

2018-12-22 – Canterbury – 7 km

Kerstmarkt Canterbury-Sneldienst — Engeland



1 dag

Sneldienst

Boek nu deze dagtrip

Omschrijving

Wat je moet weten

Data en Prijzen

Foto's

Opstapplaatsen

Met de Ferry

Vertrek	Prijs volw.	Prijs kind
za 15/12/2018	50 euro	45 euro
za 22/12/2018	50 euro	45 euro

Met de Shuttle

Vertrek	Prijs volw.	Prijs kind
za 01/12/2018	55 euro	50 euro
za 08/12/2018	55 euro	50 euro
do 27/12/2018	55 euro	50 euro

Omschrijving

Wat je moet weten

Data en Prijzen

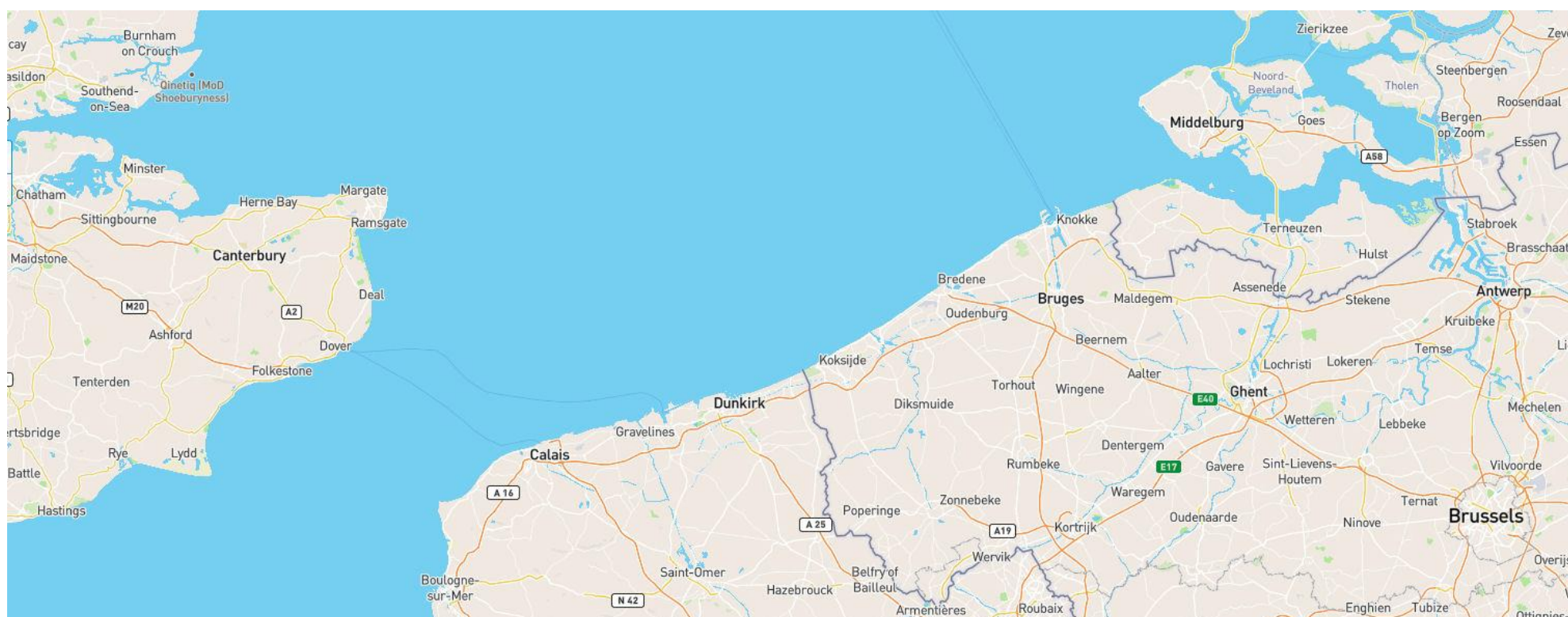
Foto's

Opstapplaatsen

U vertrekt rechtstreeks, vanaf een beperkt aantal opstapplaatsen. Zo vertrekt u "supersnel" aan een "super-promo-prijs" naar de kerstmarkt! Er is telkens voldoende parking voorzien voor uw wagen.

Canterbury:

- Antwerpen Parking piva: ~~06:00~~ **4:50**
- Zoersel Carpoolparking: **05:35**
- Geel Carpoolparking Fly-over (E313- afrit 23): **05:10**
- Rijkevorsel bureel: **04:40**
- Beerse carpoolparking autobaan: **05:00**
- Turnhout Ringlaan (Parking Carrefour/Auto 5): **05:20**



THE RIVERSIDE CHAUCER

NEW EDITION



'This is the best edition of Chaucer
Anthony Burgess



The Canterbury Tales

Fragment I (Group A)

GENERAL PROLOGUE

Here bygynneth the Book of the Tales of Caunterbury.

Whan that Aprill with his shoures soote
The droghte of March hath perced to the
 roote,
And bathed every veyne in swich licour
Of which vertu engendred is the flour;
Whan Zephirus eek with his sweete breeth 5
Inspired hath in every holt and heeth
The tendre croppes, and the yonge sonne
Hath in the Ram his half cours yronne,
And smale foweles maken melodye,
That slepen al the nyght with open ye 10
(So priketh hem nature in hir corages),
Thanne longen folk to goon on pilgrimages,
And palmeres for to seken straunge strondes,
To ferne halwes, kowthe in sondry londes;
And specially from every shires ende 15
Of Engelond to Caunterbury they wende,

The hooly blisful martir for to seke,
That hem hath holpen whan that they were
 seeke.

Bifil that in that seson on a day,
In Southwerk at the Tabard as I lay 20
Redy to wenden on my pilgrymage
To Caunterbury with ful devout corage,
At nyght was come into that hostelrye
Wel nyne and twenty in a compaignye
Of sondry folk, by aventure yfalle 25
In felaweshipe, and pilgrimes were they alle,
That toward Caunterbury wolden ryde.
The chambres and the stables weren wyde,
And wel we weren esed atte beste.
And shortly, whan the sonne was to reste, 30
So hadde I spoken with hem everichon
That I was of hir felaweshipe anon,
And made forward erly for to ryse,
To take oure wey ther as I yow devyse.

This text was revised by RALPH HANNA III and LARRY
D. BENSON, with materials provided by ROBERT A.
PRATT.

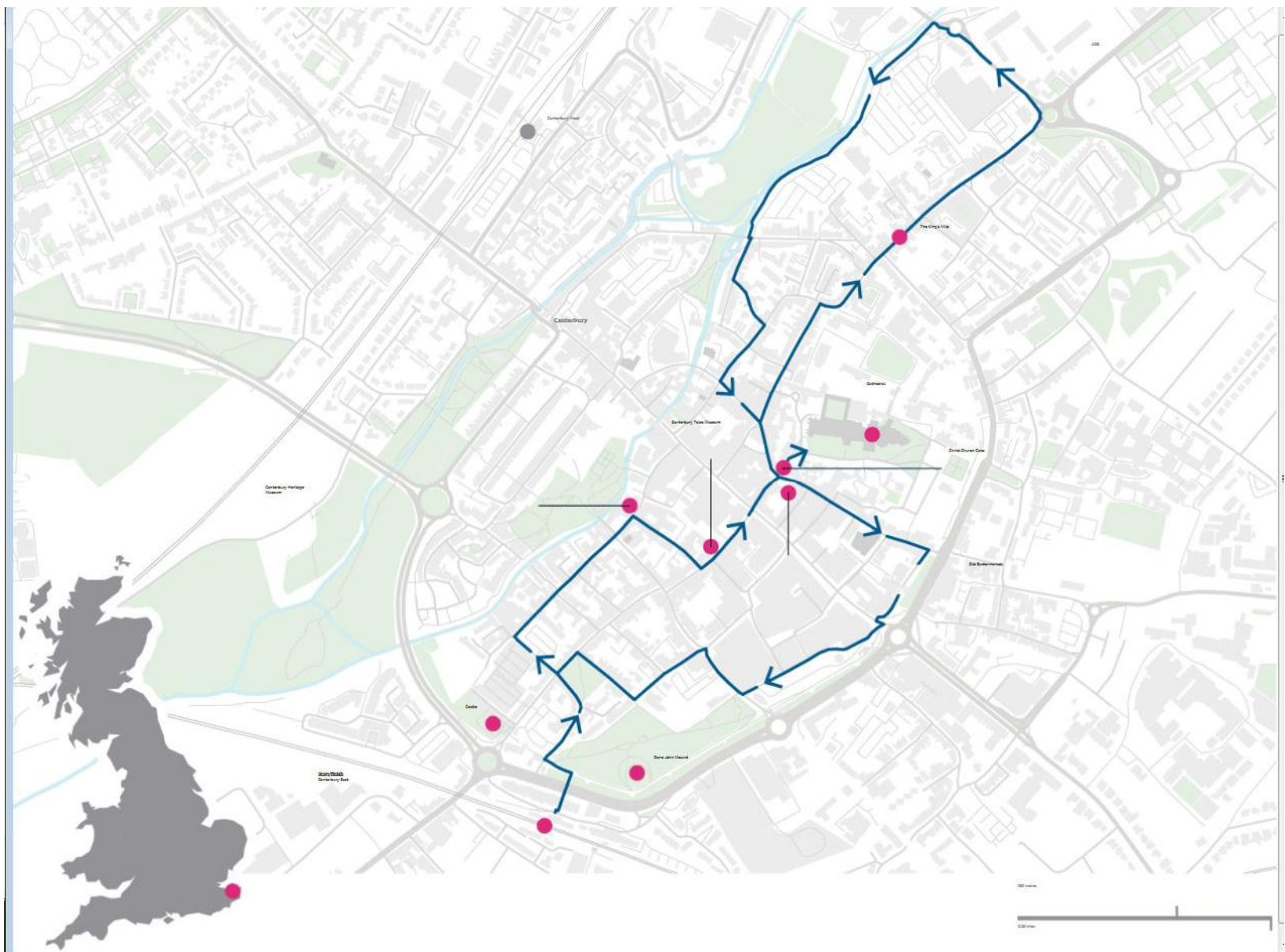
- 1 his: its shoures soote: sweet, fragrant showers
2 droghte: dryness perced: pierced
3 veyne: vein (of the plants) swich licour: such liquid
4 Of which vertu: by which power
5 Zephirus: the west wind (which blows in Spring)
6 Inspired: breathed life into holt and heeth: grove and field
7 croppes: shoots, new leaves yonge: young, because the solar
year has just begun with the vernal equinox. The sun has passed
through the second half of the zodiacal sign Aries (the Ram); the
time is thus late April. April 18 is specified in IntrMLT (II.5).
10 ye: eye
11 priketh hem: spurs, incites them hir corages: their spirits,
hearts
13 palmeres: professional pilgrims who had been to the Holy
Land and carried a palm frond as their emblem straunge
strondes: foreign shores
14 ferne halwes: distant shrines kowthe in sondry londes:
known in various lands (i.e., famous)

- 17 blisful martir: blessed martyr, St. Thomas à Becket
18 hem hath holpen: helped them seeke: sick
19 Bifil: it happened seson: season
20 Southwerk: Southwark, across the Thames from London
Tabard: the Tabard Inn
22 corage: spirit, feelings
25 sondry folk: various sorts of people
25-26 by aventure yfalle In felaweshipe: fallen by chance into
fellowship
27 wolden: desired, intended to
28 chambres: bedrooms
29 esed atte beste: accommodated in the best way
30 shortly: in brief
31 everichon: every one
32 anon: straightway
33 forward: agreement
34 devyse: tell

A Canterbury trail: exploring the city's medieval streets on foot

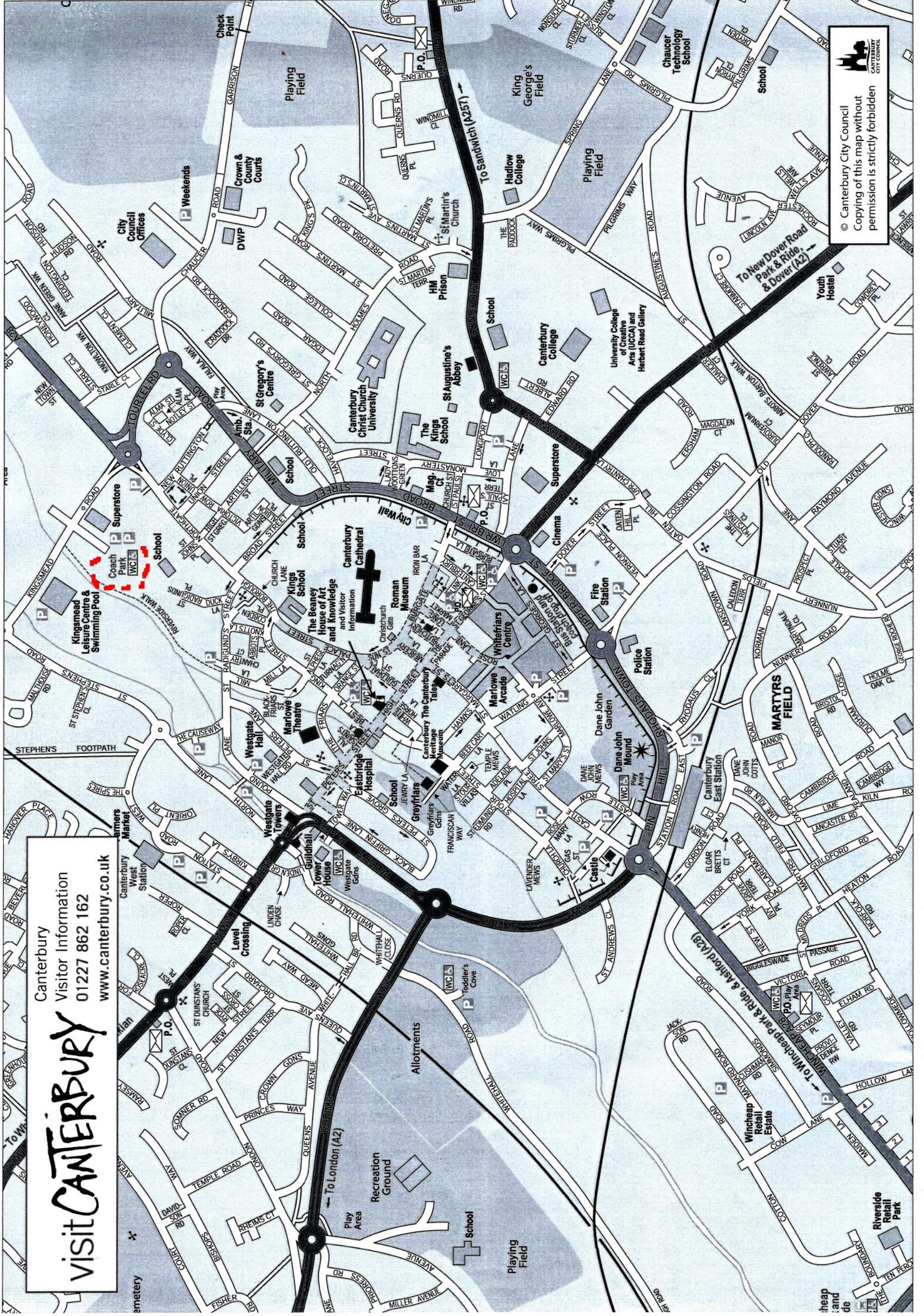


▲ 'The mothership of England's ecclesiastical fleet' ... Canterbury Cathedral. Photograph: Alamy



We planned to do The Guardian trail, but since we were not dropped off in the South (Cambridge East Station) but in the North (Coach Park) we made our own version of the tour.

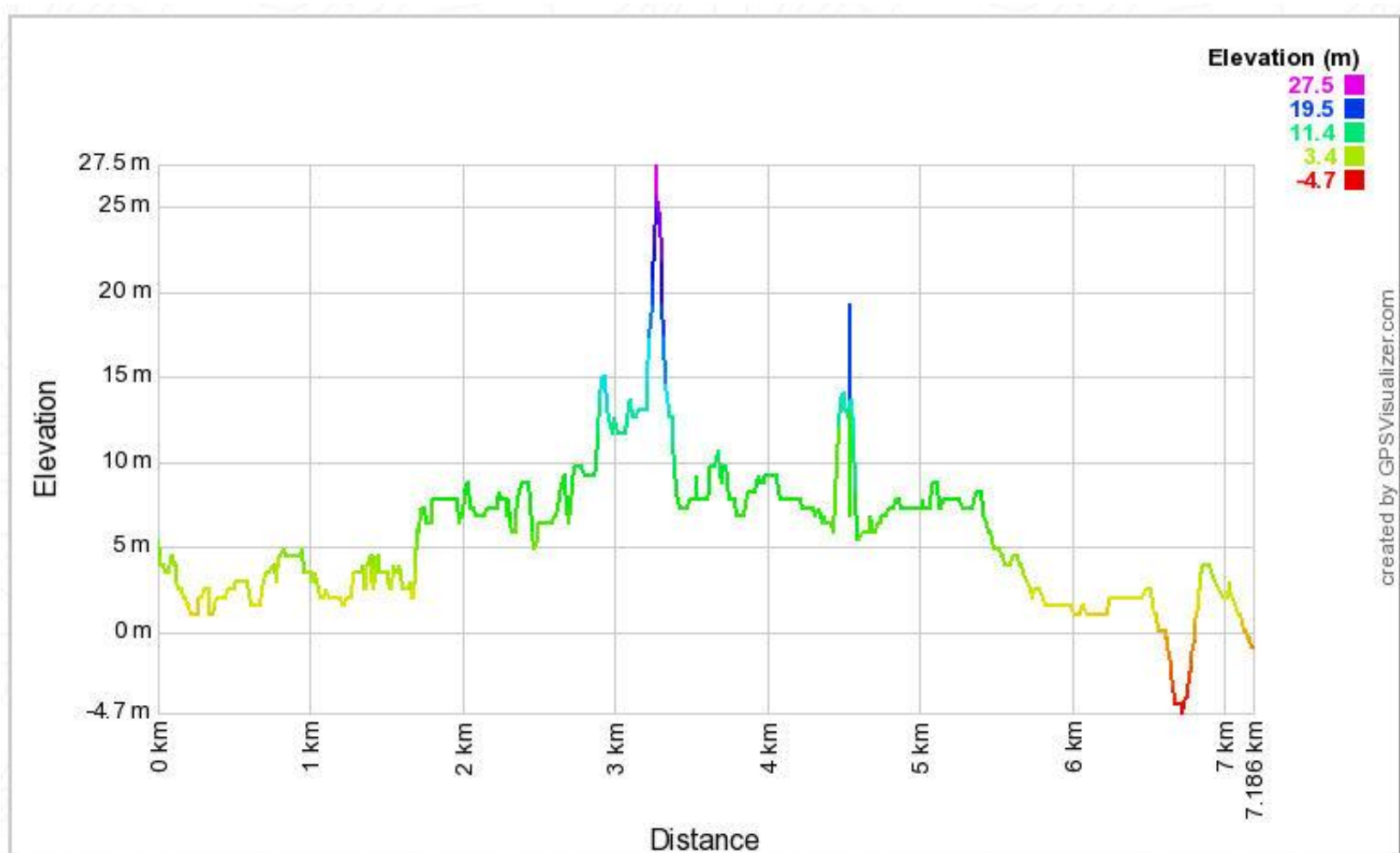
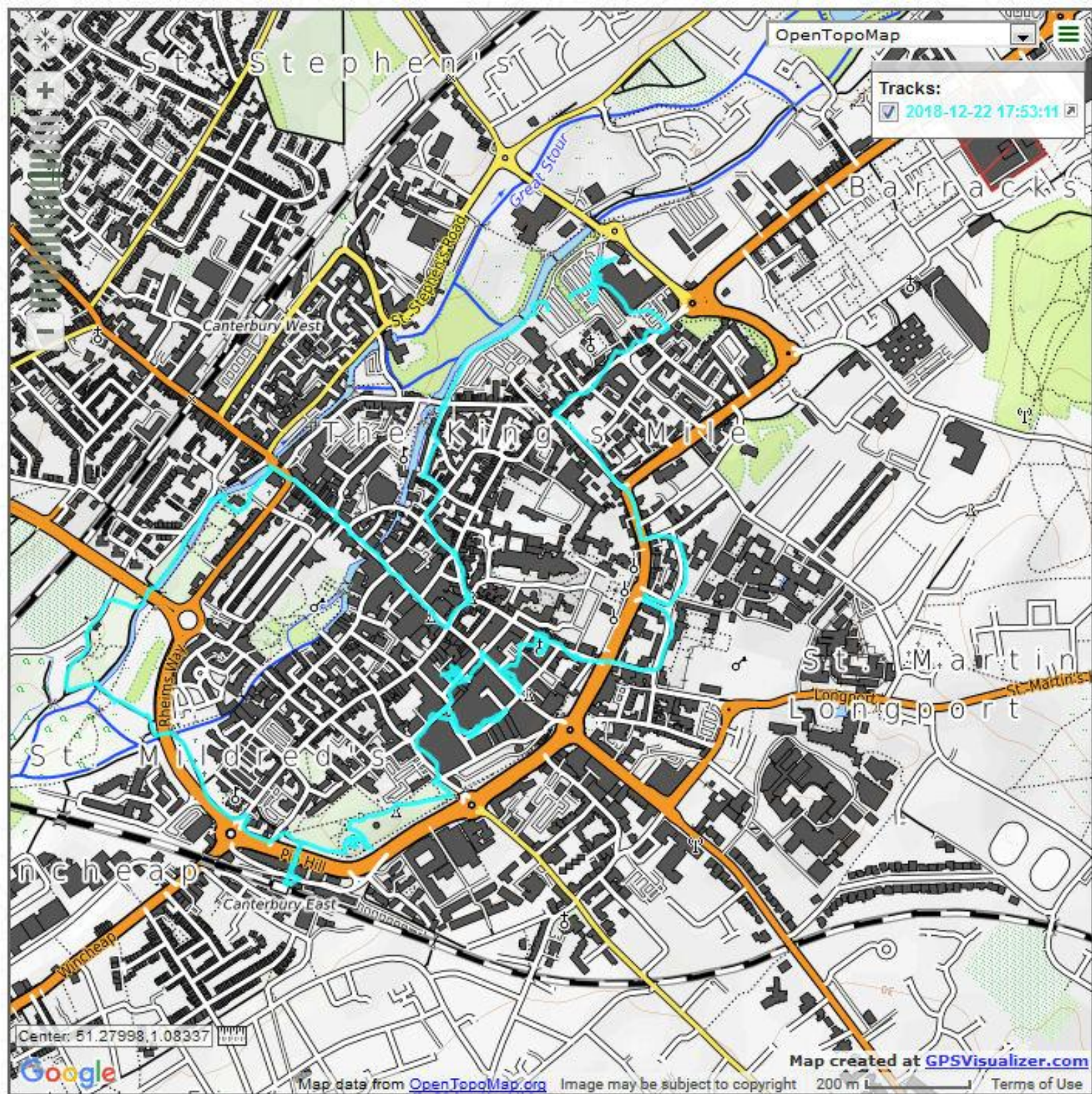
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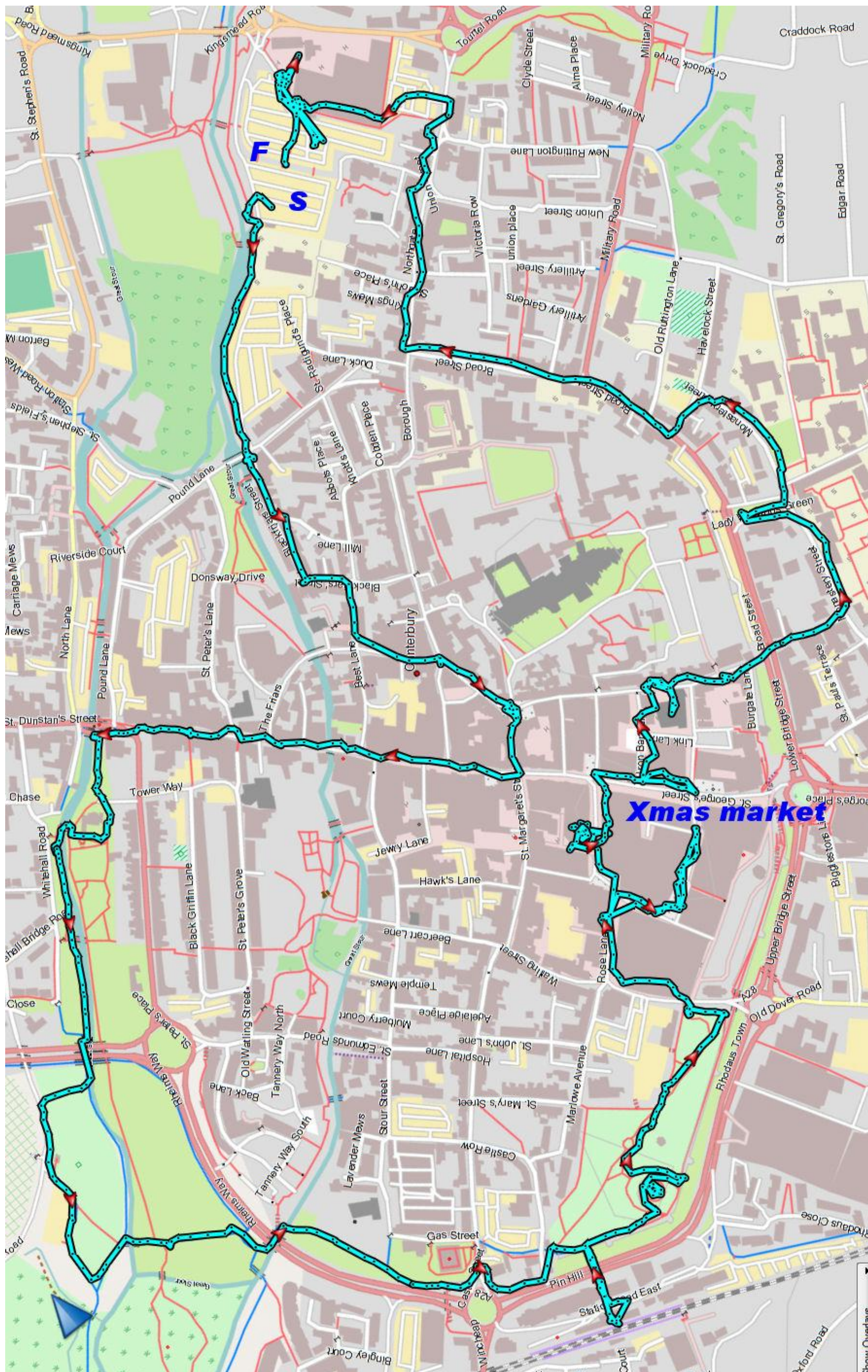


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Abbots Mill

Canterbury's Riverside Great Stour Way



Abbots Mill - six floors with octagonal tower on the roof

A water mill stood on this eastern branch of the River Great Ouse for 800 years until 1933. The mill was bought by Abbot Hugh II (1126-51) for St Augustine's Abbey and remained in the Abbey's hands until the dissolution of the Monastery in 1538.



Aerial view of Abbots Mill showing its octagonal tower on the roof

The mill was rebuilt in 1792, using materials from the city wall immediately to the north. These materials are still in evidence in the surviving foundations.

The new mill designed by John Smeaton, who also designed the Eddystone Lighthouse, stood over 30m high and had six working floors and an octagonal observatory in the centre of the roof. The two water wheels which worked the machinery were 4.8m in diameter and 2.1m wide.

The mill was destroyed by fire on the 17 October 1933 whilst being repainted. Overlooking the river, Mill House is a scaled down version of the old mill. It was designed by a local architect.

For more information visit canterbury.gov.uk/riversidewalk

























From Waste to Wildflowers

Tannery Field

Here earth recalls
ripped skin from bone

tanned hide laid waste
at river's side:

smell & ooze
of slub resides

in memory.

Now from twisted track
of steel, with artist's craft

he stands in summer
meadow where the yarrow

heals old wounds
of fevered days.

Imagination's puff
of magic makes

racked bull a
new born myth:

our land reclaimed
trumps time's bequest

blows summer's breath
to panoply of colour.

Victoria Mosley 2016
www.victoriamosley.com



For further information visit:
www.westgateparks.co.uk/tanneryfield

Spot the rail trucks on the Slub Bank
marked with an arrow in this photo taken
from Toddler's Cove in the early 1900s.



Canterbury Cathedral, 1935.



Westgate Parks volunteers uncovered
the old rail track when they were
digging the wildflower meadow.

The tannery rail track is
marked on this 1907 map
drawn long before the
busy Rheims Way existed.



The rail track appears on wartime photographs
taken in the 1940s after the tannery was bombed.



Look out for the 'rails' that form
part of the Tannery Field Bull
Sculptor - Steven Portsmouth.

St Mildred's Tannery was owned by the
Williamson family. They gave Tannery
Field to the City in the 1930s, along with
Tower House and Westgate Gardens.

The bull sculpture reminds us what the tannery
produced: tanned animal hides - in other words,
leather. Seating in the House of Lords, the interior
trim of Rolls Royce cars and, allegedly, the famous
chair from the TV quiz show 'Mastermind' were all
made from St Mildred's Tannery leather.

Most of Tannery Field was once covered in a foul
smelling pile of waste products from the tannery.
This was known as 'Slub Bank'.

The sculptor has used steel rails to make the bull.
These remind us of the tannery workers' back-
breaking toil - pushing heavy trucks full of waste
along the rail track that ran between the tannery
and Slub Bank.

The build-up of waste products from the
tanning process - chemicals, fat and bones -
subsequently contaminated the land and the river.

But now, this former mound of waste has been
transformed into a green space. Tannery Field has
been returned to the people of Canterbury - not
for employment, but for enjoyment.

The tanning industry may be gone, but it's not
forgotten. When creating a wildflower meadow in
2014, Westgate Parks volunteers uncovered part
of the old rail track.

And the bull watches over Tannery Field - as if
dreaming of less industrial times, when real cattle
grazed the river meadows here.

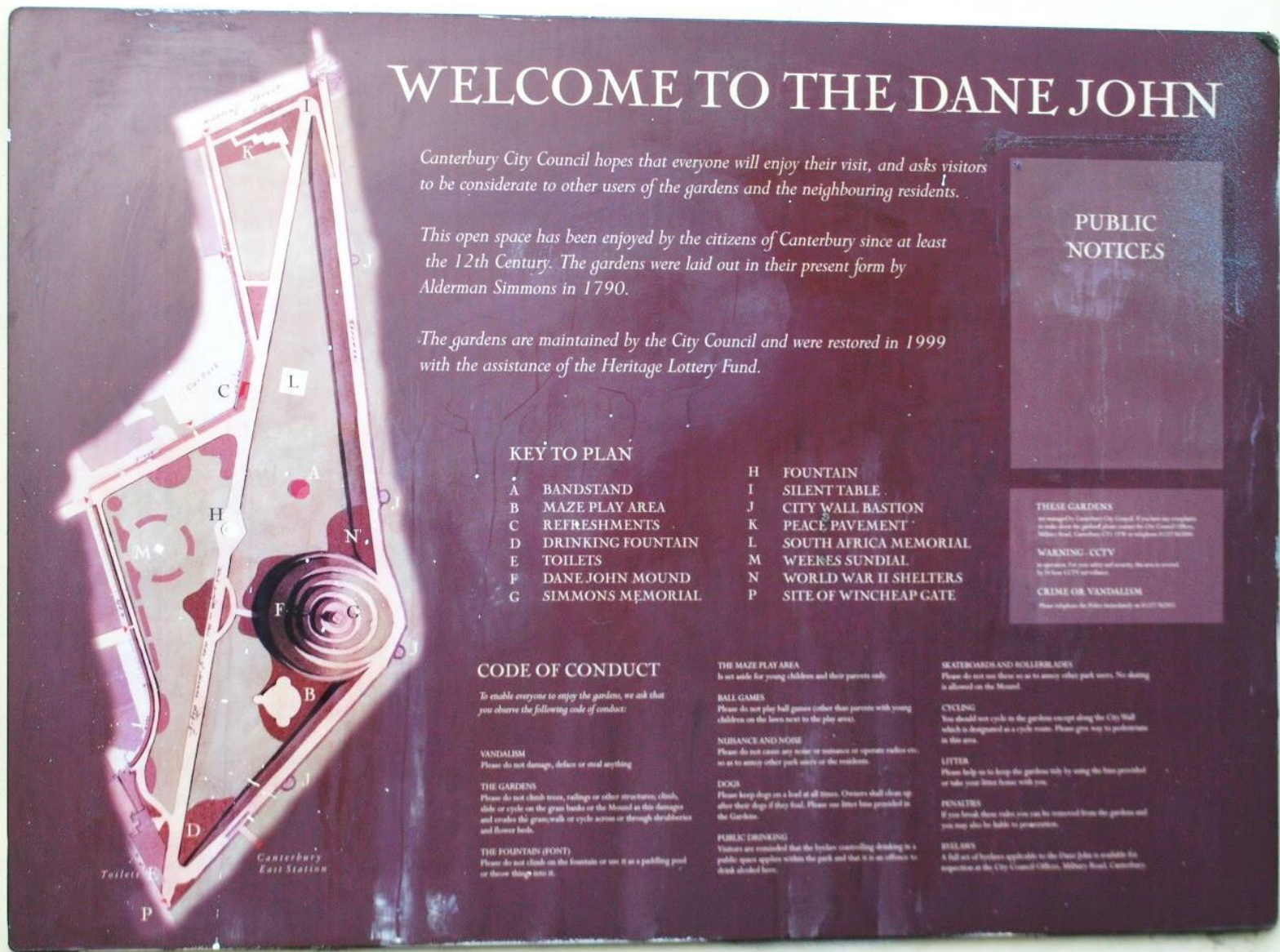


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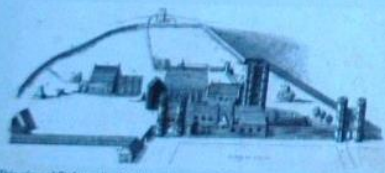
Lady Wootton's Green

The history of this area just outside the city walls begins with the arrival of the Frankish princess, Bertha, on her marriage to Ethelbert of Kent c AD 580. A former Roman building to the east of the city was restored or converted as a church so that she and her chaplain, Bishop Liudhard, could continue Christian worship in the king's pagan kingdom. It is assumed that she travelled each day from the royal palace, through the old Roman gate, which can still be seen in the wall. This consequently became known as Queningate ('Queen's Gate').



Queningate (1) was one of seven gateways in the Roman town wall (built c AD 270-90). A Roman road out of the gate ran along the north of the Green (2), across an area used as a burial ground. You are here.

Following his conversion (before AD 601), King Ethelbert enabled a cathedral church to be established inside the Roman walls and a monastery outside (known as St Augustine's Abbey since AD 978). The land between the two foundations would have been bustling with activity and the route between them became an important ceremonial way. The tombs of the first ten archbishops and the Kentish royal family in the abbey church of St Peter and St Paul were the principal focus for pilgrimage during the Anglo-Saxon period.



This view of St Augustine's Abbey shows the buildings that survived the Dissolution. The almonry is the small building in the left foreground. Drawn by Thomas Johnson, c 1655 and published by Daniel King.

St Augustine's monastic buildings extended north of the abbey church, but from the twelfth century an almonry was sited outside the abbey gate 'for the help of pilgrims and poor men'. The almonry was on the north side of the Green and had a chapel attached. Parts of the chapel survive within Almonry House.



This artist's reconstruction shows the path between Queningate (1) and St Martin's Church (5) as it might have appeared in the mid-seventh century crossing land to the north of the first three buildings of St Augustine's Abbey. The churches are (from left to right) St Peter and St Paul (3), built by Ethelbert and intended to be the burial place for archbishops and the royal family. The second church (4) was dedicated to St Mary and was built by Ethelbert's son, Eadbold. The third church, St Pancras (5), was also built in Eadbold's reign (616-640). Both Queen Bertha and Augustine died before the first church was finished, but were reburied there later. Ethelbert was buried there in 616. Drawn by J Atherton, 2010.



'The Great Gate' drawn by H J White, reprinted from The Builder, November 20, 1886.

The Great Gate to the inner court of the abbey was built by Abbot Thomas Fyndon. In 1301 a royal licence had allowed him to 'enclose the lane between the door of the court to the abbey and his land at Nordholm', possibly the early route to St Martin's church. In 1308 another royal licence was granted, to crenellate the 'new great gate'. The gateway was clearly intended to be a spectacular display of the abbey's wealth and prestige. Also known as Fyndon Gate, today it is the earliest surviving gateway in Canterbury.

After the Dissolution of the monasteries, the king converted part of the abbey to his 'New Lodgings'. This palace was leased to a succession of families, who were expected to accommodate royal visitors when called upon. Edward Lord Wotton took the lease in 1612. In 1625 Edward and his wife Margaret entertained Charles I whose bride, Henrietta Maria, spent her wedding night in the chamber over Fyndon Gate. Lady Wotton was widowed the following year, but stayed at what became known as 'Lady Wotton's Palace' until her death in 1659. The

palace was ransacked twice during the Civil War (she was a royalist). Her long and eventful residency gave her name to the Green.



Detail from a map of 1640 with a representation of the formal gardens created by John Tradescant for the Woottons between 1615 and 1623.



Detail from an early map of Canterbury (Strawn and Hogenburg, 1570) showing the mulberry tree on the green.

Lady Wootton's Green was once known as Mulberry Tree Green. The area has also been known as Palace Green and Amery or Ambery Green, after the Almonry there.

The Tudor archway on the north (left) side of Fyndon Gate, at right angles to it, was created after the Dissolution. To the right of the gate is the thirteenth century Guest Hall for the abbey. Most of the abbey was in ruins by the eighteenth century. In 1772 the hall had become the 'Old Palace' public house, then by 1828 a brewery. Between 1848 and 1939 it was part of St Augustine's College for missionaries. It is now used by the King's School.

In 1896 a row of cottages at the Broad Street end of the Green was demolished to create an open vista between the missionary college and the cathedral. The Green was then

laid out as a public garden. Ancient timber-framed buildings surrounded the Green, but in 1942 most were destroyed in an air-raid. Fyndon Gate and the Guest Hall were badly damaged, as was 'the Priory', a house on the corner with Broad Street visited by Charles Dickens. This was later demolished leaving Almonry House the only one on the Green to retain medieval fabric.



Photograph taken in July 1942, a month after the bombing raid. Picture: courtesy Kentish Gazette.

The Green was landscaped and planted with trees in 2006 by the Canterbury City Council as the setting for the statues given to the City by the Canterbury Commemoration Society.





