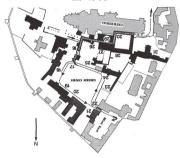
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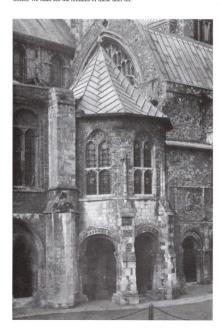
information and resources about Canterbury and urban environmental education. converted twenth century church (St. Alphege). There you will find exhibitions, The Canterbury Urban Studies Centre runs The Canterbury Environment Centre in a

Stroud. French translation by Marie-Reine Blackett. Printed by White Horse Press Ltd. Text by Dr. Francis Woodman. Line drawings by Iain McCaig. Photographs by Trevor This Trail is produced and published by Canterbury Urban Studies Centre © 1980.





If you look through into the garden you can see the Water Tower (26) on the left that held fresh drinking water for the whole monastery. This was built in about 1160 by Prior Wybert. The water supply came through a complicated series of pipes and tanks from outside the city. It was stored in the upper part of the tower, from which pipes distributed it all round the Precincts. When the dirty water was thrown away it was directed through channels to clear out the drains and to flush the monastic toilets. We shall see the remains of these later on



(30) La porte du Martyre de St. Thomas Becket.

Pilgrims through the City?

set oft on a walk around the City Walls and Gates, or trace the footsteps of Chaucer's have time, why not pick up another Trail by the Canterbury Environment Centre and enjoyed this trail and will keep it as a souvenir of your visit to Canterbury. If you You have now arrived back at the Christ Church Gate. We hope that you have

sciently of the Precincis; in earlier days it must have been bustling, dusty and noisy. must have been filled with the noise of construction. Don't be misled by the present prepared. In the middle ages this must have been a common sight within the Precincts for there was always some major building work in hand and the whole area to your right the masons' yard where all the stone for the various restoration work is the Cloister back to the main Cathedral Gate. As you pass the west front you can see II INC 19th century so that now you can walk right round the western towers from with the north-west tower on your left. I hat part of the building was destroyed only in 1544. That Palace was very much bigger and it extended southwards to join up in the 19th century. It contains several sections of the medieval one which was burnt If you peep over the wall on the right you can see the present Palace that was built

Elizabeth I



(17) Maison-portail du Prieur Selling, fin 15ème siècle

Turn right and walk through the so-called Dark Entry (16) This passage is supposed to be haunted by the ghost of Nell Cook who, in Tudor times, poisoned the old Canon she worked for and was according to tradition walled-up in the Precincts. Fortunately this is only legend. At the far end of the passage you arrive at what remains of the medieval Prior's house. The Gate House (17) leading into the Green Court which was built by Prior Selling late in the 15th century.

(26) La Tour de l'eau du Prieu. Wybert, environ 1160



(19) Brasserie, grenier et étables des moines, début 14ème siècle - faisant partie maintenant de King's School.

vicupisuob s Latace (21)

leave the Cloister by the triple doors at the west end, you enter the old area of the revered in the middle ages and King Edward I was married here in 1299. As you where St. Thomas of Canterbury was murdered in 1170. This door was especially MEXT TO THE CHAPTET HOUSE HOUSE THE CHAPOTATE GOOF (30) That led into the Marytdom house, and all around the walls are low stone seats on which the monks used to sit. At the far end you can still see the grand throne used by the Prior as head of the great size of the Chapter House; the monastery was designed to house 150 monks. members to discuss and organise the business of the day. Don't be surprised at the all the important functions of the Monastery, as well as for the daily meeting of all site of the Norman Chapter House of about 1080. The Chapter House was used for covered by a splendid lattice-work roof made of bog oak. This dates from about 1400, but the building dates back to at least the early 14th century, and stands on the building to survive from the monastery. It is a huge hall, nearly 100 feet long and and the Dormitory you will find the Chapter House (29), the most complete the main stores along the west. The church is along the south. Between the church or dining hall on the north, the Archbishop's Palace (31) in the north-west corner, the Cloister you pass the remains of the Dormitory on the east, the Refectory (28) medieval life, natural objects, religious symbols and the like. When you walk around 1396 and 1414. The other bosses are very varied; grotesque portraits, seenes from families or individuals who gave money for the rebuilding of the Cloister between SILICE LITE CALLICSE CLAYS OF THE THOMSSIETY. THE COALS OF ATTIMES IN THE VALUE ARE OF connecting all the major buildings with the church. It has been upon its present site bosses decorating the vaulting. The Cloister was the 'main road' of the monastery, You now arrive in the early 15th century Great Cloister with its hundreds of roof

century decorated columns all along the right side. Pass under the Library through the gloomy passage. Don't miss the late 11th



The Green Court was the principal 'business' sector of the monastery and contained many of the important offices. Just to your right is the *Deanery (18)* which contains part of Prior Goldstone's new mansion of the early 16th century. This house became the Dean's home at the Reformation, and has been substantially

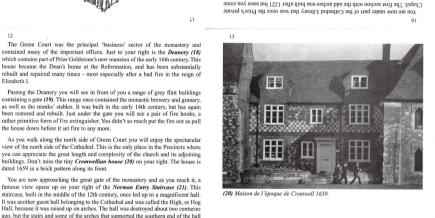
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Passing the Deanery you will see in front of you a range of grey flint buildings containing a gate (19). This range once contained the monastic brewery and granary, as well as the monks' stables. It was built in the early 14th century, but has again been restored and rebuilt. Just under the gate you will see a pair of fire hooks, a rather primitive form of fire extinguisher. You didn't so much put the fire out as pull the house down before it set fire to any more.

As you walk along the north side of Green Court you will enjoy the spectacular view of the north side of the Cathedral. This is the only place in the Precincts where you can appreciate the great length and complexity of the church and its adjoining buildings. Don't miss the tiny Cromwellian house (20) on your right. The house is dated 1659 in a brick pattern along its front.

You are now approaching the great gate of the monastery and as you reach it, a famous view opens up on your right of the Norman Entry Staircase (21). This staircase, built in the middle of the 12th century, once led up to a magnificent hall. It was another guest hall belonging to the Cathedral and was called the High, or Hog Hall, because it was raised up on arches. The hall was destroyed about two centuries ago, but the stairs and some of the arches that supported the southern end of the hall were by good fortune preserved and now form part of the King's School buildings.

Behind the staircase you can see the city wall and the jumble of Canterbury



uildings that you will see in the Precincts. Much of the site of the Dormitory is now

o the right. It was built by Archbishop Lanfranc about 1080 and is one of the oldest The Dormitory (27) has mostly been destroyed but you can see a section of it over

they could pass in the dry and stay warm when they had to attend services in the walkway connected the Dormitory directly with the monks' choir with the result that

The raised passage above and next to the tower was the monks' night entry. This

the beautiful leaf design on one of them. The upper parts of the tower were converted into a room in the late 14th century when the water was put into underground pipes.

Underneath the tower are complicated rib vaults and curious capitals. See especially

to a much older part containing the lower section of the Water Tower (26).

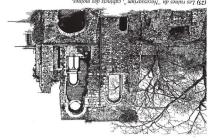
(20) Arcs de style roman sous la Tour de l'eau.

aken up by the new Cathedral Library.



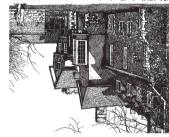
(21) Escalier de 'entrée époque romane, milieu





Infirmary Cloister but this time turn right towards the Water Tower. Entry and catch the view of the Cathedral from the first gate. Move on through the about 1160, it was surprisingly modern and hygienic. Pass back through the Dark continuously to flush out the lavatories. Considering that the whole system was built narrow building. Underneath was constructed a drain with water flowing lavatory. I here were fifty-six seats placed back to back up on the first floor of a long Necessarium (25). The latter building was aptly named for it was the monks' right, through the railings, part of the main Dormitory and the so-called As you walk back towards the Dark Entry and the Deanery you will see on your

(24) "Chillenden Chambers", maintenant la maison de l'Archidiacre.



The great Court Gate (22) was built at the same time as the Norman Entry Staircase and contains a high tunnel vault. The division of the gate into one large and one small entrance was done in the 14th century to allow the use of smaller doors. Just think how big the original ones must have been. Proceed through the gate and notice its fine decorated stonework

You have now entered the Mint Yard, or Almonry Yard as it was called earlier. This once contained a large Chapel built by Prior Henry of Eastry in the early 14th century. The old chapel became the first building of the new King's School founded by Henry VIII, and although it has long since been destroyed, the present King's School buildings are still gathered around this Yard. Just to the left is a doorway with a modern representation of the arms of Cardinal Pole, Archbishop of Canterbury during the reign of Mary Tudor. He is commemorated for ensuring the survival of the school in those difficult times.

Turn back through the gate and then go right. You are following the line of the old wall that separated the monks' property from that of the Archbishop. If you look through the gate on your right you will see the Pentise (23), which dates from the end of the 14th century. It is a wooden covered way running from the Court Gate to the Cellarer's Hall. It was provided by Prior Chillenden for the convenience of important guests, and is a rare example of its kind. At the southern end of the wall you can see another fine range of buildings that make up Chillenden Chambers (24). This house was built by Prior Chillenden in the late 14th century as a guest house for the most important visitors. Now it is the house of the Archdeacon. So marvellous were the rooms compared with the accommodation of the monks that they dubbed two of them 'Paradise' and 'Heaven'. The house also contains sections of other important monastic buildings, including the monks' kitchen, larder and

