

Grave Casemate museum

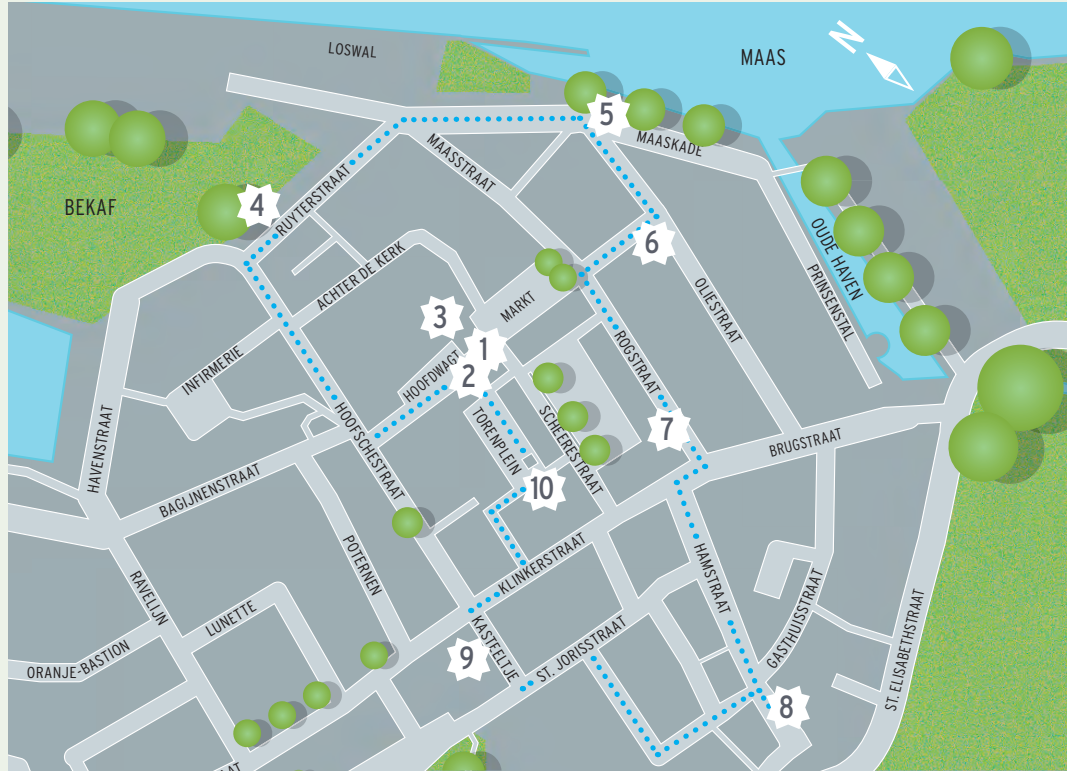
Landscape of monuments
For more information about Grave during the war, visit the permanent exhibition in the Casemate museum, which can be found in the two river casemates by the John S. Thompson Bridge. The area has changed little since WWII. You will walk through the same landscape as the liberators did in 1944. The museum is open from April till October on Saturdays and Sundays between 1pm and 5pm.
www.graafskazemattenmuseum.nl

Discover Grave and Land van Cuijk
beleefhistorischgrave.nl
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landvancuijk.nl



Tourist Information Grave
Don't forget to visit the Tourist Information Grave and the Zuiderwaterlinie (Dutch Southern Waterline) Visitors' Centre in the historic town hall. There's a wide selection of flyers and guides, and our team will be happy to help you. Learn about the monuments of historic Grave. Ask for the flyer:
Experience Historic Grave

Guided city walk
Learn all about our rich and often turbulent history, and discover the hidden gems of Grave with the help of an expert guide. You can book a guided tour at Tourist Information Grave. For more information, call +31 (0)486 87 00 67 or send an email to toerismegrave@outlook.com.



This flyer has been produced thanks to the Municipality of Grave, Committee European Heritage Day Grave, Weijsters & Kooij vormgevers, CumLingua Language & Communication and Graeft Voort • Photos: W&K, Ed van Alem, Graeft Voort | © 2019 Subject to change

WWII LANDMARKS IN HISTORIC GRAVE

NL



FREE



Walk along the landmarks from World War II

The 5 years that the Netherlands was at war left numerous landmarks across the country, including in Grave. The town is famous for the liberation of its bridge during operation Market Garden in September 1944. This flyer takes you round some of the most important landmarks* from the Second World War in the centre of this historic town.

Cider White Commemoration Plaque 1

The historic town hall, 2 Hoofdwagt

In the evening of 17 September 1944, the allied forces reached Grave. The town hall was turned into the command post of the 2nd Battalion of the 504th Para Infantry Regiment, under Major Edward N. Welles. This regiment that had liberated Grave had 'Cider' as its radio codename. The three battalions that made up each regiment carried the code names 'red', 'white' and 'blue'. Hence the name 'Cider White' command post. Albert Sanders from Nijmegen made the bronze plaque that tells the story.



On 18 September 1944, the command post Cider White was established.



Mayor Ficq inspects the troops on the Hoofdwagt in 1938.

Mayor Ficq Commemoration plaque 2

The historic town hall, 2 Hoofdwagt

This plaque was created in memory of the Mayor of Grave, Louis Ficq. He became mayor in 1919 and in 1944 his uncompromising attitude towards the German occupier resulted in him being taken to SS Camp Vught. He was later transported to Dachau, where he was killed on 9 March 1945, at the age of 65.

Remembrance altar 3

Sint Elisabethkerk, 2 Markt

In the church, there is a small altar made by the church council, to acknowledge the fact that Grave and the church came through the war relatively unscathed.



Casemates 4

Ruyterstraat, behind Noorderblok

Behind the former Noorderblok monastery complex are casemates from the 1930s. During the war, they first served as hiding places for monks from the Congregatio Missionariorum a Sancta Familia (also referred to as the French Brothers). They were later used by the Germans for storing ammunition. During the liberation of Grave, some of the families of Grave sought shelter from the fighting in these casemates.

Bronze parachute 5

By the Maaspoort

On the wall next to the Maaspoort you will see a work of art representing a parachute. This reminds us of the parachute jumps of the 82nd Airborne Division on 17 September 1944, on both sides of the Maas. The parachute was created by Grave artist, Marcel Joosen.



Synagogue 6

Oliestraat, corner of Korte Rogstraat

The synagogue, built in 1871, was commissioned by the then flourishing Jewish community of Grave. In the first half of the 20th century, the number of Jews in Grave declined. The last two Jews from Grave died in Nazi death camps. The plaque reads: 'Former synagogue In remembrance of the Jewish community in Grave May their souls be bound up in the bond of eternal life (1 Sam. 25:29)'.

Stolperstein 7

For Nathan Gotlieb / 4 Rogstraat

Stolpersteine or 'stumbling blocks' are memorials on the pavement in front of the houses of people who were forced from their homes, deported or murdered by the Nazis. Stones over which you 'stumble with your head and your heart, and have to bend to be able to read the text'. Stolpersteine are the idea of German artist, Gunter Demnig. He has placed tens of thousands of them throughout Europe.



Gunter Demnig presents the Stolperstein for Dina van Leeuwen.



Nathan Gotlieb in front of his shop in Rogstraat.

Nathan Gotlieb was born in 1861. He had two sons and was the owner of a textile shop at 4 Rogstraat. Following the death of his wife, he left Grave for the Jewish Nursing Home in Oss in September 1942. On 14 August 1943, he was sent from there to the transit camp in Westerbork. Shortly after that, he was transported to Auschwitz, where he was murdered on his arrival on 27 August.

Stolperstein and carving 8

For Dina van Leeuwen / 28 Hamstraat

Dina van Leeuwen was born in 1880. She worked in her brother Levie's butcher's shop until his death in 1941. In 1943, the municipality of Grave was ordered to 'remove all Jews from the town'. Dina left with a suitcase and wearing two coats, because she said 'it might be cold in the German camps'. The carving by Jan Ketterings on the former home depicts Dina's departure. Four days after arriving at Westerbork, she was transported to Sobibor where, on the day of her arrival, 16 April 1943, she was immediately murdered.

'Tot Nut en Vermaak' Club 9

't Kasteeltje

During the war, this was a temporary home of the Brothers of Love from the Jonkerbosch boarding school. After the liberation on 17 September 1944, they had to move, as the club served as an emergency hospital and shelter for the allied forces. Incidentally, in September 1944, every free spot in Grave was used as accommodation for allied forces.

Plaques to the fallen 10

Torenplein

Two plaques can be found on the Belfort. One contains the names of the 32 people from Grave, Escharen and Velp, who died during the Second World War. The other commemorates all the soldiers from the municipality of Grave who, during armed conflicts or peace missions, anywhere in the world since 1945, have sacrificed their lives in the service of others.

* The numbers can be found on the map on the back of this flyer.