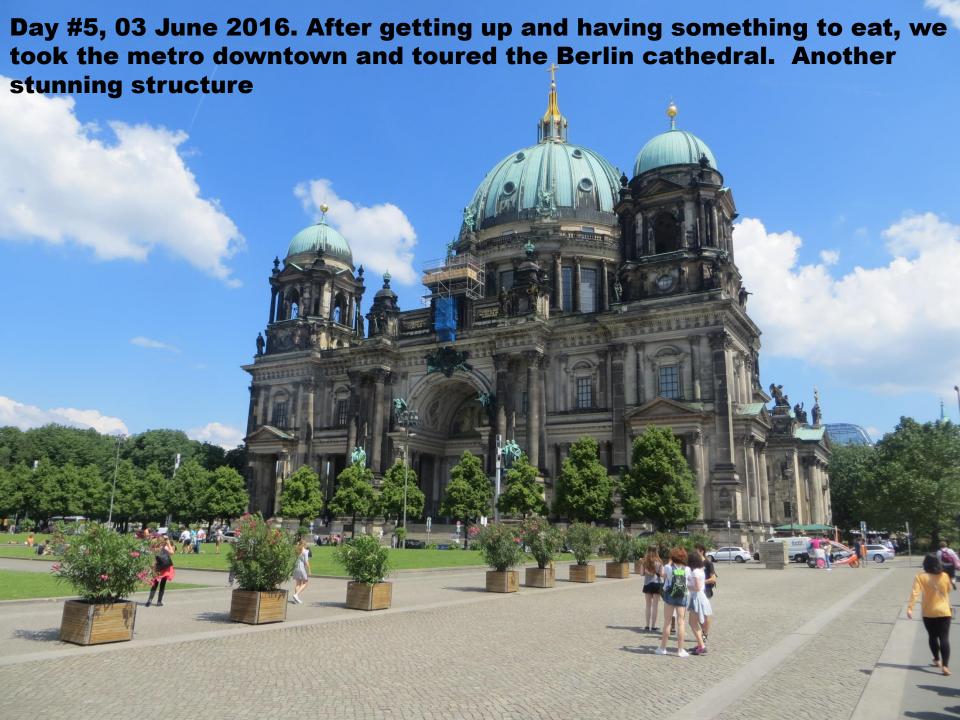




After some photo ops we dropped into a restaurant where we had a couple of these beers along with what Ed dubbed a "white meal" consisting of fish and rice.

















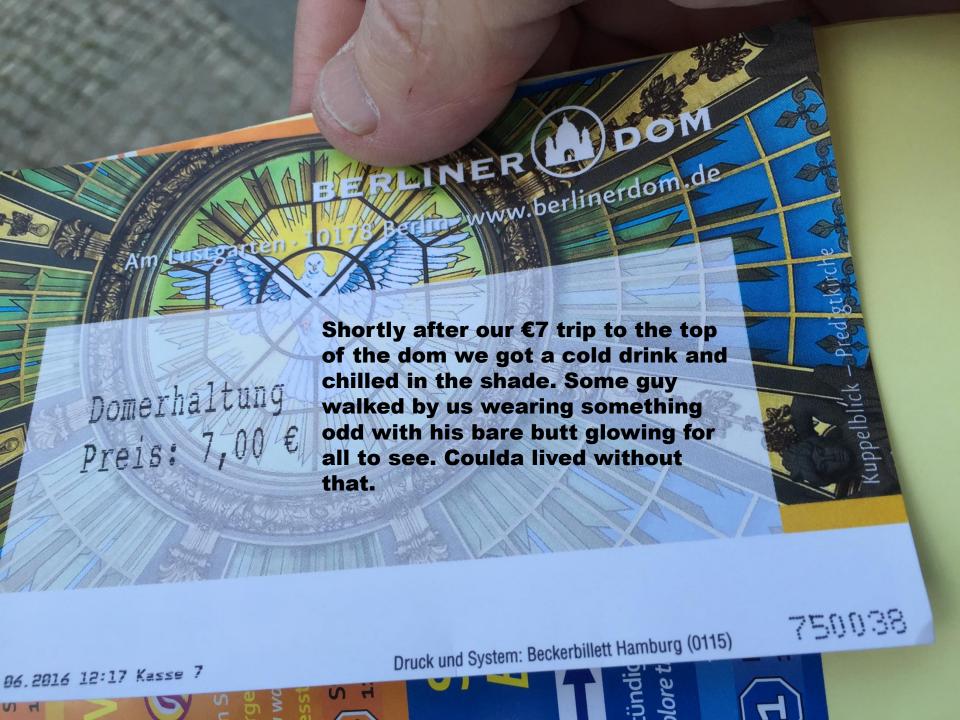
The large Sauer organ of the High Parish and Cathedral Church of Berlin was designed and built at the same time as the building itself, and it is thus part of the church's original artistic furnishings. At the time of its dedication in 1905, the organ was the largest in Germany, with its 7269 pipes and 113 registers, distributed across four manuals and pedals. The court organ builder Wilhelm Sauer, from Frankfurt on the Oder, created an instrument that embodied the newest technical and musical developments of German organ building at the time. In that way, the organ met the high expectations of both the organ builder and his client: in the Protestant Cathedral of the capital city, there was to be a monumental, modern, and in every way extraordinary instrument of the highest quality. The organ of the Cathedral of Berlin represents the highpoint of Sauer's career. At the same time, it marks the end of the long development of Romantic orchestral organs, whose sound corresponds to the characteristic sound of a symphonic orchestra of that period. Today, the organ in the Cathedral of Berlin is the largest late-Romantic organ that has survived in its original condition. (From cathedral website)





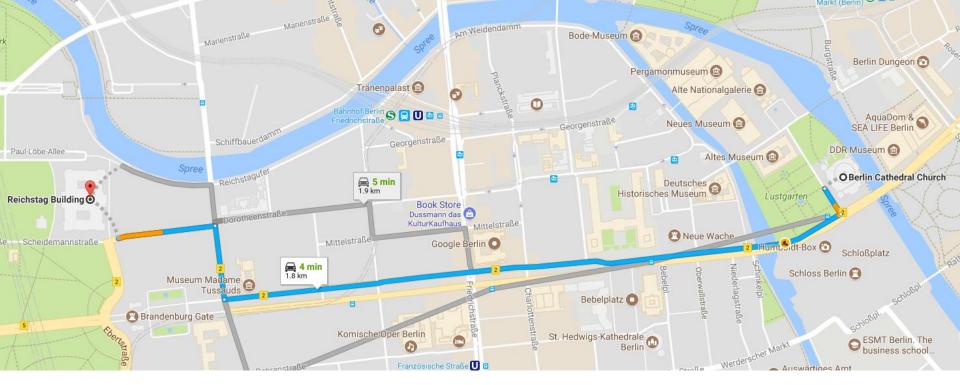








Bought tickets to the hop on/hop off bus, which we only used once.



Here's basically the route we took by bus and on foot. This was the only time we used the hop on/hop off bus.



The Reichstag building currently houses the German parliament. Constructed 1884-1894. Severely damaged in a 1933 fire, it was unused until being refurbished in 1990 after German reunification, and Parliament moved there in 1999. The famous inscription on the front says - "DEM DEUTSCHEN VOLK" - (to the German people). Good pano shot, Ed

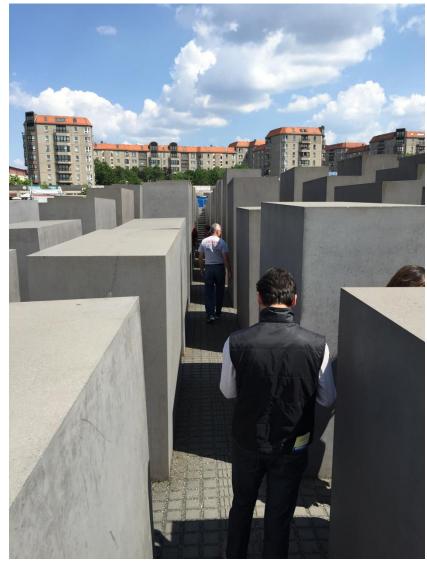


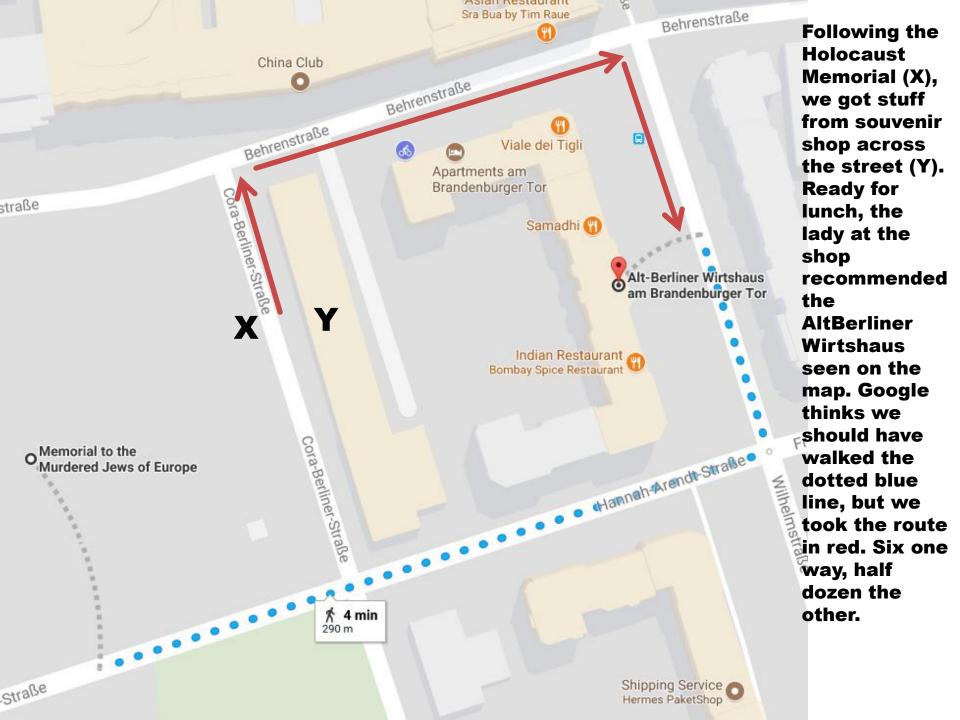
Don't think this was the route we walked, but not the first time we didn't take the best option.





One block south of the Brandenburg Gate, this memorial opened in 2005 and cost €25 million to build. Don't know about sitting, but Ed can assure you walking on them is verboten.





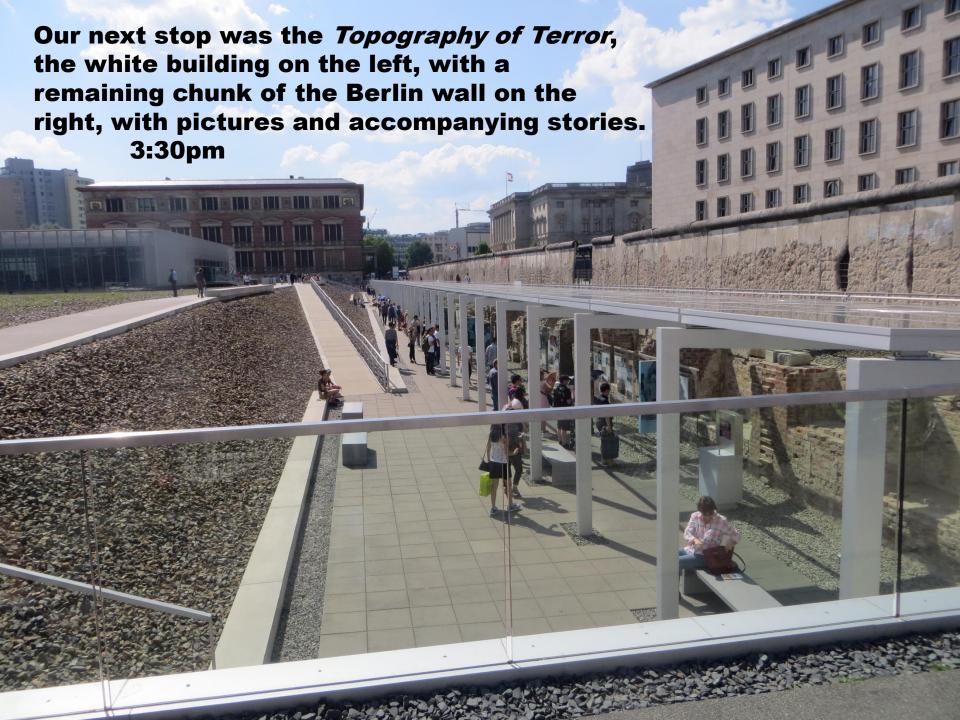






Salad... and bathroom paper towels

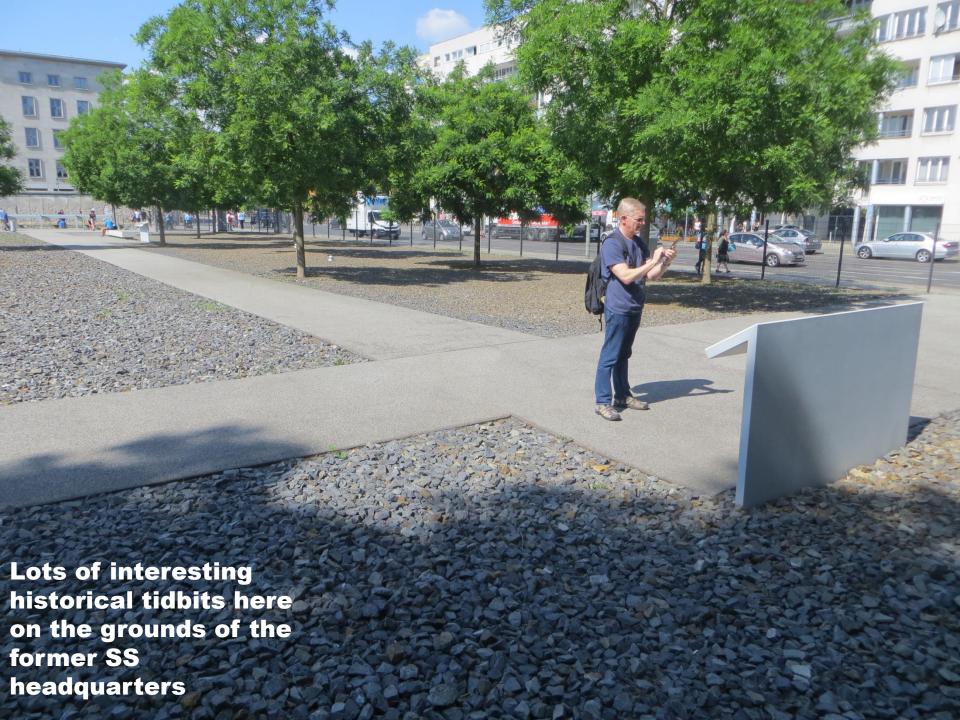






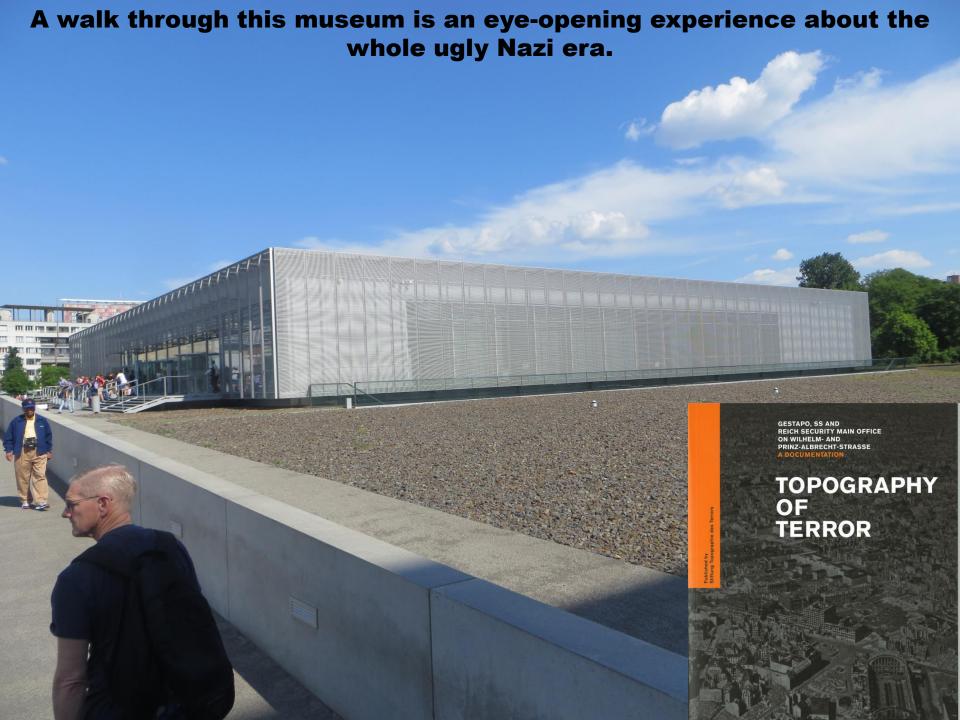
The institutions of Nazi terror

Between 1933 and 1945, the central institutions of Nazi persecution and terror – the Secret State Police Office with its own "house prison," the leadership of the SS and, during the Second World War, the Reich Security Main Office – were located on the present-day grounds of the "Topography of Terror" that are next to the Martin Gropius Building and close to Potsdamer Platz.









1 DIE NATIONALSOZIALISTISCHE MACHTÜBERNAHME THE NATIONAL SOCIALIST TAKEOVER OF POWER

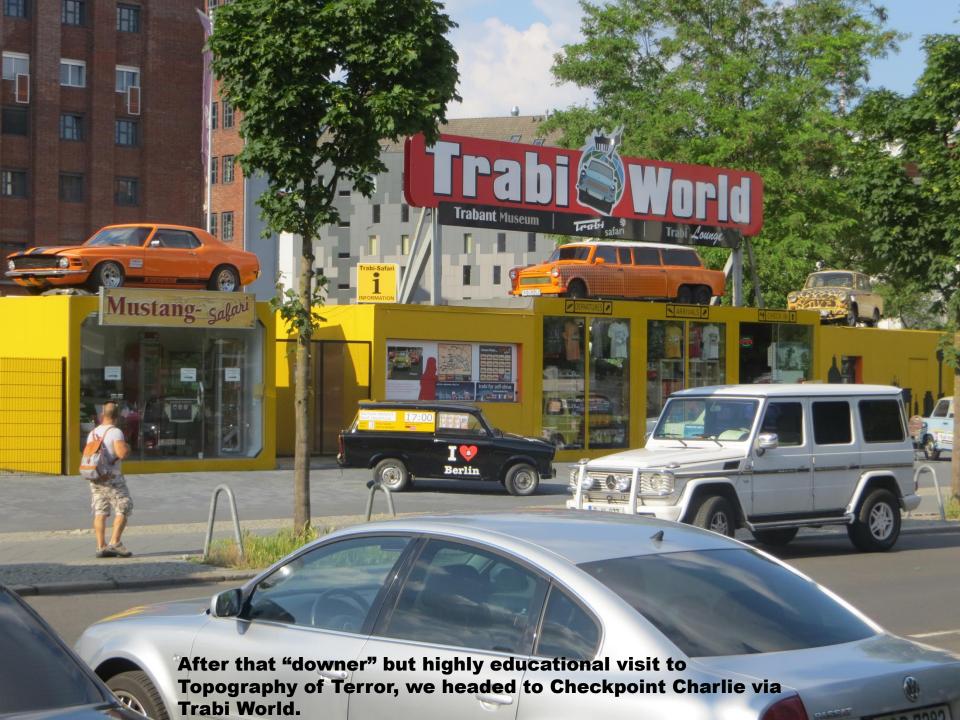


Hitlers Ernennung zum Reichskanzler leitele die Zerstörung der Demokratie von Weilmar ein, Gewaltenteilung, Grundrechte, Presserfeihelt, Pluralismus und Foderalismus wurden abgeschaftt. Die Nationalsozialisten proklamierten eine neue Ordnung: das "Dritte Reich". Sa" und SS-Manner wurden zu Hitlspolizisten ernannt, die von der Schusswelfe Gebrauch machen sollten. Viele Sa-Loske wurden zu Follerstäten, wo politische Gener der entstalltete sich diffeutlich, um läsnenden wurden. Der NS-Terror erlichte sich diffeutlich, um läsnenden Schrecken zu verbreiten. Mannehz Zeitgenossen halten sich das Ausmad der Gewalt nicht sich sich sich sich sich Ausmad der Gewalt nicht auf der küller sich die Auf NS-Diktatur führte. Andere tellten Hitlers politische Zeite Art NS-Diktatur führte. Andere tellten Hitlers politische Zeite Art NS-Diktatur führte. Andere tellten Hitlers politische Zeite Art NS-Diktatur führte. Andere tellten Hitlers politische Zeite Art. NS-Diktatur führte. Andere tellten Hitlers politische Zeite Art. NS-Diktatur führte. Andere tellten Hitlers politische Zeite Art. NS-Diktatur führte. Andere tellten Hitlers politische Zeite Ausmad der Gewalt nicht servichten.

Nach wenigen Monaten waren Parteien, Gewerkschausen Verbände zerschlagen, verboten oder aufgelöst, die Länder Verbände zerschlagen, verboten oder aufgelöst, die Länder dieichgeschaltet. Zu Saulen des neuen NS-Einheitsstaates nielchgeschaltet. Zu Gestapo^o – die Geheime Staatspolize itiliter's appointment as democracy. The separation of polarisativation of Weimar democracy. The separation of the person plurisien, and bederalism statistic rights, freedom of the person, plurisien, and bederalism where all absolishes the Misson Socialists amounted the activated of a new order. In the "Time desirity Said and Scheme were appointed assilling policy officers and encouraged to appoint the sailing policy officers and encouraged to appoint the sailing policy officers and encouraged to memoriate the sailing policy officers and encouraged to interest the sailing policy officers and encouraged to interest the sailing officers and encouraged to the public eyes to arread enables the sail and encouraged to the establishment of the extent of violence the recommendation of the extent of violence the recommendation of the extent of violence the extent the extent of v

Within a few months, parties, trade unions, and been crushed, banned, or disbanded, and the federal states been crushed, banned, or disbanded, and the Secret State powerful into line. The SS and the "Gestapo" - the Secret State





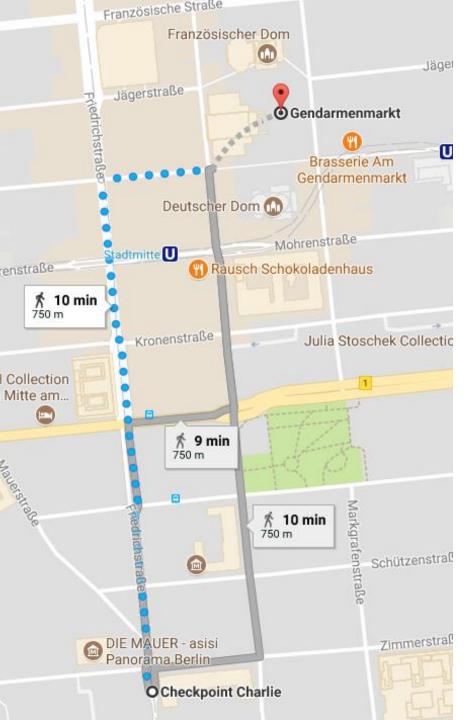


The **Trabant** (Trabi) produced from 1957 to 1990 by former East German auto maker VEB Sachsenring Automobilwerke Zwickau in Zwickau, Saxony. It is often regarded as a symbol of the defunct East Germany and of the collapse of the Eastern Bloc in general.





Took this pic at 5:47p. Checkpoint "C" nicknamed Charlie by the Western Allies to the best-known Berlin Wall crossing point between East Berlin and West Berlin during the Cold War (1947–1991). Got our passports stamped here. Next stop, 10 minute walk to Gendarmenmarkt



Interesting about the twin churches – one French, the other German. We sat on Konzerthaus steps and watched street musicians play. Rob thought about bringing one of these giant bubble sticks for grandson Nate, but didn't want to haul it for several more days of the trip.



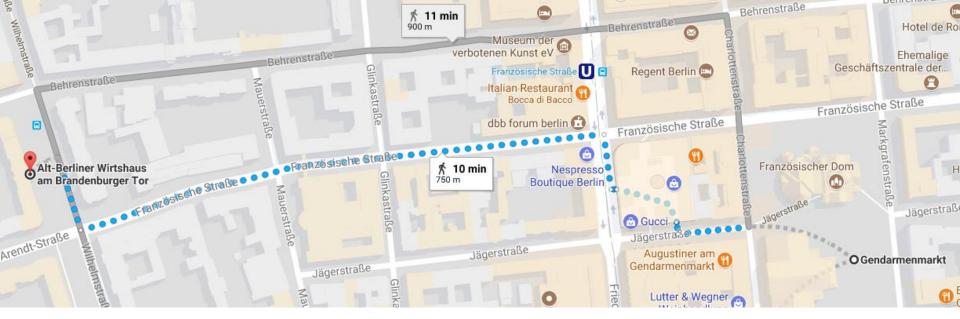


2008 panorama of the Gendarmenmarkt, showing the Konzerthaus, flanked by the German Church (left) and French Church (right)

Deutscher Dom - The German Church (in German: Deutscher Dom) is located to the south of the Gendarmenmarkt. It has a pentagonal structure and was designed by Martin Grünberg and built in 1708 by Giovanni Simonetti. This church belonged to the Lutheran community. It too was modified in 1785 by Carl von Gontard, who built the domed tower. The German Church was completely destroyed by fire in 1945, during World War II. After German reunification it was rebuilt, finished in 1993 and re-opened in 1996 as a museum of German history.

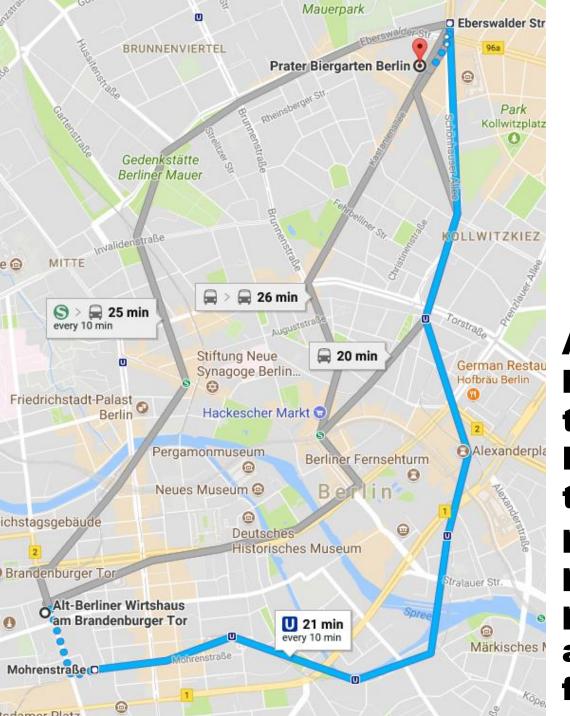
Französischer Dom - The French Church (in German: Französischer Dom, where Dom refers to the "dome" and not to a cathedral. Neither the French nor the German Church was ever the seat of a bishop. The terminology is a relic of francophone Frederick the Great, who was instrumental in enhancing the Gendarmenmarkt) is the older of the two churches, was built by the Huguenot community between 1701 and 1705. It was modelled after the destroyed Huguenot church in Charenton-Saint-Maurice, France. The tower and porticoes, designed by Carl von Gontard, were added to the building in 1785. The French Church has a viewing platform, a restaurant and a Huguenot museum.





After the Gendarmenmarkt visit we headed back to Alt-Berliner Wirsthaus for some curry brats that are the big deal there. We declared them over-rated.... And our opinions count!!

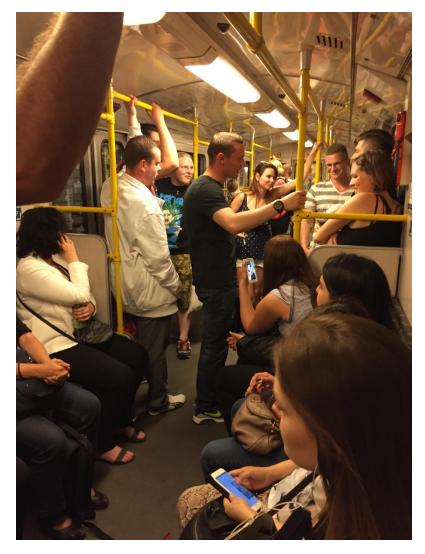




Quick pic of beer we had with curry brats



After dinner we hopped the train to the Prater Biergarten. The travel info rated this pretty high. Was a popular place. Many people there to eat and drink Germany's favorite beverage.





Plenty o people on train

As we entered the biergarten

This place was hoppin' on a Friday night. And who'da thunk it... wifi was stronger here in this outdoor biergarten than any other place we had been on the whole trip!

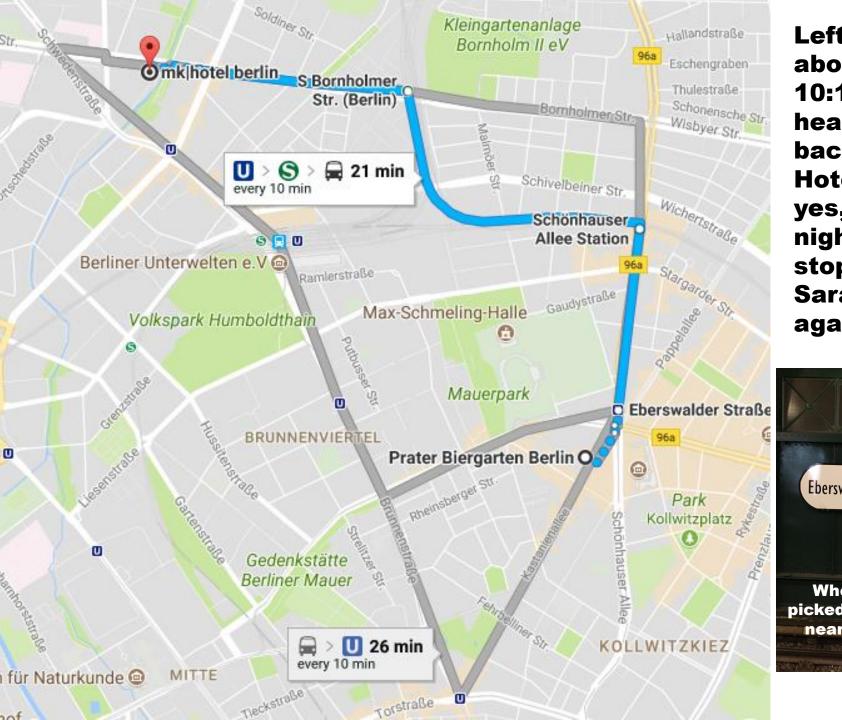






Now here are some world class travelers!

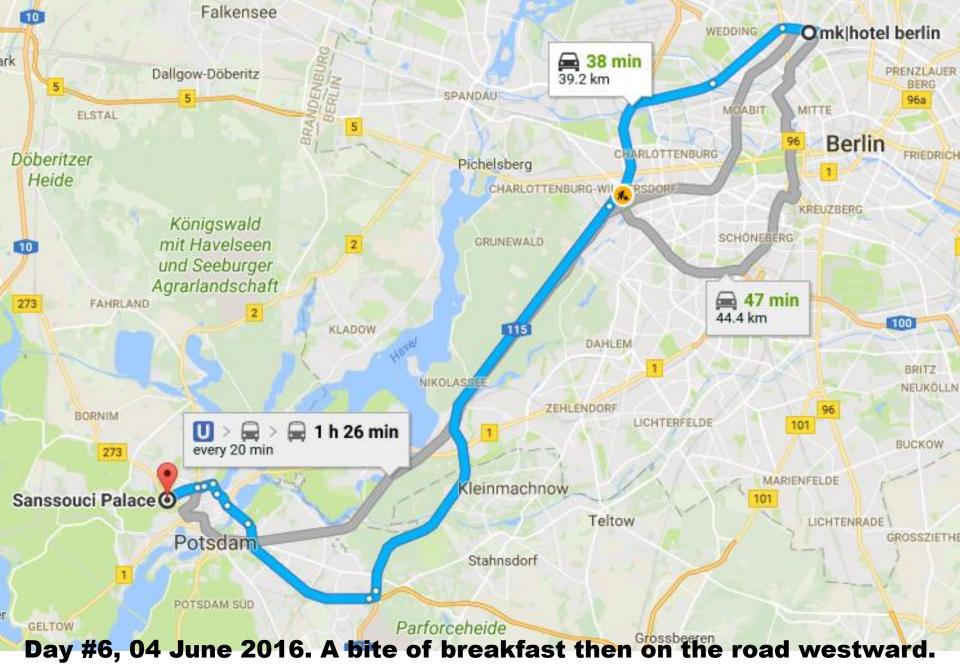




Left Prater about 10:15p heading back to MK Hotel... oh yes, with a nightcap stop at Sara's again.







Day #6, 04 June 2016. A bite of breakfast then on the road westward.

First stop at Sanssouci Palace in Potsdam.







Sanssouci is the summer palace of Frederick the **Great (1712-1786), King** of Prussia, in Potsdam, near Berlin. It is often counted among the **German rivals** of Versailles. The palace was built between 1745 and 1747 to fulfill King Frederick's need for a private residence where he could relax away from the pomp and ceremony of the Berlin court. (Wikipedia)





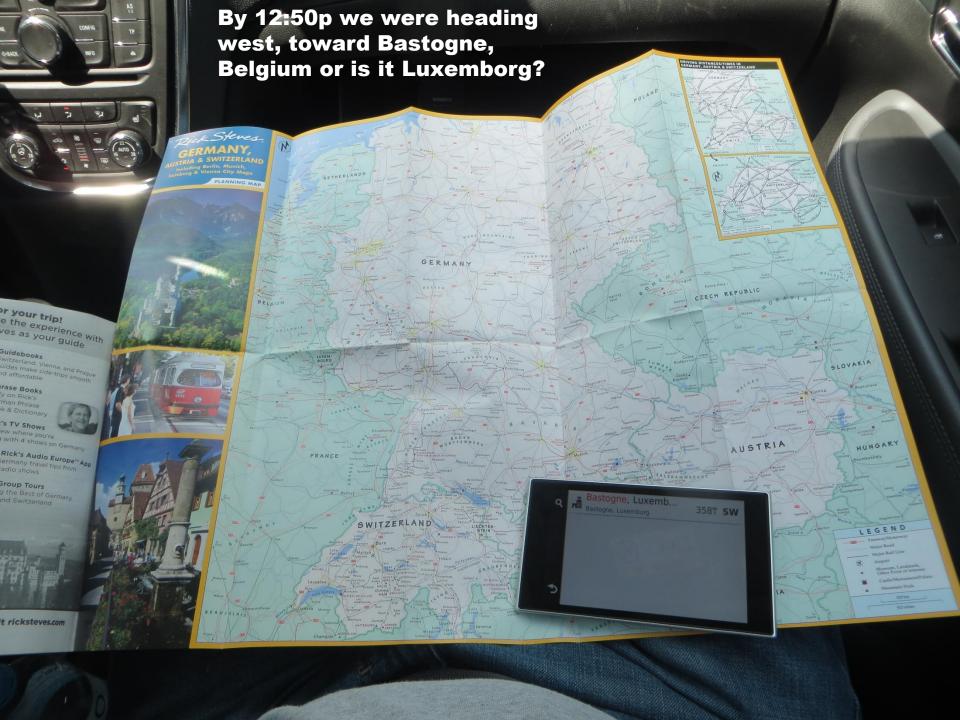


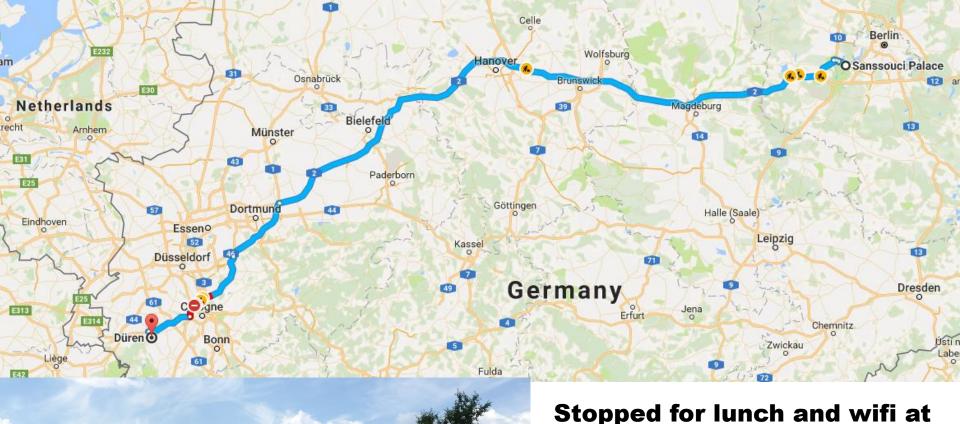














Stopped for lunch and wifi at this fine dining institution before getting some serious kilometers covered on the autobahn.



6:16p. Just east of Köln





Stopped for dinner at this roadside cafeteria.... complete with electronic urinals and road-weary girls stretching and doing cartwheels







Decided at the cafeteria to exit the highway at Düren, Germany, not too far from the Belgium border. Found a room then walked about 10 minutes away to this bar where we had a pilsner and a Kölsch. Then this bartender gave us these flaming shots of Sambuca extra. 10:50p.

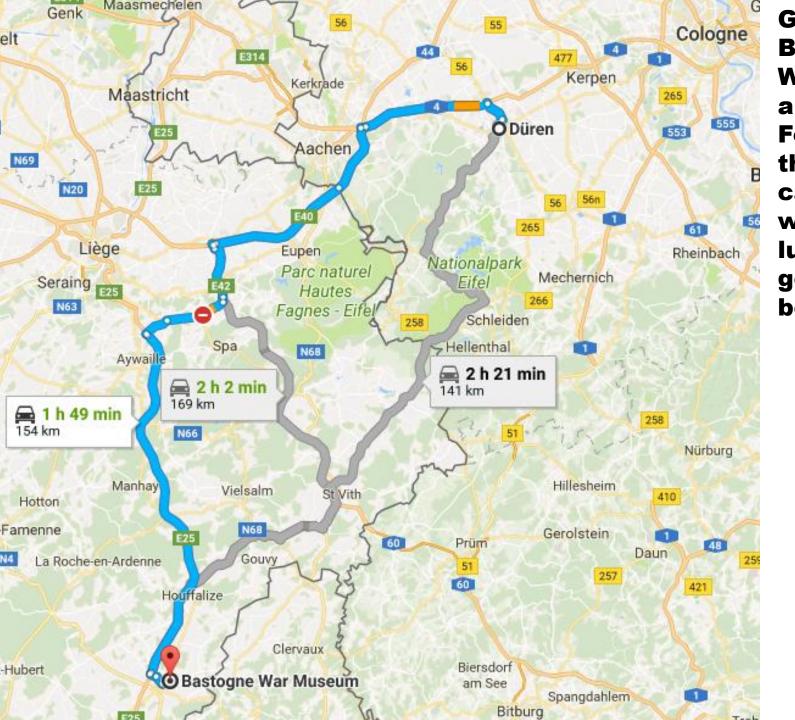


Saw this sign and took a pic of it mainly to document the time we returned to the room. Lights out and sawing logs by 11:30p.

Day #7, 05 June 2016. Slept in until 8ish, had motel breakfast, then headed toward Bastogne War Museum. Beautiful farm land throughout Belgium. Pic taken shortly after noon.







Got to
Bastogne
War Museum
about 12:45.
Fortunately
they had a
cafeteria so
we could get
lunch, and a
good Belgian
beer too.

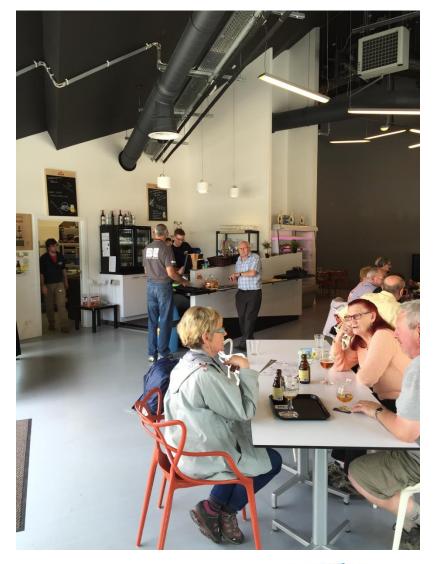








1:03pm lunch and these delicious Belgian beers







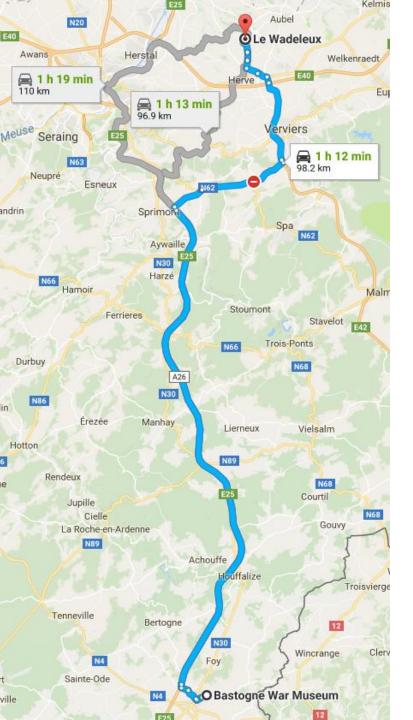


This was a very cool WWII museum. There were several video clips playing throughout the museum with sounds of bombs exploding. About that time a thunderstorm hit with lots of thunder outside that added to the drama of the displays.



Co. A Mest Support of Athletics at AMC





This trip was about 1.5 hours long with a stop for gas. Our goal was the La Wadeleux Hostellerie, a nice B & B that we discovered quite by accident back in March, 2015





In our 16 years of traveling together this may be the first time we have repeated a place of lodging on separate trips (possible exception of place in Munich). We liked it enough to schedule another visit. Run by Patrick and Joelle. We got the same room we had last time, which was a nice one.





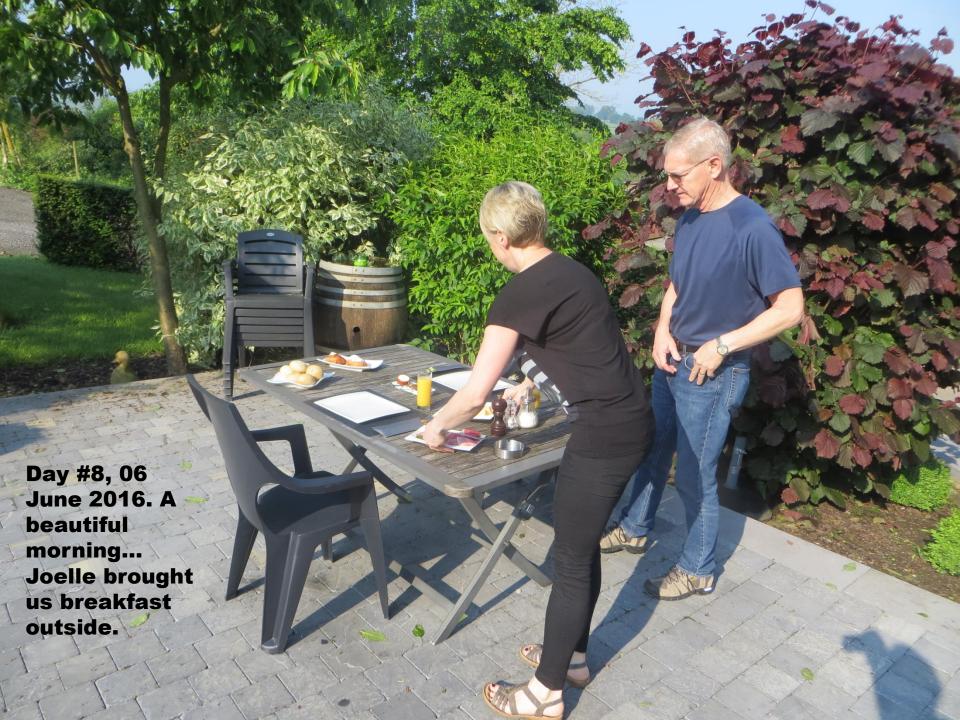
Yup, same room as March 2015



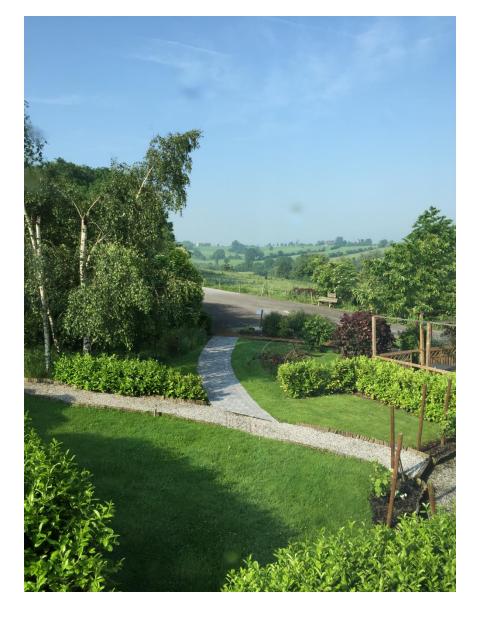








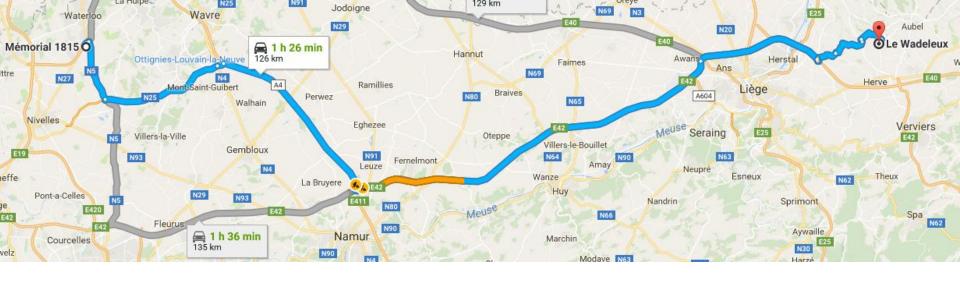








Farewell La Wadeleux

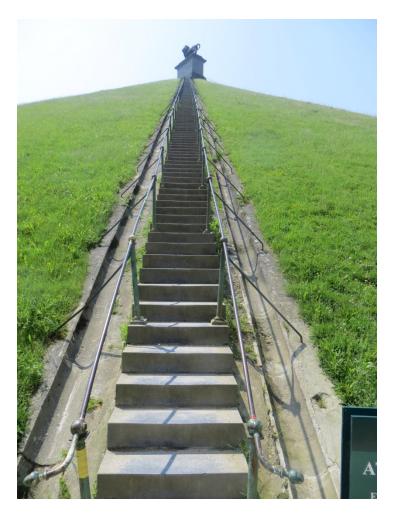


We have talked for years about Ghent/Gent and Brugge/Bruges, centuries old Belgian towns... The next goal was to see them with some war museums mixed in. But first, the spot where the Battle of Waterloo took place, since it's on the way. Ed had been there before.



lion) was created in 1826. The Panorama building on the right, built in 1912, was currently being renovated. It's a circular painting depicting the battle. Pretty neat.









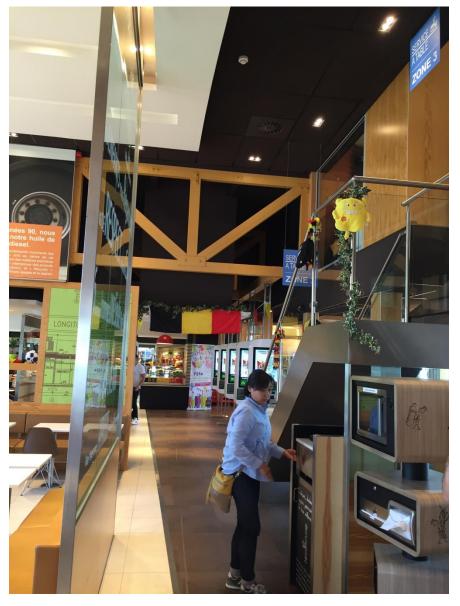
The museum is actually a pretty sizeable place... all underground at the blue arrow.



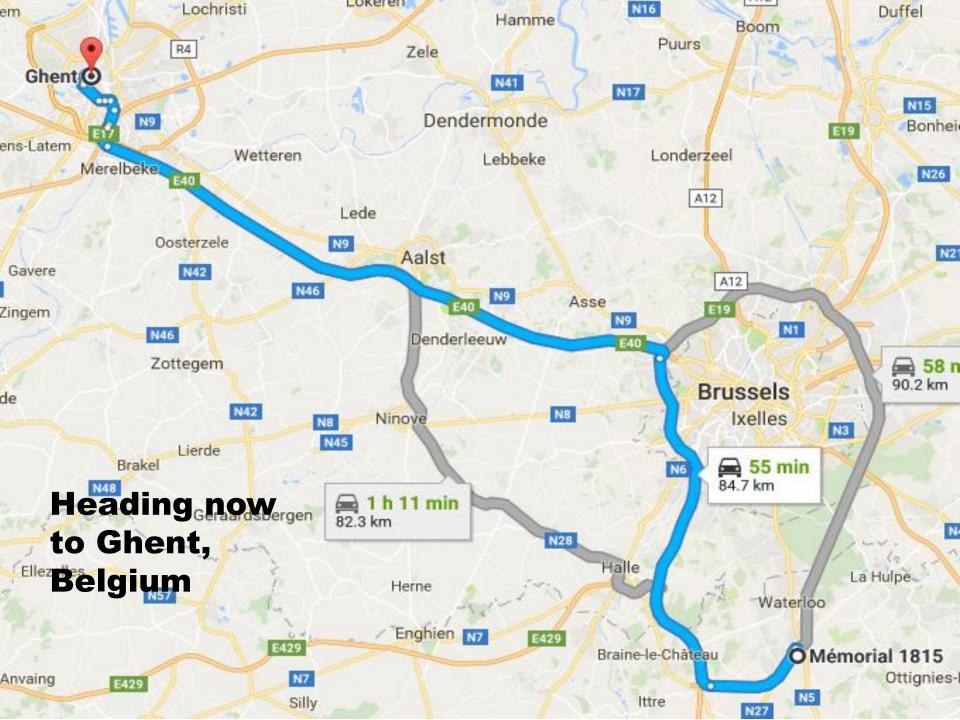








On to lunch in the town of Waterloo. One of them new-fangled McDonalds where you order and pay at a kiosk and they bring your food in which ever zone in the restaurant you said you'd be sitting.



Thanks internet for this pic. Often times we only plan our trips on a skeletal frame and flesh it out as we go. Such was the case here. Ed was driving, Rob reading the Frommers or Rick Steves' travel/lit. Quite an interesting story about the Ghent altar. Wikipedia says: The Ghent Altarpiece (or the Adoration of the Mystic Lamb, Dutch: Het Lam Gods) is a very large and complex 15th-century Early Flemish polyptych altarpiece in St Bavo's Cathedral, attributed to the brothers Hubert and Jan van Eyck, and considered a masterpiece of European art and one of the world's treasures.







Very interesting how various panels of the altarpiece disappeared then reappeared throughout the centuries since the Van Ecks completed it in 1432. Had to pay to see the altarpiece, which we did. Many other spectacular sights here in St. Bavo, too. Then on to these other photo ops in the cathedral.



Saint Baoo Cathedral







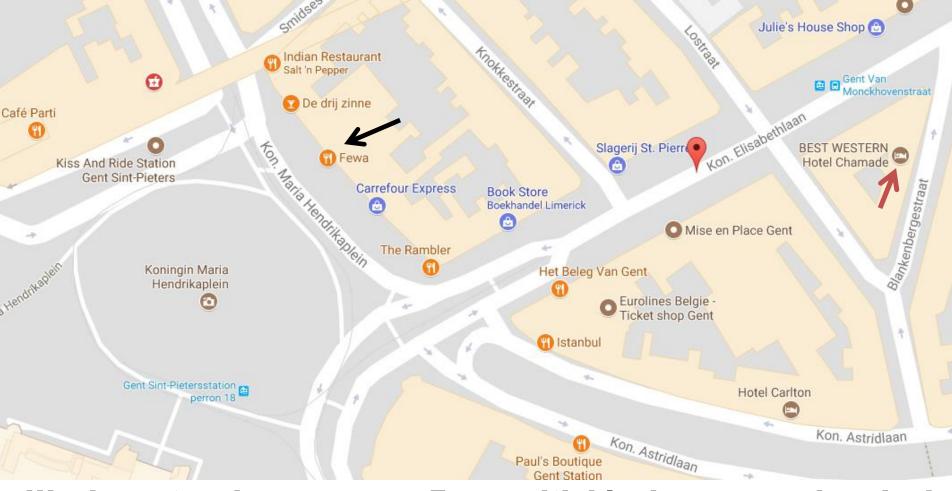


Walked up the street to another cathedral for these shots. About 5pm now. More walking and sight-seeing in Ghent(Gent).



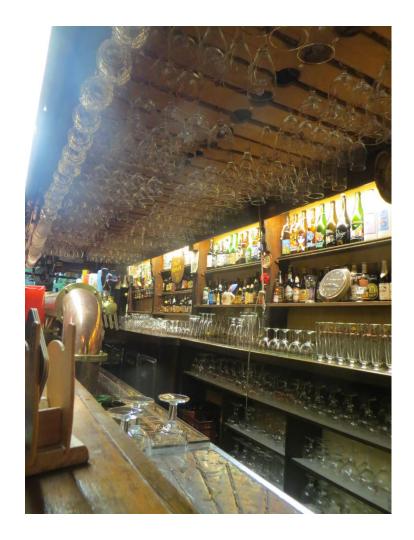






We drove to where you see Fewa with black arrow and parked the car for the night. Fewa is where we would eat dinner later. After looking at a hotel near Fewa that had no vacancy, we found the more expensive, but no other alternative – The Best Western Hotel Chamade (red arrow). Was good. Then caught the trolley back to old part of town for authentic Belgian beer at old time bars.





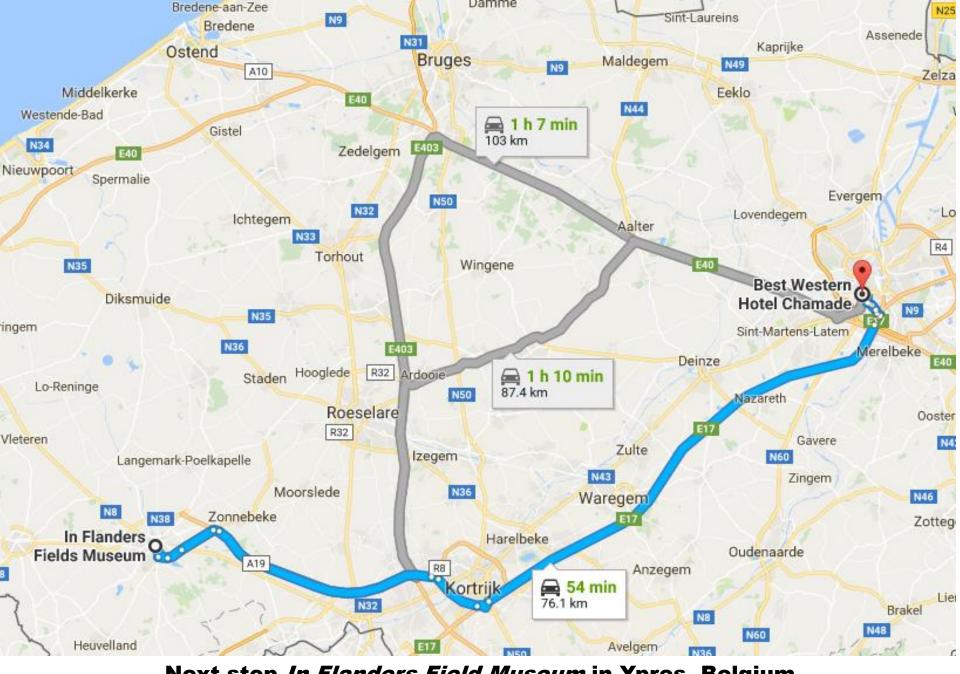
Pretty much all Belgian bars are like this: glasses everywhere to match the beers they serve.



I defy you to find anything at the Louvre as beautiful as this!







Next stop In Flanders Field Museum in Ypres, Belgium

Somewhere along the way... likely Kortrijk... we stopped at a convenience store for a Coke. Just happened to be across from this Opal dealer. We asked a mechanic in their shop what our Code 82 meant. He confirmed it was the oil change indicator. 11a.

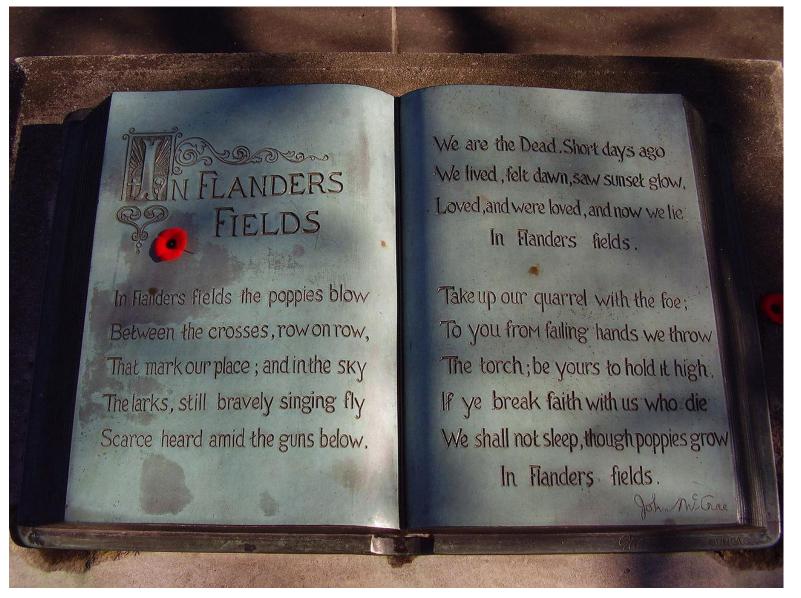


In Flanders Field Museum, Ypres (leper), Belgium. A great museum created in 1998 about World War I.





Museum entrance



In Flanders Fields is a poem written by John McCrae on May 3, 1915 after Second battle of Ypres, WWI. This has been set to music by several noted composers.







Carillon console on left, then spectacular views of Ypres.

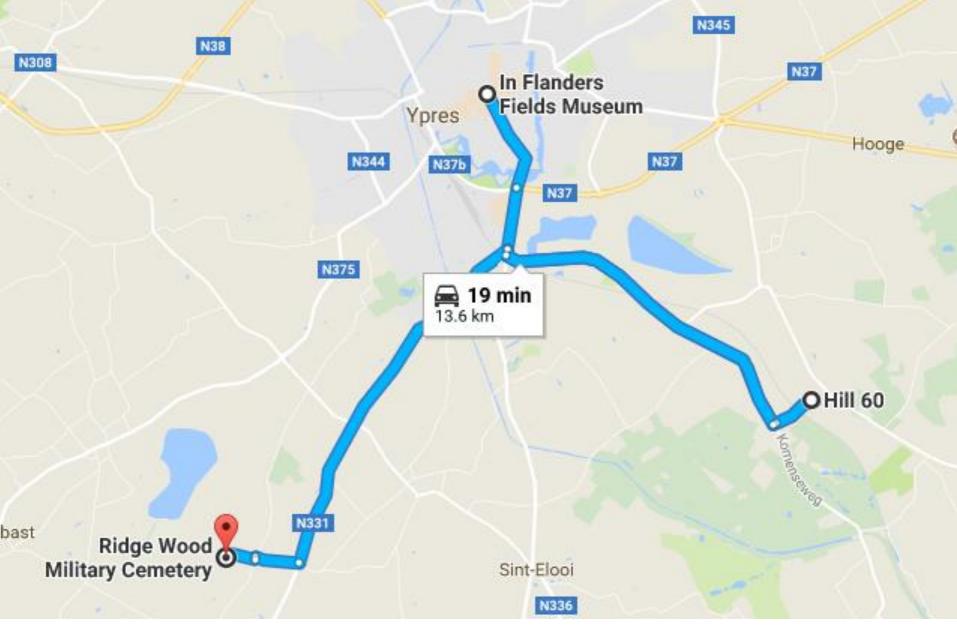








Ground view. 12:30p



Not sure this map is the correct one, because we stumbled upon Ridgewood Military Cemetary enroute to Battle Hill 60.

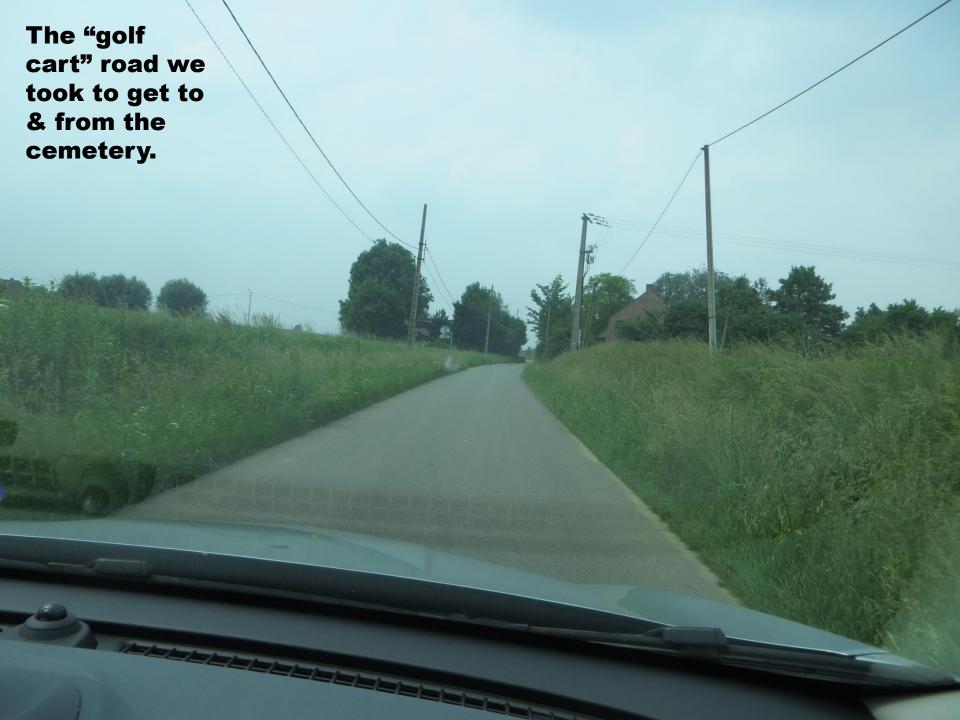


Had to drive about 3 miles off the main road to find this very well-kept WWI cemetery. Very unassuming, surrounded by farm land.









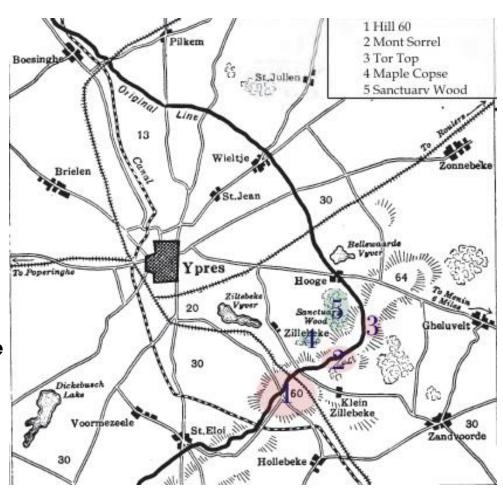
Another modern McDonalds some town near Hill 60 for wifi and McDonalds food. 3pm





Got to Hill 60 at 3:45pm

The Battle of Hill 60 (17 April – 7 May 1915) took place near Hill **60 south of Ypres on the Western** Front, during the First World War. Hill 60 had been captured by the **German 30th Division on 11 November 1914, during the First Battle of Ypres (19 October – 22 November 1914). Initial French** preparations to raid the hill were continued by the British 28th Division, which took over the line in February 1915 and then by the 5th Division. The plan was expanded into an ambitious attempt to capture the hill, despite advice that Hill 60 could not be held unless the Caterpillar nearby was also occupied. It was found that Hill 60 was the only place in the area not waterlogged and a French 3 ft × 2 ft (0.91 m × 0.61 m) mine gallery was extended. **Wikipedia**













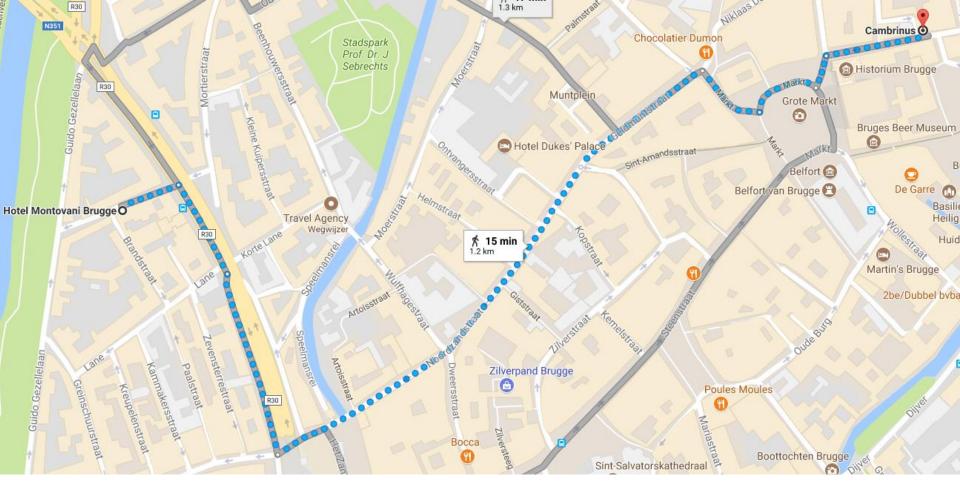






Got here about 6pm.





After getting settled in at Montovani, we struck out on foot to Bierbrasserie Cambrinus for dinner & beer. Their website says, "Cambrinus, often mentioned in student songs, is known as the King of Beer (long before Bud) in Belgium, the Netherlands and Germany as well as in other European countries." Didn't know at the time that Bruges has a beer museum quite close to Cambrinus.





Made it to Cambrinus. This building was built in 1699.





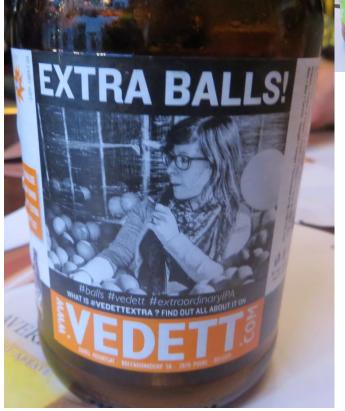




bier Westvleteren abt 12 inhoud soort 33 kleur trappist donker / quadrupel met fantastisch aroma van caramel, noten en rijp fruit**** 15 50 quadruple avec un arôme superbe, noix, caramel et fruits mûrs **** quadruple with a superb aroma of nuts, caramel and ripe fruit **** Westvleteren blond 6 33 trappist blond 5.8 13.50 blond trappistenbier met prachtig bitter karakter bière trappiste blonde avec un caractère amère magnifique blonde trappist beer with a beautiful bitter character 14.50 Westvieteren donker / donker / trappist 33 dark dark &

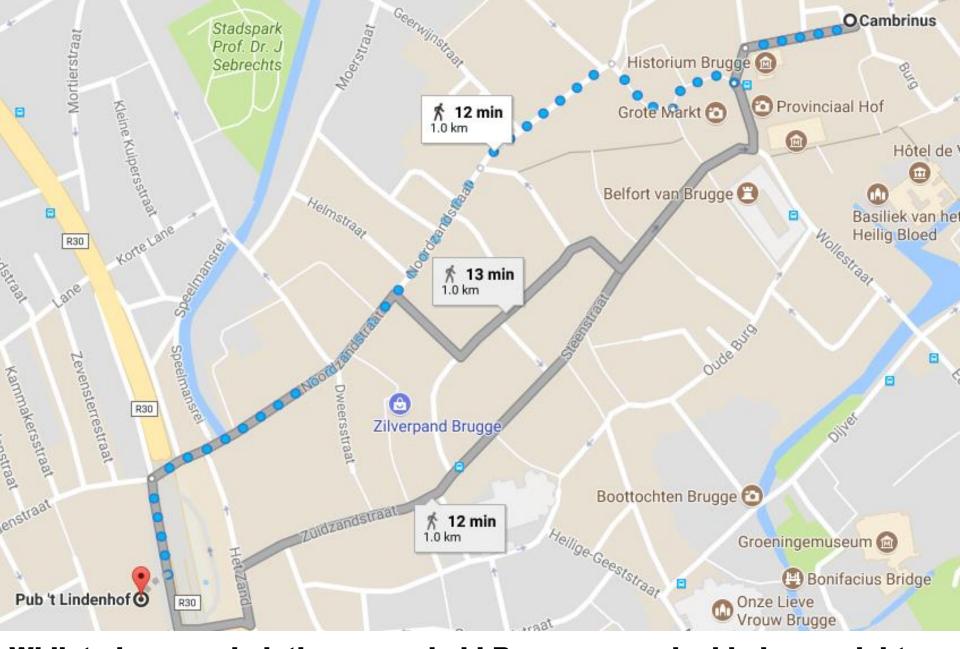
fluweelzacht en indrukwekkend evenwicht tussen zoet en bitter, parfait équilibre entre doux et amère fantastic balance between sweet and bitter











Whilst circumambulating around old Brugges, we decided on a night cap at Pub 't Lindenhof that was on the way back to Montovani.

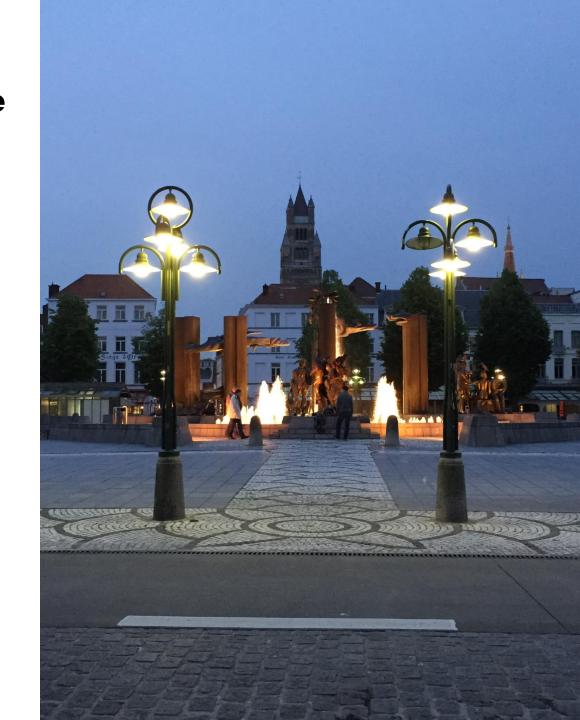


Got here at 9:27p. A good place for said nightcap.

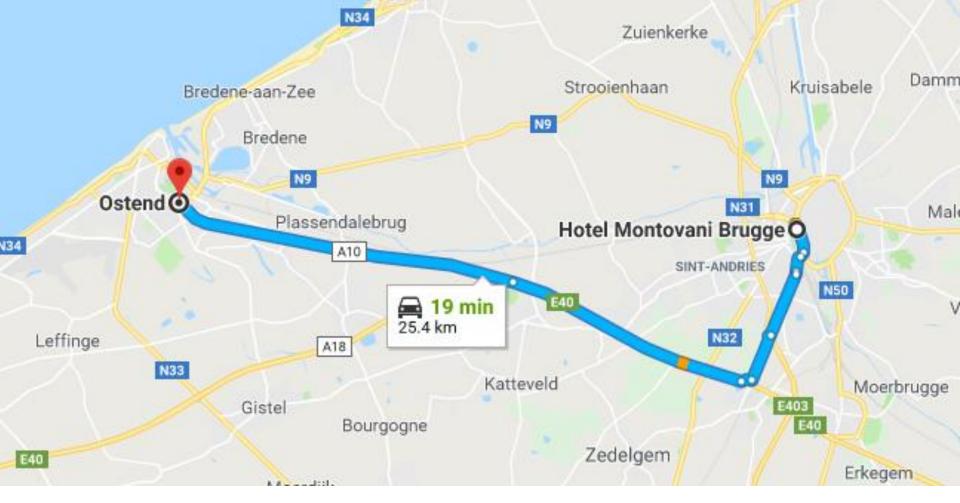




On the hike back to Montovani... nice, lighted water feature in downtown area.







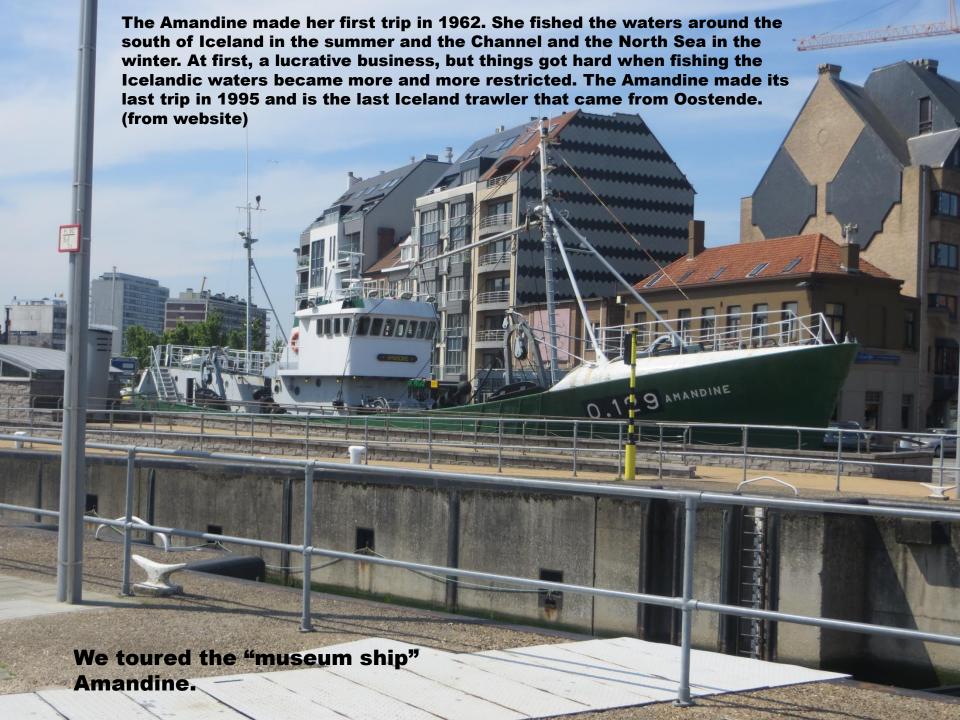
Thought this would be a cool place to look around, and it was.

Hauptbonhof in Ostend. Quite like Amsterdam, there are bicycles everywhere. Got into town 10:50p.





The Church of Saint Peter and Saint Paul is another impressive structure built in 1908. We will go inside later.







We only went a few stops south on the coastal tram









Wikipedia says: The Atlantic Wall Open Air Museum (Dutch: Openluchtmuseum Atlantikwall) is a military museum near Ostend in Belgium which preserves fortifications of the Atlantic Wall dating to the First and Second World Wars. The section of fortifications owned by the museum - over 60 bunkers and two miles of trenches - is among the best preserved sections of the defensive line in Europe. The fortifications survive because they were built on land belonging to Prince Charles, Count of Flanders who decided that they should not be destroyed after the war, but be kept as a national monument.



they did during WW2! In the dunes of the former estate of Prince Karel, a unique historical site of modern fortification has been preserved: sixty constructions dating from both World Wars, interconnected by two kilometres of trenches and galleries. This remarkable site has been extremely well preserved, as prince Karel systematically prevented every demolition attempt.











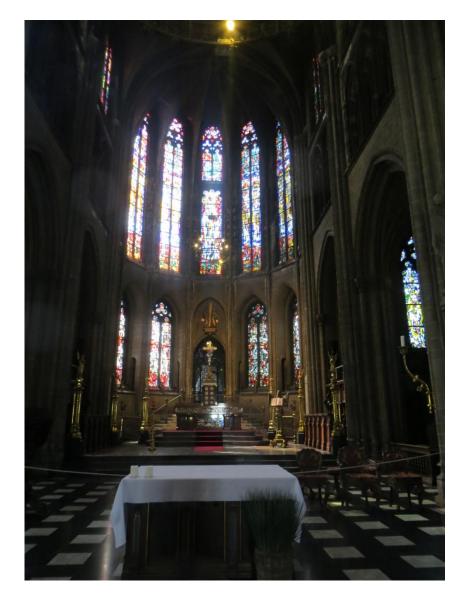




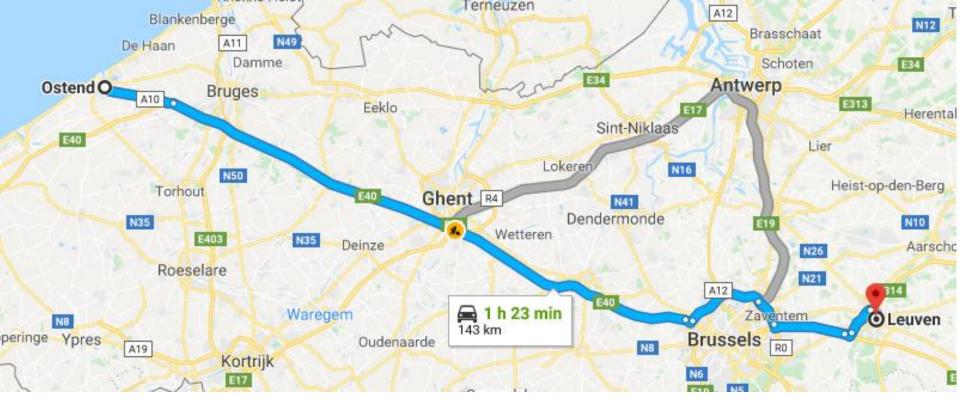




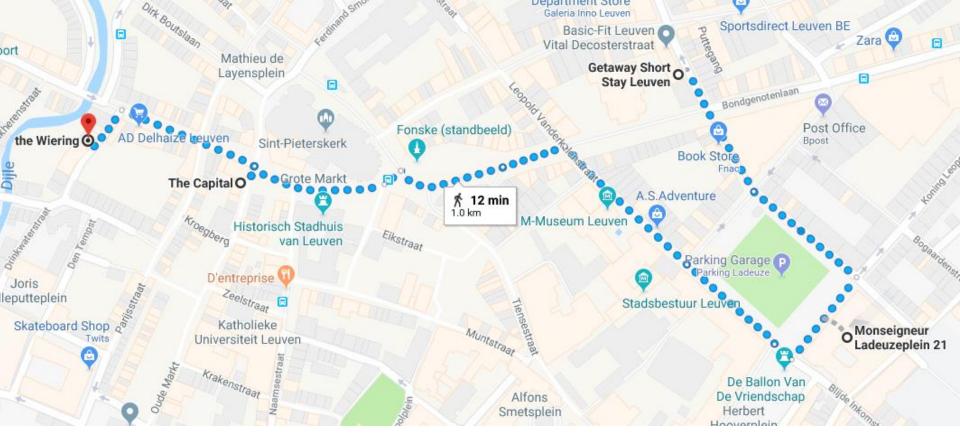




By the time we got here it was 3:15 and we hadn't had lunch. Walked through cathedral then had lunch at sandwich shop next to cathedral.



By 4p we were heading to Leuven. Why Leuven? It was close to the Brussels airport (11 miles). Our flight out is tomorrow. Ran into some traffic going around Brussels. Still got there 5:45ish. Found a hotel (apartment room), a parking garage for the car, then set out on foot in Leuven.



This pretty much sums up our time in Leuven.

Lodging at Getaway Short Stay, walked up to the KU

University Library and tower, The Capital for beer,

Brasserie de Wiering for dinner and beer, then back
to The Capital for nightcap(s) before retiring for the
evening.



A short distance from our hotel is the Central Library of Catholic University of Leuven and University Bell Tower.



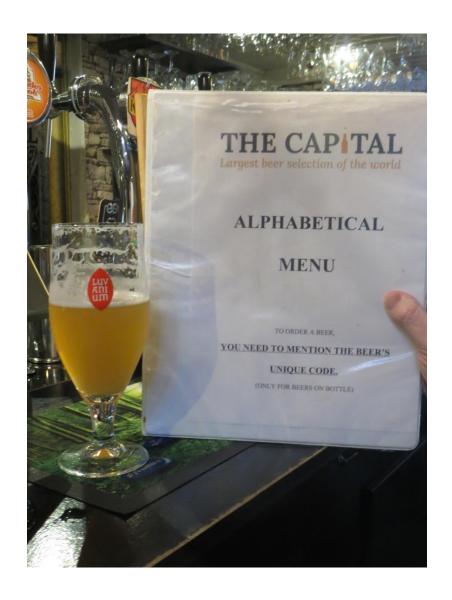
This building is Leuven's Town Hall. Located in Grote Markt (Main Market), it was built 1448-1469 and known for its ornate architecture.



First beer stop was THE CAPITAL. They boast the largest beer menu in the world with **2,000** beers in their cellar, and 20 on draft. **Beeradvocate** gives it a 3.85/5 rating which is good. **Negative** reviews say they are often out of beers on the menu.









Atmospheric conditions were favorable for sip lines



Next to Brasserie de Wiering for dinner and more Belgian beer. This was right on the Dijle Creek... or river... whatever





Flying Tiger



AD Delhaize Leuven



the Wiering

CLOSED

Dokterspraktijk De Wiering Past-a-F

Men's

Vegetarian Restaurant Greenway Leuven

0

L.Vrouwstraat

Drinkwata

Rotis







