



JPS Tours bvba

Disabled Travel Agency

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Flanders Field Country

Belgium

Stay: **8D/7N**

Location: **Hotel Callecannes
Watou**

Situated on the Belgian-French border, 3 km from Watou and 5 km from Poperinge, Hotel Callecannes extends a warm welcome to residential holidaymakers, day visitors or tourists passing by. This Hotel is convenient for visits to the battlefields WW1. (Callecannes is the central between Albert (Fr) and Ieper (B))

In this idyllic corner of Flanders, gastronomy and hospitality have no borders.

Hotel Callecannes is the gateway to the Westflemish hills, French-Flanders, Poperinge, the city of the hop and medieval Ieper.

It is worth taking a break at Hotel Callecannes :
thanks to its friendly pub, its restaurant and its *** hotel with private garden, sun-terraces and sauna.

Hotel Callecannes has 37 comfortable rooms and each room is equipped with TV, storage space and a luxurious bathroom. Wireless internet is possible and different disable rooms are provided. Hotel Callecannes received a label from the gouvernement !!!

Hotel Callecannes offers You magnificent views and the peace and quiet of the countryside. We guarantee an atmosphere without borders.

The hotel had 4 adapted rooms.

We hope to welcome You soon.



Flanders Fields Country is a rural area in a relaxed atmosphere of nonchalant cosiness. Flanders Fields Country has everything to please his visitors.

Little villages ...

...such as Watou, Beauvoorde, Dranouter, Lampernisse, Gijverinkhove invite the tourist to discover the Westhoek. In a warm and unpretentious setting friendly managers let you choose from an honest menu with original local dishes at low prices. You can also fully enjoy a good local beer or a stiff 'picon', the typical border appetizer. An excursion to French Flanders is made in no time and there you will also find the authentic Westhoek-cosiness.

Clever Flanders Fields Country

Houses of art and galleries have a capacious offer of art differing from traditional to contemporary. Flanders Fields Country also has some cultural highlights such as the Folkfestival of Dranouter and the Delvauxmuseum. Next to cultural events there are also a lot of parades, processions, walking tours, flea markets and memorial ceremonies.



'The Great War' (1914-1918)

The Great War has left its marks in Flanders Fields Country. Here you will find the graves of thousands and thousands of soldiers. As the Flemish singer Willem Vermandere describes in one of his songs: "always some ones father, always some ones child". The Great War created in the Westhoek some sort of pacifism. Many initiatives raised such as the Peace concerts, the IJzer Tower and the interactive In Flanders Fields Museum in Ypres.

To conclude: Flanders Fields Country is pure, authentic and green. The Eastern-Flemish hills with their wooded peaks and endless views and the flat north of the region with the Yzer and the polders invite you for some unique voyages of discovery. In short, Flanders Fields Country is a fascinating region to fall in love wit

Day 1:

Arrival in Brussels
Transfer with an adapted minivan.
Diner in the hotel

Day 2:

Breakfast
Visit Ypres.



Cloth Hall - Belfrey

The Cloth Hall was built next to the leperlee, which was navigable at that time, but now vaulted. Aroud 1260 the construction of the belfry and east wing began. The west and side wing were built in 1286. In 1304 the building was completed. During the First World War it was completely destroyed, except for the lower



portion of the belfry and a few pieces of wall of the west wing. Under the guidance of architects J. Coomans (+ 1937) and P.A. Pauwels, this great building was rebuilt in its original form.

The first floor can be visited through the In Flanders Fields Museum.

www.inflandersfields.be

In Flanders Fields Museum

The In Flanders Fields Museum is located at the heart of the city on the first floor of the restored Cloth Hall on the Market Square.

A visit to the interactive In Flanders Fields Museum takes you back to the Great War of 1914-1918. You experience history at first hand as a soldier or a nurse, as an inhabitant of Ypres or as a refugee... You will not only witness with your own eyes the destruction of a whole region and the atrocities this war brought about but you will also experience the hope and resurrection of a city like Ypres. Historical artefacts, suggestive sound and light evocations, documentary films and models alternate.

Practical information

In Flanders Fields Museum

Grote Markt 34

8900 Ieper

Luch

The Municipal Museum of Education

This museum is housed in the former Saint Nicholas Church (Sint-Niklaaskerk), a unique construction in Flanders. This building in neo-Byzantine style is just a 5 minute walk from the Market Square (Grote Markt). The Municipal Museum of Education outlines the history of education in Flanders from the middle-ages to the present day. This is achieved by using miscellaneous and even extremely rare objects: copy books and books, fancywork, wall charts, art objects, didactic material and original photos. The two reconstructions of classrooms of 1700 and 1930 are of particular interest. The activity classroom allows you to slide into an old school bench and pencil on a slate.

Every evening (at 8 pm) since 1928, the Last Post sounded under the imposing memorial arches of the Menin Gate. The Last Post is the traditional salute to the fallen and is played in honour of the memory of the soldiers of the then British Empire, who fought and died in the 'Immortal Ypres Salient' between 1914 and 1918.

Info: Last Post Association: Tel 0032 57 486 610 or Fax 0032 57 201 961 or www.lastpost.be

Diner and accommodation in the hotel.

Day 3:

Breakfast

Ypres and WWI

Ypres was one of the main martyr towns of the First World War. A few months after the German invasion of Belgium on 4 August 1914 the front came to a standstill near the small, medieval town. From October 1914 to October 1918 the battlefield was barely a few kilometres away from the centre. The trenches ran from north to south in an arc around Ypres. In this famous Ypres Salient no fewer than five bloody battles were fought.

On 22 April 1915 the Second Battle of Ypres started with the very first gas attack. The chlorine gas asphyxiated thousands of allied soldiers, mainly French troops, to which many North Africans belonged. It was the first time in history that a weapon of mass destruction was used. Later during the war the Ypres Salient yet again proved to be an experimental battlefield: indeed in July 1915 flame throwers were used for



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the first time. In July 1917 it was the turn of the terrifying mustard gas, also called yperite. The third Battle of Ypres raged from 31 July to 10 November 1917, towards its final stages it was also called the 'Battle of Passchendaele'. It was until now an unknown slaughter. Discussions are still being conducted about the purpose of this offensive. In the trenches and in the no man's land around the town about half a million people died between 1914 and 1918. The victims not only included Germans, French, British and Belgian nationals but also Moroccans, Algerians, Tunisians, Senegalese and many other nationalities.

During the four year war the city at the heart of the Ypres Salient was literally flattened. The last remaining inhabitants had already been forced to evacuate in early May 1915. After that date nobody lived in the ghost city of Ypres. At the beginning of 1919 the first inhabitants returned to their destroyed city and slowly started rebuilding it. During the first years they returned and new citizens of Ypres lived in wooden emergency housing. Reconstruction really took off in 1921. Also during the nineteen twenties more than one hundred and fifty military cemeteries were built in and around the city, the most important one being the Menin Gate memorial.

RAILWAY DUGOUTS BURIAL GROUND

At 2 kilometres west of the village of Zillebeke the railway runs on an embankment, overlooking a small



farmstead known to the British Army as Transport Farm. It is a place screened by slightly rising ground to the East, and burials on the site of the cemetery began in April, 1915. They were continued until the Armistice, especially in 1916 and 1917, when Advanced Dressing Stations were placed in the Dugouts and the farm. They were made in small groups, without any definite arrangement; and in the summer of 1917 a considerable number were obliterated by shell fire before they could be marked. The names

"Railway Dugouts" and "Transport Farm" were used indifferently, and both are included in the present name.

At the time of the Armistice, 1,705 graves were known and marked. Other graves were then brought in from the battlefields and small cemeteries in the neighbourhoods, and 258 known graves, destroyed by artillery fire, were specially commemorated. The latter were mainly in the present Plots IV and VII.

The cemetery covers an area of 16,374 square metres and is enclosed by a rubble wall, except where it borders the pond.

Free luch

TYNE COT CEMETERY

"Tyne Cot" or "Tyne Cottage" was the name given by the Army to a barn which stood 46 metres West of the level crossing on the Passchendaele-Broodseinde road. The barn, which had become the centre of five or six "pill-boxes", was captured by the 3rd Australian Division on the 4th October, 1917, in the advance on Passchendaele.



The Cross of Sacrifice is placed on the original large "pill-box". There are four other "pill-boxes" in the cemetery.

There are now nearly 12,000, 1914-18 war casualties commemorated in this site. Of these, over 8,300 are unidentified and special memorials are erected to 38 soldiers from the United Kingdom, 27 from Canada, 15 from Australia and one from New Zealand, known or believed to be buried among them. Other special memorials record the names of 16 soldiers from the United Kingdom and four from Canada, buried in other cemeteries, whose graves were destroyed by shell fire. Also commemorated here are 4 Foreign National war casualties.

Burials (Commonwealth War Graves Commission) :



United Kingdom : 8961
Canada : 1011
Australia : 1368
New Zealand : 520
South Africa : 90



Other Commonwealth : 2

Total Commonwealth : 11952

Other Nationalities : 4

At the end of the war, many German graves lay scattered in the villages around Ypres. After the war all these graves were assembled on 184 German cemeteries. The greatest number of dead lay in the Ypres salient. Langemark territory alone, counted 17 German burial grounds: one was "Langemark North", another one was "Nr 123".

Diner and accommodation in the hotel.

Day 4:

Breakfast

Visiting Poperinge Talbot House



During the First World War, **Poperinge** was situated a few kilometres behind the turmoil of battle on the Ypres Salient. The British army commandeered the quiet little town to accommodate the throbbing heartbeat of its war machine. Very quickly, Poperinge became a 24-hour-a-day metropolis; in 1917 approximately 250,000 men were billeted in the area...

On the 11th December, 1915, in the centre of this lively town, Chaplain Philip Clayton opened a "soldiers' house". The large home of the Coevoet family was transformed into "Every Man's Club", where all soldiers were welcome, regardless of rank.



At the suggestion of Colonel Reginald May, and despite the protest of the senior army chaplain Neville Talbot, the House was named '**Talbot House**'. The name commemorated Gilbert Talbot, Neville's younger brother, who was killed in action on the 30th July, 1915. Gilbert became the symbol of the sacrifice of a 'golden generation' of young men.

For three years, the 'Tommy' found in Talbot House an alternative for the 'debauched' recreational life of the town. The initials of Talbot House became **Toc H** in the Army's Signallers' code. For hundreds of thousands, this place became 'a home from home',



where they found a little bit of humanity, rest and peace.

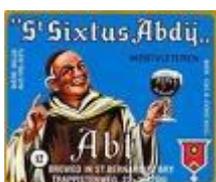
Hop Museum

Poperinge's new and extended Hop Museum is located in the old "Stadsschaal" or Municipal Scales. An informative audio tour guides you through four floors of history and culture, all the way from the impressive loft to the concluding ground floor. On your way down, local characters like "The Bagger" and "The Nose" will take you along the four seasons of the hop, leading to the world for brewing and beyond. Authentic hop tools, historic documents, photographs, scale models and audiovisual displays illustrate both the story of this unique building and that of local hop growing, past and present.

You can test your acquired knowledge on hop growing through an interactive computerquiz on each floor.

The Hop Museum also invites you to discover the various aspects of hop in the region : architectural inheritance, hop fields, hop farms to visit, gastronomy,...

The abbey of Saint Sixtus of Westvleteren



On the flank of the Catsberg, just beyond the 'Schreve', rises the Vleeterbeek, which waters Westvleteren. But in 1831 another brooklet found its way to Westvleteren: the prior of the just founded Catsberg monastery and a few of his monks moved to the woods of Saint Sixtus to settle with Jan-Baptist Victoor, a recluse. A new Cistercian monastery was born: the Trappist Abbey of Saint Sixtus in Westvleteren.

Historical sources tell us that in the course of time three monasteries have been built in or around the same place before the present abbey was built there.

Probably the 'Cella Beborna' mentioned in the act of 806 (from the abbey of Sint-Omaars), must have been situated in the same area.

From 1260 to 1355 there was a small community of sisters.

From 1610 to 1784 there was a monastery of fathers-Birgitans on 'Fathers' Corner'.

The Westvleteren "Trappist" is sold exclusively at the abbey store, and only after having made a reservation by telephone. The abbey and the brewery cannot be visited. Those who are interested can go to the 'claustrum', an exhibition room in which the monks show the life in the abbey.

Diner and accommodation in the hotel.

Day 5

Breakfast

Visiting Lo – Reninge

Old Timer automuseum

The museum of old-timers contains a unique collection of 95 cars from 1899 till the seventies and about 20 old motorcycles. Everything is beautifully with some old publicities and models dressed in old customs. The shopping centre is the perfect place for an excursion with schools or family. Next to the shopping centre is a cafeteria where you can taste one of the 40 beers of the region and this for a democratic price. We can recommend you a freshly baked pancake or an ice cream.



Hof Ter Zeedycke

The horse farm has recently been renovated. There is now more place to park your car and there is a tasting room. Modern and old crafts flow together in Hof Ter Zeedycke. Owner Rik Decapmaker proudly presents his skills as blacksmith for you. He works with traditional style.

During the tour in the horse farm his wife, Martine, gives a clear explanation. The visitors will not only learn how the horses are milked but she will also clarify the breeding process. Everyone will get the chance to taste fresh horse milk in the tasting room. Adults can taste liqueur made from horse milk. Visitors can buy gadgets, liqueur or beauty products made with horse milk.

You can also try your riding skills in Nieuwkappelle. As well inside as outside you can try to make a ride under surveillance. Especially for the children, it is nice to get used to the horse or pony in a safe environment.

Farm “De Korenhalm”

Hoeve De Korenhalm is a mixed farm with cattle, pigs and agriculture. The farm also offers homemade ice cream. The preparation of this ice happens with enthusiasm and resignation.

Viola ice, prepared with natural products from the farm (milk, eggs, sugar, cream and vanilla), melts on your tongue. It has a great flavor and is easily eatable.

Diner and accommodation in the hotel.

Day 6:

Breakfast

Visiting Veurne - Diksmuide

Bakerymuseum

The museum includes a complete collection of utilities and machines from the bakery. It are especially objects from the first half of the twentieth century. Walter Plaetinck was the guardian of these objects. He was the son of a baker and found it a pity that the old items vanished because of the modernization in the bakery.

The Zuidgasthoeve is a seventeenth century farm wherein the collection is housed. The site exists of 3 buildings, whereof the shed leaves the deepest impression. The big courtyard offers lots of possibilities like quests, treasure hunts and playgrounds for children. There is even a didactical garden where different kinds of crops are cultivated.

The Yzertower

Diksmuide

October 1914: After 2 months of fighting and skirmishing, the Belgian army retreats behind the Yser. There the army makes a last attempt to withstand the German attack. The defensible frontline runs from Newport to Boezinge.

It turns out that the Belgian army is unable to cope with the German waves of attack. French Marine Fusiliers



and Senegalese Tirailleurs come to help Belgians in Diksmuide. That is sufficient to occupy Diksmuide as bridgehead over until 10 November 1914. But they have to retreat backwards along the Yser. The railway Diksmuide – Newport becomes the new frontline. It rises 1 meter above the water and it is not only used as a line of defence. The railway is also used to stop the inundation.



out the
to
the Yser
to go

ground
defence.
water of

An international, multidisciplinary art project with the subject « War & Peace” linked to “The Great War”



Concept of the project:

The sort of deadlocked frontline (Western Front), which divided the map of Europe from the Belgian coast in Newport to the Swiss border, was divided in various segments or sectors. Per front segment a city is visited that wants to act as host for an exhibition, which is the project's actual tangible part. Zone after zone is visited sequentially, until the entire front line is covered.



The start of this project takes place in the Yser Tower. Artists from the countries that were involved in those days exhibit works of art that are linked to the First World War.

FOOTBRIDGE of HOPE

By entering the site with a footbridge, the visitor gets the feeling that he walks through a flooded area during World War I. Such footbridges were used during World War I to move from the first line to the outposts, through the flooded area on the Yser front. The décor represents a truthful construction.

A décor with 'corpses' and a bogged down military vehicle make it 'lifelike'. On the other side of the footbridge, a few pictures are shown from the series 'N'oubliez jamais'. This is a picture series about the Great War edited by the government in 1919.

Diner and accommodation in the hotel.

Day 7:

Breakfast

Drinks and speciality.

Esen and Shoppen



History of the brewery

The founder of the brewery was a doctor in medicine, Louis Nevejan. We have recently found papers in the archives stating that the first building dates from 1835 AD. Once it was both brewery and distillery. The founder died in 1882 and the brewery was sold to Alouis Costenoble. The family brewed for three generations until 1980 when the brewery stopped. Beer brands include COQ PILS OUD BRUIN & COSMOS. In Esen there were six breweries (all small and part-time) and two distilleries. The actual brewer is doing historical research on West-Flanders breweries since 1900 AD, and has got the 'GOLDEN HAMMER' Trophy, a



two yearly award for historic research on breweries. This was attributed by vzw 't Hamerken in Bruges on March 27, 2000 AD.

The brewery in Esen can be visited on appointment by groups of minimum 30 people (also during the week). Smaller groups or individuals are welcome on Sunday afternoon at 2 p.m. The guided tour takes one hour, without the tasting in the bar and costs € 3, 50, including an Oerbier.

Oerbier:

Oerbier means original, from the source. This beer has been brewed in small scale (5 gallons) at home in a copper wash kettle, by two brothers who were students at the time. They took over an old brewery which was out of business and said: "If we don't bring the brewery back to life, nobody will!". It was also a unique opportunity to create some interesting brews, so why not try it? They did the main work themselves and kept the scale of the brewery as it was. Since then, the brewery and its beers have been an inspiration for a lot of brewers. Oerbier is brewed from all different malts, Poperinge Golding hops in flowers and a special yeast which makes it a little tart, especially with aging. At the brewery they have excellent cellars which have a constant temperature of 8°C allowing Oerbier to age at its best.

After a couple of years Oerbier tastes like it has been blended with wine... Oerbier has been refermented in the bottle and contains a layer of yeast, having vitamins B. NAT en STRAF on the glasses means WET and STRONG, a warning for the 9 vol. alcohol content. The little person on the glasses is the Oerbier man, a simple creature who holds a brewers fork in his right hand, symbolizing the work and science, but looking to the other side, the result of all this, the glass of (Oer)beer.

Diner and accommodation in the hotel.

Day 8:

Breakfast
Back to Brussels Airport



Have a nice day.

Price: 990€

Included: Renting adapted Van – Kangoo. For 8D/7N – 1600km included.
Adapted accommodation in hotel Callecannes for 8D/7N
Breakfast buffet 7N
Entering Flanders Field museum
Entering Cloth Hall
Entering Museum of Education
Entering Talbot House – Friendship
Entering Hop Museum.
Tasting Saint Sixtus Abbey.



Entering Old Timer museum
Entering Hors Farm with tasting.
Entering Homemade Ice with tasting.
Entering Bakker museum.
Entering Yzertower
Tasting Oerbeer.

Not included: Personal assistant during 8D/7N
Others meals
Drinks
Petrol for the car.
Insurance

