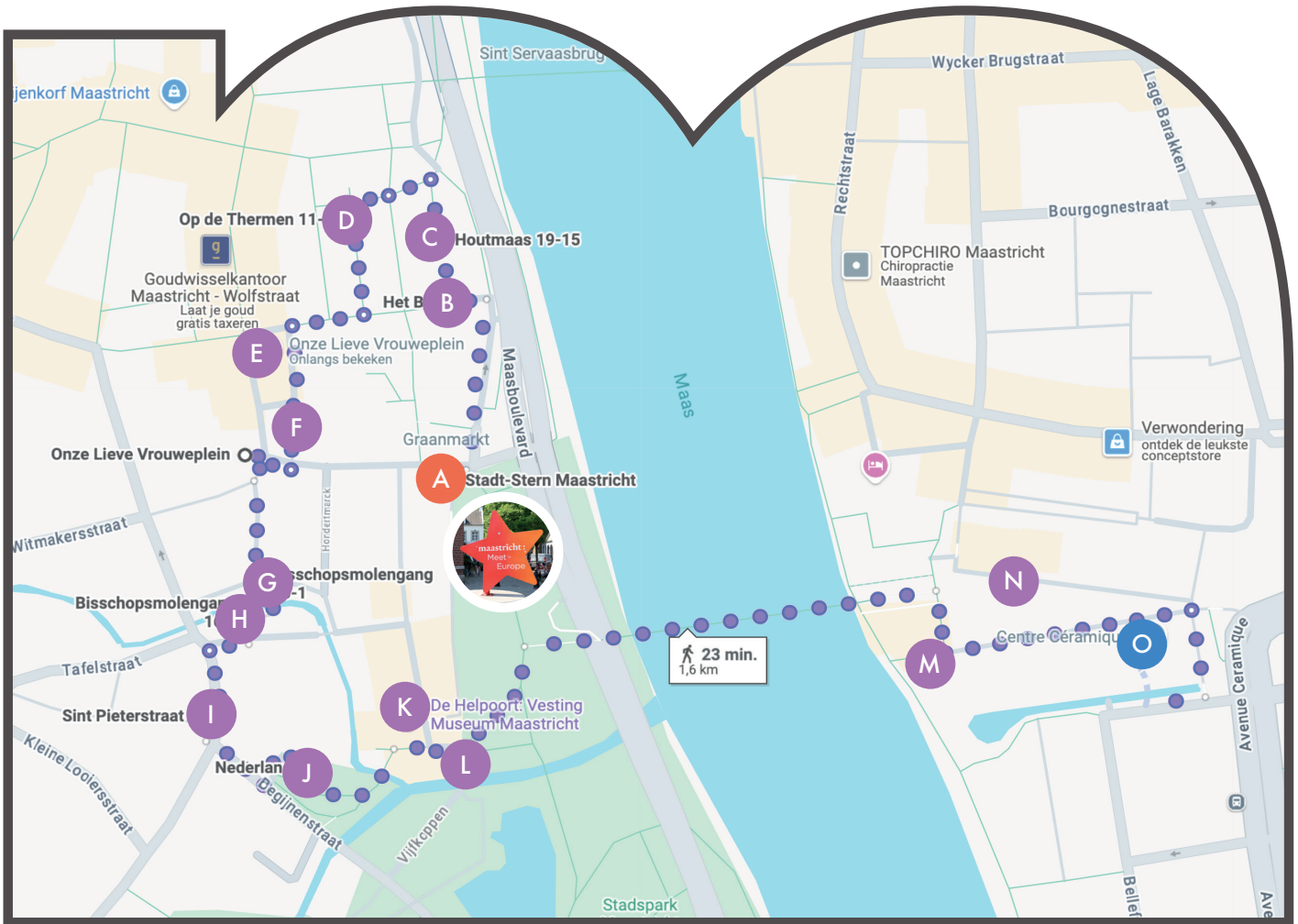


Pilgrimage through Maastricht



Go on an adventure in Maastricht and discover historical sites of the city!

Have you answered all the questions? Turn in the scavenger hunt at the desk of the Maastricht Museum and receive a fantastic reward for your pilgrimage.



A Het Bat / Start at the star

B Romeinse brug

C Verborgen kasteel

D Op de Thermen

E Onze Lieve Vrouweplein

F Onze Lieve Vrouwebasiliek

G Ridderstraat

H Bisschopsmolen

I Sint Pieterstraat

J Pater Vincktoren

K Helpoort

L Onze Lieve Vrouwewal

M Bordenhal

N Plein 1992

O Centre Céramique /
Maastricht Museum



Route in
Google Maps



1



From Roman times the road ran from one side of the river to the other. The Romans were the first to build a bridge. The name of the city Maastricht therefore means: crossing by the Meuse! The remains of this bridge are still deep under water.

How many arches does the current bridge have?

Blank space for answer 1

To protect the bridge, the Romans built a castle. A castle with two gates and ten towers. You are now standing near one of these towers. There is not much left of this tower, only some remains.



What shape did the tower have?

2

Blank space for answer 2

When the Romans came, they wanted to be able to take an occasional bath, just like at home. That's why they built a big bathhouse here, a thermal bath. The bathhouse does not remain but the lines on the ground show where the walls of the bathhouse once stood.

What colours do these lines have?

- Gray and pink
- Yellow and red
- Blue and purple

3



Tip: Can't see the colours clearly? Pour a little water over the tiles. The colours will become more visible that way.

Fun story about the thermal baths

In the year 221, a boy ran inside the building with a horse! Together they splashed water everywhere. The boy's name was Marcus Lollius. Can you imagine, a horse running through a swimming pool! A statue was created for that horse.

Look at the high wall of the Onze Lieve Vrouwebasiliek (Our Lady Basilica). Above the entrance to the Lady Chapel of the Basilica you'll find the text: 'Do not pass without saying ...'



4

Complete the sentence, what should you say when you walk past the Lady Chapel?

Blank space for answer 4

One of the most important kings of the Middle Ages was Charlemagne. He often came to Maastricht, because he had a palace here! He was so important that the King of Persia gave him an animal as a present.



Which animal did Charlemagne receive as a present?

5

Blank space for answer 5

Tip: an image of the animal is bricked into a building next to the door of number 21.

In the Middle Ages, there were many knights, who protected ordinary people in exchange for some of their food. Some knights lived in a castle, but others lived in town.

At which house number did a knight live?

6

Blank space for answer 6



7

The food of the people consisted solely of bread. There was no money for anything else! Bread is made from flour, and flour is made by crushing grain: this was done in a mill. This is not a windmill, but a different kind of mill.

What is this mill powered by?

Blank space for answer 7

8



There used to be a wall around the city to keep enemies out. But when more people moved in, new houses had to be built. Then the wall was taken down and rebuilt further away. You can see the houses. Do you also see the city wall?

What is the name of the street where you see the city wall?

Blank text box for answer.

The Pater Vincktower was built to defend the water gate. At the tower, two arms of the Jeker River meet.

Into which river does the Jeker flow?

9



Blank text box for answer.

A city without gates is like a house without doors: you can't get in or out. Maastricht also used to have many gates, but only this one remains. Above the gate passage were a number of rooms and a so-called machicolation. From that extension, defenders could see the attackers through holes in the floor and could use the holes to attack their enemies. Below the machicolation you will find the year the gate was built.

What year is on the sign?

10



Blank text box for answer.

11

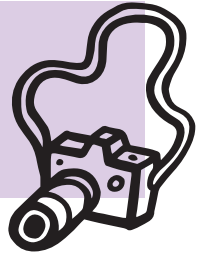


Do you see the cannons lined up? There used to be cannons everywhere on the city wall. They could be used to fire at the enemy, who in turn fired back with cannons! When the war was over, the cannons were often melted and turned into bells for the towers.

How many cannons are left today?

Blank text box for answer.

Cannons are very heavy, try lifting them! Take a fun selfie on the cannon and post it on Instagram! Tag us **@MaastrichtMuseum**



You are now standing in a large square. The square was named after the year in which the Maastricht Treaty was signed, which laid the foundations for the European Union. On the tiles of the square, you can see the year the treaty was signed.

Which year is this?

12



Blank text box for answer.

Some tiles do not show a year but a symbol.

Which symbol do you see?

13

Blank text box for answer.

14



The Bordenhal was originally a storage facility of the Société Céramique pottery factory. Now the building has a different function.

What is the current function of the Bordenhal?

Blank text box for answer.

You have now arrived at Centre Céramique. Go to the Maastricht Museum on the first floor*. Here is a very large model of Maastricht. This is a maquette. This model is a copy that was made in 1974.

In which year was the original maquette made?



15

Blank text box for answer.

* Check the opening hours of Centre Céramique and the Maastricht Museum before your visit.

Have fun on your pilgrimage!



Do you want to know more about our city's history? Pay a visit to the Maastricht Museum and the exhibition *Pilgrimage to Maastricht*.