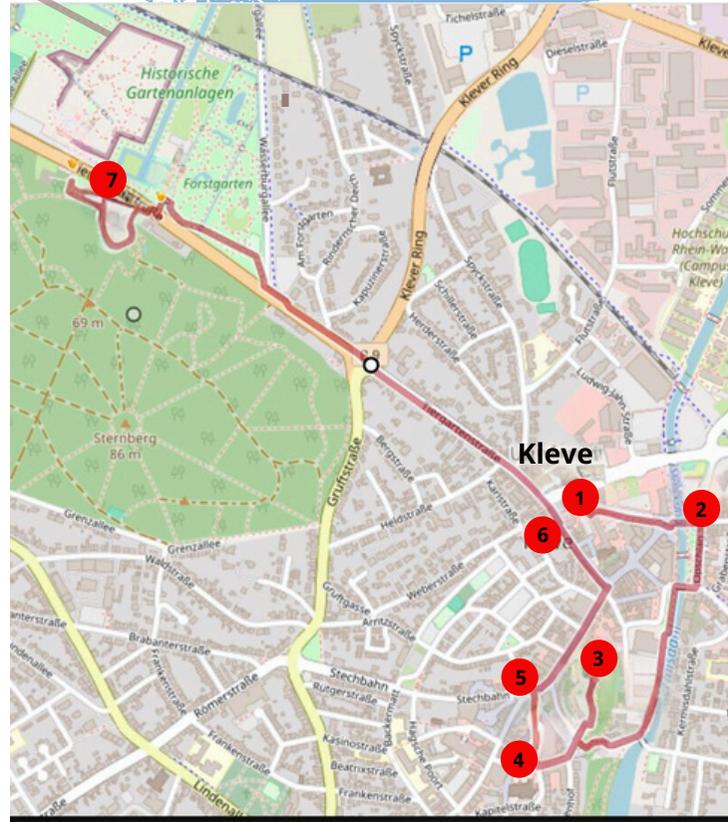




Map & Stops Kleve in 3 hours



- 1 = Start, Tourist Info & City Model
- 2 = Schüsterken and Opschlag
- 3 = Schwanenburg, Marstall, Gr. Kurfürst, Synagogenplatz
- 4 = Stiftskirche, Narrenbrunnen, Mahnmal
- 5 = Elsabrunnen
- 6 = Koekkoekplatz
- 7 = Historical Gardens



Kleve in 3 hours

The journey continues along the Kavarinerstraße in the direction of the Tiergarten. This street reveals the former splendor of the ducal town with classicist villas with charming gardens.

After a walk of around 1 km, you will reach the **Museum Kurhaus Kleve**, which is impressively situated in the middle of the **Historic Gardens**. Here spa guests frolicked at the beginning of the 20th century. Currently lovers of modern art find enjoyment here. Rising terraces with ponds and fountains, reminiscent of the shape of a Greek theater, are found on the left. The statue of Pallas Athena is enthroned in the middle. Climb up the hill to the **Amphitheater** and enjoy the view of the Moritz Canal. You might even see a Draisine passing by on the old railway line between Kleve and Nijmegen. The next step to the Kupferner Knopf on the **Sternberg** gives you a wonderful view over the landscape to the church in Hochelten on the other side of the Rhine.

Back at the bottom, you can take a walk through the **Forstgarten**. At the entrance to the park, you will find explanations of the paths and dendrological treasures. Would you have thought that you could stand under a sequoia tree in Kleve?

As you walk along the Moritz Canal, you might catch a glimpse of one of the 350 animals that live on the 6-hectare grounds of the neighboring zoo (**Tiergarten**).



Discover the sights and attractions in Kleve

Scan the QR codes at the sights & listen to the story of Kleve!



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The tour starts from the Tourist Info, where you can find a **City Model of Kleve**, from there the journey continues towards the right in the direction of **Schüsterken**.

The cobbler's boy is a symbol of the shoe industry. Kleve was well known for the shoe industry, especially for the production of children's shoes. Gustav Hoffmann from Kleve is the founder of the children's shoe brand "Elefantenschuh", which produced anatomically shaped right and left children's shoes on an industrial scale for the first time in 1896.

The route passes the Schüsterken and then turns left and crosses the **Opschlag**. Its history began in the 15th century. The Spoy Canal was created during the reign of the first Duke of Cleves, Adolf I. This gave the town a vital connection to the Rhine. The Spoy Canal is one of the oldest waterways in western Germany and for decades brought in supply ships for the food industry. The "Opslag" was the place on the bank where the goods were handled.

At the end of the Opschlag, turn right over the bridge and follow the sandy path on the left along the Kermisdahl, past the town hall to the **Worcester Bridge**. At the foot of the castle hill, you have a wonderful view over the Kermisdahl and the Johann-Moritz-Wanderweg, which leads over a 10 km stretch to Moyland Castle.

Turn right and walk up the steps to **Schwanenburg Castle**. Perhaps by now you guessed that the name "Kleve" is derived from cliff. The cliff itself has its origin in the so-called "Endmoräne", which created the hill in the Ice Age.

At your right hand you can see the landmark of Kleve, the Schwanenburg. This was the seat of the Dukes of Cleve, today justice is administered here. In front of the entrance to the castle you will find showcases with information and pictures. Parts of the old wall are visible under a glass roof on the left side. Stroll around the castle and into the inner courtyard and take a look at the reliefs above the doors and the swan fountain by sculptor Alfred Sabisch. If you have the energy to climb 90 steps, you are strongly advised to climb the tower. You will find changing exhibitions on the different floors. Enjoy the sweeping view over the Lower Rhine Region from the top of the tower.

Back in front of the castle, you will see the monument to the Great Elector (**Denkmal des Großen Kurfürsten**) and the stables (**Marstall**) on the opposite side.



**You will find QR codes at many sights.
Listen to the history of Kleve, just scan
the QR Codes and press play.**

Your path leads you left to the **Synagogenplatz**, where a brick marker depicts the floor plan of the former synagogue, which was burnt down in 1938.

Through the Goldstraße, you reach the "Kleiner Markt" (small market). The **Narrenbrunnen** in its middle is a reminder of over 600 years of carnival tradition. In front of the impressive **Stiftskirche** you can find the **Mahnmal für gefallene Soldaten** by Ewald Mataré (memorial for fallen soldiers). Inside the church, you can see the tombs of the Dukes of Cleve as well as the altar of the Virgin Mary. In the side aisle, you can find the epitaph of the choir and the altar of celebration.

Behind the Narrenbrunnen, the route leads down the hill through Kirchstraße to the **Elsabrunnen**. It includes a humorous depiction of the swan knight saga of Elsa and Lohengrin. Your path leads you downhill through the pedestrian zone at which point you turn left onto **Kavarinerstraße**. The name recalls the important trade of Romanesque merchants, who held a prominent position in Kleverland from the 13th to the 16th century. In keeping with the history of the name, this shopping street is home to many small shops and cafés that invite you to linger.

You reach Koekkoek Square via Kavarinerstrasse. The **B.C. Koekkoek House Museum** is located here. Barend Cornelis Koekkoek was born in Middelburg (NL) in 1803. The painter reached the height of his fame in the 1940s. His Rhine landscapes, which he created in his studio tower in Kleve, the Belvedere, were in great demand. He gained popularity in 1841 by founding a drawing academy in Kleve and through the publication of "Erinnerungen und Mitteilungen eines Landschaftsmalers" (Memories and Notes of a Landscape Painter), which brought him much recognition.

