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## Voorbeeldteksten (Engels)

### *Time Travel Lofen Palace*

Deze teksten helpen je hopelijk om vertrouwd te raken met bepaalde zegswijzen en zinsneden. Je hoeft ze niet letterlijk uit je hoofd te leren.

- \* Deze teksten zijn van een eerdere versie van de tour en niet zoals die nu is. Binnenkort wordt dit deel vernieuwd/aangevuld met de juiste vertalingen. Niettemin geeft het je alvast een indruk van de termen en bewoordingen.

**Belangrijke tip:** in het Nederlands zou je onbekenden in eerste instantie aanspreken met u, net zoals met “*Sie*” in het Duits en “*Vous*” in het Frans. Dat klinkt hoffelijker dan gelijk je of jij. Engels kent die persoonsvorm niet, maar dat wil niet zeggen dat er geen hoffelijkheid bestaat ! In het Engels gebruikt men daarom veel vaker zinsneden zoals “*Could you please...*”, “*Would you mind...*” of “*Excuse me for asking, but...*”. Dat klinkt soms wat overdreven, maar is precies wat wij bereiken met het simpele “u”.

### Ontvangst

- Where are you from, if I may ask ?
- Have you been in the Netherlands/Utrecht before ?
- What do you expect from this Lofen Palace tour ?
- What is your imagination of a palace ?

### 00:00 – Aanvang

The tour is divided into two sections.

First, we are going to start outside, to orient ourselves on the Domsquare and also on the canal bridge, where we will give you some introductions.

Next, we are going inside of the Lofen Palace, where you will see the remains of the Palace and will learn about the city rights of Utrecht.

### 00:05 – Domplein



Right now we are standing on the Dom square, but until 1674 this is where the Gothic Cathedral stood. The nave of the church was destroyed by a hurricane. On this map you can see a reconstruction of the church.

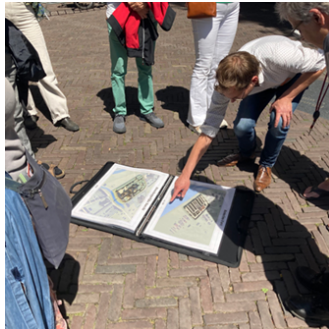
Could someone place the map in the right direction? Could someone point out on this map where we are standing right now?

But Utrecht is older than the Middle Ages...



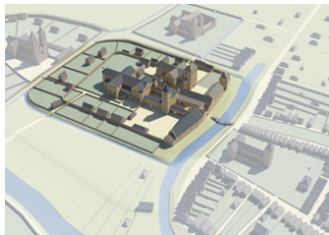
Two thousand years ago, the Romans built a fort right here on where today the square is. The fort was one of many built along the river Rhine. It was a strategic point to build it, because it was both the border of the empire, but also because rivers were the main routes for trade. Standing at the fork between the Rhine and the Vecht, goods coming and going converged at this spot.

Note the outer walls of the fortress, which can still be found underneath the steel mark in the pavements around the current Dom square.



After the Romans left Utrecht, houses, churches and monasteries were built on the Roman remains.

Here you can see the Romanesque Dom church, the Saint Salvator church and the chapel of the Holy Cross. The Dom church was attached to the palace of the bishop and the palace of the emperor with corridors.



The whole complex was an episcopal fortress. It was surrounded by a wall - remains of the Roman fortress - and a moat. Supplies for the fortress came via rivers, the Rhine and Vecht. The water you see here on the map was an inlet, a harbor, dug from the Rhine, for boats to make port. Later on, this port was dug

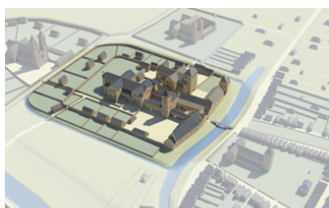
further and became the Oudegracht (Old Canal).

But who would live in this area full of churches and monasteries ? This was not a place where everyone would simply have access to.



In the twelfth century, Utrecht was part of the Holy Roman Empire, stretching from Rome to Hamburg. In order to rule his empire, the emperor traveled from place to place with his court, and relied on feudal lords to represent him locally: counts, kings, dukes and bishops.

Utrecht was the seat of a Bishop who ruled much of what is now modern Netherlands, in the name of the Emperor. Utrecht was both the religious and administrative center of the *Low Countries* (as it was named in those days).



In the map, we can see the palace of the Bishop, and the one where the Emperor would stay during his visits.

Can someone point out where to walk if we wanted to go to the Emperor's palace?

## 00:10 – Naast Domtoren

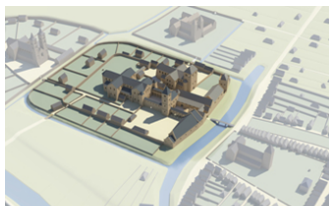


Right now, if you look in this direction you see houses and restaurants. But imagine you would wander here in those days and see the Lofen Palace from here. This is what it would look like. From this side, sat the entrance to the palace. Notice the arches that gave name to Lofen, coming from the old German term *lauben*, meaning arcades.

## 00:15 – Wandeling

We are going to walk to the Vismarkt. During our walk, pay attention to the height. We are going to descend a little without taking any stairs. There is a height difference between the Dom square and the Vismarkt.

## 00:18 – Op de Vismarkt



How did we walk from the Dom square?  
Where are we standing right now?

This is what it looked like around 1100. Behind me stood Lofen Palace, from the shop called Rachmaninoff until the café Graaf Floris.

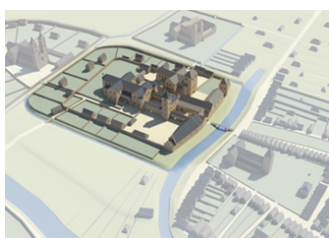


The buildings we are seeing right now are built later on, in front of (or behind) the former location of the palace.

Notice there are no windows on the first floor. It was built with a defensive purpose. We will enter the palace through that glass door.



The water on the westside of the fortress wasn't a canal yet, but an inlet for boats to make port. And not just for the supply of the fortress, but also an important transshipment point, supporting trade and market fairs. On the other side of the dock arose a settlement focused on trade, called Stathe.



This settlement grew and flourished thanks to the strategic location of the dock in relation to the rivers and hinterlands. Local and regional markets and trade fairs were regularly held.

You can still see signs of it in the names of the streets around you - fish market, salt market...



It's almost time to enter the palace. But first, how much do you think we descended since the Dom square? We have descended three meters. On the facade in the alley you can spot a black and white line, that is the level of the Dom square. So we are definitely entering the palace at basement level, although its current cellars are almost at street level.

## 00:25 – Naar binnen

### Nieuwe foto's

### Tekst...

## 00:28 – Maquette & zuil

### Nieuwe foto's

Where is the canal? Where is the Domsquare?

Right now we are standing inside of the palace. We entered through the alley right here and made a turn to the left. This is a scale model of what the palace looked like. The palace was shaped like a trapezoid.

Where are we standing right now?

### Nieuwe foto's

We are in the basement of the palace. If you are looking through the window you will see the ground level of the Dom square.

Here, in the basement of the palace, is where the household worked and stored their supply. Above us, on the first floor was the great hall of the emperor.

### Nieuwe foto's

Lofen Palace was largely destroyed during a fire in 1253. After that, the rich canons of the chapter of the Dom church built their houses at this location, so the basement of the palace became separated into many smaller cellars.

So most of what is visible nowadays isn't from the twelfth century, but from the later middle ages or even modern times. What remains of the palace?

### Nieuwe foto's

This is an authentic column of the palace, made of sandstone. Above it you see an original arch, made of tuff. These parts are still the original and have stood here for a thousand years.

Everything that is brick in more recent and was built much later.

Because of a drawing of an archaeological excavation, we now know that the column is based on the wall of the Roman fort.

## 00:35 – Dwalen

### **Aanwijzing**

### Nieuwe foto's

### Tekst...

De audio-guide teksten (Engels) vind je elders in deze handleiding.

## 00:45 – Filmruimte

### **Voorwoord**

### Nieuwe foto's

### Tekst...

Het script van de film (Engels) vind je elders in deze handleiding.

### **Nawoord**

### Nieuwe foto's

### Tekst...

## 00:55 – Afronding

### **Kelder van Café Walden**

### Nieuwe foto's

### Tekst...

## Woordenlijst (Engels)

Nederlands	Engels
Aanzetten	To switch on
Afdalen	To descend
Afgebrand	Burned down
Archeologische opgraving	Archaeological excavation
Bakkerij	Bakery
Baksteen	Brick
Bestuurlijk centrum	Administrative center
Bevoorraden	To supply
Bisdom	Diocese / Bishopric
Bisschop	Bishop
Bisschoppelijk	Episcopal
Bogen	Arches
Bouwcampagne	Construction period
Bouwmeester	Architect
Brand	Fire
Brokstukken	Ruins
Burcht	Fortress
Burggraaf	Burgrave/Count
Café	Bar/Pub
Castellum/ fort	Fort
Dikte	Thickness
(Dom)plein	(Dom) Square
Galerij	Gallery, Corridor
Gotisch	Gothic
Gracht	Canal
Grote zaal	Great hall
Handel	Trade
Harder/zachter (volume)	To turn up/down
Heilig Roomse Rijk	Holy Roman Empire
Herstellen	To rebuild
Hofhouding	Household
Ingang	Entrance
Insteekhaven	Inlet Port
Jaarmarkt	Fair
Kaart, plattegrond	Map
Kanunnik	Canon
Kapittel	Chapter
Keizer	Emperor
Keizerlijk	Imperial
Keizerrijk	Empire
Kelder	Basement, Cellar
Klok	Bell

