



It is on foot that you can discover the real gems of the city, in its streets, its secret ginnels, in courtyards and gardens, on squares...

There are several walks to follow, depending on your mood and desires. All the maps for our walks can be obtained from the Tourist Information Office. You can also consult them by downloading our app "Balades liégeoises" (Walks through Liege)..

THE HILL OF THE CITADEL

★★★ in the Michelin Greenguide

Just a few steps from the place Saint-Lambert (the main square), the Hill of the Citadel is a vast green space right in the heart of the city, with 86 ha of green space, terraces, and paths... on a steep hill.

With over 60 monuments and listed historic sites, this special location contains many examples of the old landscape of the city. There are spectacular sites such as the steps of the Montagne de Bueren or the views from the boulevards of the Citadel.

Marked out itineraries of varying length are suggested for walkers, starting from the esplanade Saint-Léonard or 38, rue Pierreuse.

A route map with pictures and commentary is available at the Tourist office.

THE COLLEGIATE CHURCHES TOUR

As capital of an ecclesiastical principality during eight centuries, the City of Liege was an important political, religious, artistic and cultural centre at the heart of medieval Europe. It was therefore natural for many ecclesiastical institutions to establish themselves there.

Alongside the regular clergy, the secular clergy occupied a significant place: no less than seven collegiate churches were created around the year one thousand AD, in addition to the Cathedral of our Lady and Saint-Lambert.

Today, these collegiate churches are the privileged witnesses of the city's prestigious past. You can follow a circuit to discover them and learn about their history.





5

GRAND CURTIUS

This group of museums was named after a famous Liege munitions supplier, Jean de Corte or Curtius (1551-1627). It gathers together collections of religious and Mosan art, arms, decorative arts, glass and archaeology. It is made up of various period buildings and buildings in different styles.

Monday to Sunday: 10 am - 6 pm.

Closed on Tuesdays.

6

COLLEGIATE CHURCH OF SAINT-BARTHOLOMEW

It is built in greywacke dating from the 11th and 12th centuries. The interior was re-worked in the 18th century in the Baroque style. The exterior was recently restored in the original style.

Inside: baptismal font, a gold- and silversmith masterwork of the early 12th century. Due to the high quality of its reliefs and their execution, it is considered one of the seven marvels of Belgium.

On the square: Les Principautaires, a sculpture by Mady Andrien (1992). It symbolises metallurgy and the struggle of the people against the prince-bishops.



7

COUR SAINT-ANTOINE

A collection of apartment buildings and houses designed by the architect Charles Vandenhove (1979) incorporating a group of 17th and 18th century constructions in the rue Hors-Château.

The inspiration of the Sculpture of the Tikal fountain is Mayan (1982).

8

HORS-CHÂTEAU

The most beautiful route through old Liege owes its name to the fact that it is outside the first city wall (10th century). Literally, Hors-château means "outside the castle" in French. From the 14th century, it was the headquarters of the nobility and religious institutions. Old patrician houses of the 17th and 18th century, some of which are decorated with richly ornate emblems line the road.

Impasses : typical side streets in which the staff of the private mansions of the Hors-Château district used to live.



9

CHURCH OF 'NOTRE-DAME-DE-L'IMMACULÉE-CONCEPTION'

The former church of the discalced Carmelites (1st half of the 17th century), subsequently a Redemptorist church, is also commonly known as the church of Saint Gérard. Baroque façade with the coats of arms of prince-bishop Maximilian-Heinrich of Bavaria. Closed to the public.

10

CONVENT OF THE URSULINES

This religious community has given its name to one of the neighbouring impasses.

11

MONTAGNE DE BUEREN (374 steps)

This is a work of art characteristic of the early 19th century, giving direct access from the barracks of the Citadel to the town centre. The name of these steps recall the failed coup by six hundred men of Franchimont, a neighbouring village, that took place on the evening of 29 October 1468 against the armies of Charles The Bold and Louis XI. The name of this flight of steps comes from one of their leaders, Vincent de Bueren.

12

FOUNTAIN OF ST. JOHN THE BAPTIST

Statue (1667) and bas-relief in bronze (baptism of Christ) by Jean Del Cour (1631-1707).

13

MUSÉE DE LA VIE WALLONNE

The Museum of Walloon Life is established in the former convent of the friars minor (17th century) which was entirely restored and reworked in 2008. The cloister is linked to the house of the superior of the convent by a gallery above a porch. This museum houses a collection of numerous objects and documents relating to everyday life in Wallonia.

The former church of Saint-Antoine: only accessible during temporary exhibitions. Monumental Baroque reworked façade from the 17th century.

14

FOUNTAIN OF TRADITION

Re-built in 1719. On three of the faces are bas-reliefs by Georges Petit (1879-1958) evocative of typical aspects of Liege folklore: marionettes, botteresses



(typical female characters carrying a basket to deliver goods) and cramignons (popular dance).

15 PLACE DU MARCHÉ

Market Square in French, was the town's main square from its origins to the 19th century. As a centre for trade and civil liberties, it was the theatre of major local events. Most of the houses date from the end of the 17th and 18th centuries.

16 CHURCH OF SAINT-ANDRÉ

This former church of the Teutonic knights is recognisable by its cupola (1765-1772). It was used as a grain market after the Revolution. Accessible only for temporary exhibitions.

17 THE PERRON

This monument symbolises the freedoms of the people of Liege. The Perron stands on top of a fountain: the Three Graces (by Jean Del Cour) are at its summit and carry a pine cone from which in turn a cross rises. After the sacking of Liege in 1468 by Charles The Bold, it was taken to Bruges and returned in 1478 by his daughter Mary of Burgundy.

18 TOWN HALL

Traditionally called La Violette, after the emblem of the house that accommodated the city council in the Middle Ages. It was destroyed in 1468 and in 1691 and rebuilt in the classical style between 1714 and 1718. In the interior, there are remarkable décors in sculpted wood.

19 PLACE SAINT-LAMBERT

Until the Revolution (1794), this space was entirely filled by a large cathedral dedicated to the Virgin and to Saint Lambert, assassinated on this spot (circa 705). The alignment of its walls is shown today by metal pillars and the former ground plan is represented in the layout of the paving stones.

20 PALACE OF THE PRINCE-BISHOPS

This palace is an exceptional architectural grouping (courtyard, peristyle, 1525; main façade, 1734; West wing, 1849) occupied by the court house and provincial government offices. Prince-bishop Erard de la Marck gave it its current appearance in 1526. The building comprises two courtyards, only the first of which is accessible to the public. The 60 columns surmounted by capitals richly ornamented with fantastical human figures and grotesque masques, each different, are a testimony of humanist thinking of the Renaissance and the discovery of the New World.

21 ARCHEOFORUM: WHAT'S HIDING UNDER THE SQUARE

The place Saint-Lambert conceals vestiges from the very oldest occupations of the city: prehistoric remains, walls of a Gallo-Roman villa, remains of medieval buildings including the remains of the Romanesque and Gothic cathedrals...

THE CATHEDRAL DISTRICT

This walk enables you to explore the old quarter of the Île (island), occupied since the end of the 10th century by numerous collegiate churches and religious institutions and currently the heart of the city with its businesses but also its taverns and restaurants contributing to the night life of Liege.

Start and finish: place de la Cathédrale • Length: 3.3 km • Duration: 2 hrs

1 THE CATHEDRAL OF ST. PAUL AND ITS TREASURE-HOUSE

As a former collegiate church founded in 966 it became a cathedral in 1802, replacing the cathedral of Notre-Dame-and-Saint-Lambert which was destroyed in the Revolution. It was built in the Gothic style from 1240 until the early 15th century. Some parts were also added in the 19th century. The spire of the tower houses a peal of 49 bells.

Things to see: Christ recumbent by Del Cour, the 16th century stained glass windows ... Every day from 8am-5pm.

In the cloister, the cathedral's Treasure-house presents an exceptional collection of artworks mostly originating from the old cathedral of Notre-Dame-and-Saint-Lambert.

2 CHURCH OF SAINT-JACQUES

The former church of the Benedictine abbey of St. James founded in 1015. This is a Gothic style building reconstructed between 1514 and 1538. Only the Romanesque extension (12th century) was kept and a



Renaissance portal was added in 1558. One of the finest buildings in the country. **Things to see:** stained glass windows (1525-1530), stalls from the 14th century, vault paintings, organ case (1600), Baroque statues by Del Cour (end of the 17th century)...

Le Vertbois, a former hospice for incurables and repentant girls founded in 1701, currently houses various administrative departments of the Walloon Region.

3 UNIVERSITY OF LIEGE (ULG)

Founded in 1817 by William of Orange-Nassau, King of the Netherlands. From the 1950s, all the faculties migrated progressively to the Sart-Tilman area in the higher parts of Liege. Only the administrative departments, the Rector's department and faculty of Philosophy and Letters remain in the town centre.

4 COLLEGIATE CHURCH OF SAINT-DENIS

Founded in 987 by prince-bishop Notger. The tower and nave are Romanesque; the choir is Gothic dating from the 14th century; the interior is Baroque. **Things to see:** the Brabant retable dating from the 16th century and the wings painted by Lambert Lombard.

5 ROYAL OPERA OF WALLONIA

The royal theatre was built between 1818 and 1822 on the site of the former Dominican convent. The columns of the first floor of the façade come from the former Carthusian church.

6 CINÉMA SAUVENIÈRE

Awarded the Urban planning prize in 2009, this art-house centre is one of the leading establishments of cinematographic art in Belgium.





7

COLLEGIATE CHURCH OF ST. JOHN THE EVANGELIST

Founded in c. 980 by prince-bishop Notger. The plan was inspired by the model of the palatine chapel of Charlemagne in Aachen (Germany). The building lasted until 1754, when it was demolished to be replaced by the current neo-classical building. The Gothic cloister dating from the 15th and 16th centuries encloses numerous tombstones and the tower houses a peal of 35 bells.

Things to see: Sedes Sapientiae, statues of the Virgin and St. John (early 13th century), and the Gothic cloister ...

The Carré district is known for its night life, restaurants and student cafés.

At number 10 rue d'Amay: a luxurious patrician residence from the early 16th century, referred to as the Lord of Amay's house. On the left, one of the façades of the Forum theatre hall (see below).

8

THE FORUM

A theatre hall constructed in 1922. The interior is decorated with plaster staffs combining figurative scenes and coloured geometrical and floral motifs in the Art deco style. Renovated between 1984 and 1989, the hall has a capacity of 3,000 seats

9

CHURCHILL CINEMA

The former brasserie of the Forum theatre hall was transformed into a cinema in 1947 and named after Churchill. The façade is remarkable for its stained glass windows and cement floral motifs.

At 22 rue du Pot-d'Or: "golden jar", emblem in stone (copy) which gave the street its name.

At 41 rue Pont-d'Île: emblem in sculpted stone which decorates the façade: Au Cigne (the Swan) 1690.

In the rue Lulay-des-Fèbvres, the theatre hall Le Trocadéro is the most Parisian of the Liège cabarets.

10 **PASSAGE LEMONNIER**

Created by the architect Louis-désiré Lemonnier in 1839, the passage that bears his name, with its 160 m in length and 4 m in width, was the first covered gallery of any size in Belgium. It is fitted with an original draining system and gas lighting, as well as a water supply dating from 1871. It houses forty-eight shops surmounted by three floors, only one of which is visible from the ground. It was significantly remodelled between 1934 and 1937.

11 **FOUNTAIN OF THE VIRGIN**

A fountain erected in 1584 and topped by a bronze statue of Virgin and Child dating from 1696 by Jean del Cour.



ANOTHER WAY TO VISIT LIEGE

- By boat... river cruise on the Meuse.
- By tourist train... circuit of the town centre.
- By bicycle... www.provelo.org.
- The Simenon audio guided tour... on foot, tracing the steps of the writer.
- Guided walks in the city for individuals or groups.



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