

## **FINDING EANSWYTHE: A TIMELINE**

### **SIXTH CENTURY**

During the sixth century, a cemetery was established on Dover Hill, overlooking the site of the now ruined Roman villa above East Wear Bay. The items found with the men, women and children buried here reflected the material culture of east Kent at the time, including Kentish products displaying a fusion of southern Scandinavian and Frankish material culture, as well as Frankish imports, and items from further afield, including by the seventh-century Amethyst beads from Persia, and beads made from an Egyptian cowrie shell, indicating that the community here were able to tap into Kent's maritime trading relationships. Burials of similar date are also recorded from the Bayle and Cherry Garden Hill, indicating multiple communities inhabiting the Folkestone plain.

#### ***Circa 590***

Gregory of Tours records that Bertha, daughter of King Charibert of Paris, is 'married to the son of a certain king of Kent', meaning Æthelberht, the son of King Eormenric. Æthelberht and Bertha are the paternal grandparents of St Eanswythe. Their marriage had probably taken place around 580 and Bertha, a Christian, was then accompanied to Kent by a Frankish bishop, Luidhard.

#### **597**

St Augustine arrives in Kent. By this date Æthelberht has succeeded his father as king of Kent. Æthelberht receives Augustine and directs him to establish his mission at Canterbury, where Bertha and Luidhard already used the Church of St Martin for worship.

### **SEVENTH CENTURY**

#### **601**

Pope Gregory writes to Æthelberht and Bertha and mentions that the king had been baptised by this date. Subsequently, Bertha died, and Æthelberht re-married, although the name of his second wife is not recorded.

#### **604**

Augustine dies on 26<sup>th</sup> May and is succeeded as Archbishop by Laurence.

#### **616/18**

On 24<sup>th</sup> of February (in either 616 or 18) King Æthelberht dies and is succeeded by his son Eadbald. Eadbald takes his stepmother as his wife, causing a rift with the Christian church. Mellitus, bishop of London, and Justus, bishop of Rochester, leave Kent for Francia.

#### **619**

Archbishop Laurence dies on 2<sup>nd</sup> February and is succeeded by Mellitus, the bishop of London.

#### **624**

Probably early in the year, if not a little before, Justus, bishop of Rochester, converts King Eadbald to Christianity. Eadbald built a church (possibly St Pancras at Canterbury) which was consecrated by Archbishop Mellitus. On 24<sup>th</sup> April, Mellitus dies and is succeeded as Archbishop by Justus. In order to have been accepted by the church, Eadbald must by this time have set aside his first wife (and stepmother). Subsequently, he married Imme (Emma), a Frankish Christian, possibly a close relative of Erchinoald, who later became mayor of the palace of Neustria.

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Later in the year, Edwin, king of Northumbria, agrees to the marriage terms for Eadbald's sister Æthelburga, which include that she be allowed to practise the Christian faith. Æthelburga travels north, accompanied by bishop Paulinus. Pope Boniface writes to Edwin and Æthelburga, mentioning Eadbald's recent conversion. Subsequently, the Pope hears from Eadbald of his conversion, and of the death of Mellitus. He writes to Archbishop Justus, sending him the pallium.

### **625/6**

On 21<sup>st</sup> July of either 625 or 626, Justus consecrated Paulinus as bishop of York.

### **Mid-620s to late 630s**

Within this period the three known children of Eadbald and Imme, their sons Eorcenbert and Eormenred and their daughter Eanswith (today known as St Eanswythe) were born. Radiocarbon dating of the relics of St Eanswythe suggest that she is likely to have been born sometime after 635, rather than earlier.

### **640**

King Eadbald dies, on 20<sup>th</sup> January according to Frankish annals, and is succeeded by his son Eoreonbert. Some sources claim that Eormenred died before his father, others that initially both sons ruled as joint kings.

### **641**

Erchinoald succeeds Aega as the mayor of the palace of Neustria, making him the power behind the Frankish throne. If he was related to Imme, then he would also have been a close relative and powerful potential ally of king Eorcenbert.

### **642**

Erchinoald also becomes mayor of the palace of Burgundy,

### ***Circa 650***

Erchinoald gives his slave Balthild, said to have been of Saxon (perhaps Anglo-Saxon) birth, to the young King Clovis II. Clovis II subsequently marries her and the couple have three sons.

### **657/8-660**

Clovis II dies on 27<sup>th</sup> November in either 657 or 658. Erchinoald dies in 658. Queen Balthild rules as regent for her young son Chlothar III. One of her first acts the foundation of a nunnery at the royal ville of Chelles, and she also established links with the existing nunneries at Jouarre and Faremoutiers-en-Brie. She goes on to promote the role of royal women in nunneries in both Francia and the Anglo-Saxon kingdoms, aided by Bertila, Abbess of Chelles, who may be a relative of Queen Bertha of Kent.

The king's daughter, and Eanswythe's niece, St Eorcengota, became a nun at Faremoutiers-en-Brie. Three gold coins of the period minted near Faremoutiers have been found at Folkestone, out of a total of five for the whole of England, suggesting a direct link between these two nunneries.

Balthild's regency may well provide the context for the establishment of the nunneries at Folkestone and Lyminge. Eanswythe probably died, aged 17-20, at some point in the 650's or, at the very latest, in 660. It is likely that, she was involved in the foundation of a minster at Folkestone, either posthumously or as its first abbess, during this period.

### **664**

Death of King Eorcenbert and Archbishop Deusdedit during an outbreak of plague. Eorcenbert is succeeded by his son Egbert I. During his reign his cousins Æthelred and Æthelbert are said

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to have been murdered in the royal vill at Eastry. It appears that as a result, the nunnery at Minster-in-Thanet was founded for their sister Æbbe. This reign may also see the foundation of Minster-in-Sheppey by Eorcenbert's widow Seaxburh, possibly whilst she was acting as regent.

### **665/6**

Balthild forced to step down as regent by rival factions amongst the Frankish elite. She retires to her nunnery at Chelles.

### **669**

Theodore of Tarsus arrives in Kent and is installed as Archbishop of Canterbury.

### **673**

Death of King Egbert I. The succession is disputed, and Kent apparently becomes subject to the control of the Mercian King Wulfhere.

### **675**

Hlothere, younger brother of Egbert I, is in control of at least parts of Kent, and issues grants as sole king of Kent.

### **676**

King Æthelred of Mercia invades Kent, destroying and plundering Rochester.

### **679**

King Hlothere appears to be in control of the whole kingdom of Kent, as well as London, with his nephew Eadric ruling as a sub-king.

### **680**

Queen Balthild dies at her nunnery at Chelles. St Botolph, for whom a chapel was later dedicated near Folkestone, is also said to have died in this year.

### **685**

Eadric, apparently jealous of his uncle, conspires with the South Saxons, who send an army into Kent. King Hlothere meets them in battle in February and is mortally wounded. Eadric becomes king of Kent.

### **686**

Cædwalla of Wessex takes the opportunity to invade Kent, either following or leading to the death of Eadric, and installs his brother Mul as King of Kent.

### **687**

Mul and 12 of his companions are trapped in a building and burned to death. Cædwalla lays waste to Kent in retaliation.

### **688**

Cædwalla of Wessex gives up his kingship and journeys to Rome, where he is baptised by the Pope and then dies. Ine succeeds him as King of Wessex. Meanwhile, the Mercians appoint Oswine, a member of the Kentish royal house, as a client king of Kent, perhaps ruling the kingdom jointly with Swæfheard of the East Saxons, another client of Mercia.

**690**

Death of Archbishop Theodore of Tarsus.

**691**

Wihtrred, the younger son of Egbert I, asserts his claim to the throne of Kent, although initially this is contested with Swæfheard.

**694**

Wihtrred secures full control of Kent, and pays compensation to Ine of Wessex for the killing of Mul.

**699**

At *Cilling*, near Faversham, King Wihtrred issues a confirmation of privileges to the churches and monasteries of Kent. The grant is made in the presence of four abbesses; Eormenhild, abbess of Minster-in-Sheppey, Æbbe, abbess of Minster-in-Thonet, Eormenburh, probably Abbess of Lyminge, and Nerienda, believed to be abbess of Folkestone.

**EIGHTH CENTURY**

Archaeological and documentary evidence suggests that the Kentish minsters, including Folkestone, flourished as centres of power and wealth during this century, as part of a vibrant network of trade spanning the North Sea and Channel. Because of the wealth, control of them became hotly contested between the competing royal dynasties of Kent, Mercia and Wessex, as well as between different factions within the Kentish church.

***Circa 708-709***

At a council is held at *Baccanceld* (Bapchild) by King Wihtrred. Although the charter granting privileges to the churches and monasteries of Kent purported to have been issued at this council is an eleventh-century forgery, based on a forged ninth-century text, the list of witnesses is thought to be genuine. The document includes a list of the then existing Kentish minsters, including *Folcanstan*, representing the earliest recorded appearance of the name.

**716**

Wihtrred confirms the grant of privileges issued at *Baccanceld* at a council at *Cloveshoh*.

**725**

Death of King Wihtrred.

**799**

A charter purportedly granted in this year by Coenwulf of Mercia makes reference to ‘*terra sancte Eanswithe*’, or St Eanswythe’s land, at Swingfield, which was owned by Folkestone minster. The charter is a forgery, but the boundary clause is written in a style of the early eighth or ninth century and is probably based on a genuine document. This therefore represents the earliest documentary reference to Eanswythe.

The North Sea trade networks seem to have collapsed at the beginning of the ninth century, either as a result of, or possibly leading to, the beginning of Viking raiding. In the same period, the kingdom of Kent became united with that of Wessex.

## **NINTH CENTURY**

### **833-9**

Abba, a reeve in Kent, granted property to the convent of Folkestone, on condition that he be buried there and that his widow, Heregyth, be given the option of entering the community. This confirms that the minster was still in existence as a nunnery in the early ninth-century.

### **844**

A charter dealing with the settlement of a dispute over the inheritance of Ealdorman Oswulf mentions the community at Folkestone, with male members of the minster appearing as witnesses.

## **TENTH CENTURY**

### **Circa 950-974**

The earliest extant document known as the ‘Kentish Royal Legend’, or sometimes as the ‘Mildrith Legend’, is written at some point during these years. It briefly mentions Eanswythe, stating that she was the daughter of King Eadbald and Ymme, and that she “...rests at Folkestone”. The core text of the surviving version, which deals with the murder of the Kentish princes Æthelred and Æthelbert at Eastry in the seventh century, and the subsequent foundation of Minster-in-Thanet for their sister Æbbe, may have been written down as early as the eighth- or ninth-centuries.

### **991**

The Anglo-Saxon Chronicle records that “*In this year Olaf [Tryggvason, later king of Norway] came with 93 ships to Folkestone, and ravaged round about it...*”.

## **LATE TENTH- TO ELEVENTH CENTURIES**

The ‘Lives of the Kentish Royal Saints’, a series of accretions to the Kentish Royal Legend, is probably written between 974 and 1030, fragments of which survive in two eleventh-century copies. This also states that Eanswythe was the daughter of Eadbald and Ymma, adding the detail that Eanswythe “...lies at Folkestone, in the minster she herself founded”. One version, the Liber Vitae of Hyde Abbey (also referred to as *Da halgan*, is produced in 1031.

### **1016-35**

A charter dating to the reign of King Cnut mentions a priest in Folkestone, indicating the existence of a functioning church at Folkestone during this period.

### **1052**

The Anglo-Saxon Chronicle records that Godwine, earl of Wessex, “...took all the ships that were at Romney, and Hythe and Folkestone...” for use in his conflict with King Edward the Confessor.

### **1066**

William of Normandy defeats King Harold Godwinsson at the Battle of Hastings.

### **1086**

The Domesday Book records Folkestone as being held by William of Arques, for Bishop Odo of Bayeux.

### ***Circa 1090***

Death of William Arques, lord of Folkestone. He is succeeded by his son-in-law Nigel of Monville, who is married to William's daughter Emma.

### ***Circa 1090s***

The Domesday Monachorum provides evidence that Folkestone had a Minster church, to which were attached ten other churches in Kent. The church of St Eanswith at Brenzett, on Romney Marsh, the only one outside Folkestone known to be dedicated to the saint, may be as early as the late eleventh-century, although most of its fabric is twelfth-century or later.

### **1095**

Nigel of Monville, lord of Folkestone, and his wife Emma, grant the church of St Mary and St Eanswythe at Folkestone to the abbots and monks of the Benedictine abbey of Lonlay, in south-western Normandy. The establishment of this new priory may have amounted to the refoundation of the existing minster church with Benedictine personnel. It is recorded as being located inside a castle (the bailey which gives its name to The Bayle).

## **TWELFTH CENTURY**

### ***Circa 1103***

Nigel of Monville dies without a male heir. His daughter Matilda is given in marriage to Rualon d'Avranches, who becomes lord of Folkestone.

### ***Circa 1105/6***

Emma, daughter of William of Arques and widow of Nigel of Monville, marries Manasses, count of Guînes.

### ***Circa 1120***

Eadmer's *Historia Novorum* is written, and records that Earl Godwine "...stole from the church [of Canterbury] her [St Eanswythe's] manor of Folkestone, having bribed Archbishop Eadsige". Along with the forging of charters, this is part of Canterbury's unsuccessful attempts to assert rights to Folkestone at this time. This includes the claim that in the year 927 King Athelstan granted the monks of Christ Church the ruined church at Folkestone "...on the sea shore, where there had been a monastery, or abbey of holy virgins, in which St Eanswith was buried, which had been destroyed by the Danes...". There is no evidence this claim is true and it was rejected as such at the time but does indicate a perception that the minster had been destroyed by Scandinavian raiders (which may have been those led by Olaf in 991).

Christ Church also claimed that during the reign of King Cnut (1016-1035) Folkestone was restored to them, having been unjustly removed from them. Again, this claim was not later upheld.

It may be that this period sees the creation of a *Vita*, or Life, of St Eanswythe, as part of Christ Church's attempts to legitimise their claim to Folkestone, although the only elements of this that survive are those compiled by John of Tynemouth in the mid-fourteenth-century.

By this time, Manasses was in possession of part of the Folkestone Lordship, apparently including Newington.

### **Before 1135**

William d'Avranches succeeds Rualon as lord of Folkestone. William was a supporter of King Stephen, who succeeded Henry I in this year, in his civil war ('the Anarchy') with Henry's daughter Matilda.

**1136/7**

With the assent and authority of John bishop of Rochester, the monks of Folkestone priory moved to a new church and site outside the castle that had been gifted to them by William d'Avranches.

**1138**

The relics of St Eanswythe are said to have been translated from the old church to the new on 12<sup>th</sup> September.

***Circa 1140***

William d'Avranches, grants a charter to the abbey of Lonlay, reaffirming his ancestor's grant to them and detailing the foundation and subsequent relocation of Folkestone priory.

**1141**

In late July, the Empress Matilda issued a charter to one of her supporters, Aubrey III de Vere, granting him various lands, including all the lands of William d'Avranches. This charter also details how his land at Folkestone had descended to William. Aubrey's claim rested on his marriage to Beatrice, granddaughter of William of Arques' daughter Emma and her second husband Manasses. This period, when the lordship of Folkestone was contested by William d'Avranches and Aubrey de Vere, supporters of King Stephen and the Empress Matilda respectively, may provide the context for the fortification of Castle Hill at Folkestone. This was most likely carried out by William, though it is not impossible that troops loyal to Aubrey constructed the castle as part of an unsuccessful attempt to secure Folkestone.

***Circa 1177***

Death of William d'Avranches. He remained Lord of Folkestone until his death, although the dispute over possession of the lordship would continue between the d'Avranches and Guînes lines into the 1190s.

**THIRTEENTH CENTURY**

***Circa 1200***

The surviving chancel of the parish and priory church of St Mary and St Eanswythe appears to have been constructed and extended around this time. There is also evidence that there was a central tower at this point, later replaced in the fifteenth-century by the current tower.

**1204**

On 26<sup>th</sup> May Pope Innocent III confirmed the possessions of Folkestone priory, including the churches of Hawkinge and Alkham.

**1205**

In this year permission was granted for a weekly market to be held every Thursday on the Bayle. This becomes twice weekly, on Tuesdays and Thursdays, during the reign of Edward III (r. 1327-77). Two fairs are held a year in Folkestone- in Cow Street at Easter and on the Bayle in June.

**1216**

The church is said to have been burnt down by the French.

**1259**

*Terminus post quem* for construction of second phase ditch of St Eanswythe's Water.

**FOURTEENTH CENTURY**

**1313**

Folkestone received a charter as a Corporate Limb of the Cinque Port of Dover, and was thus obliged to provide seven boats.

***Circa 1360***

John of Tynemouth writes his *Sanctilogium*, which includes a version of the Life of St Eanswythe. This almost certainly drew off an earlier, lost *Vita* of the Saint, perhaps of twelfth to thirteenth-century date. This includes the earliest known reference to her miracle of making water run up hill to supply her minster, thus indicating that St Eanswythe's watercourse (later known as the Town Ditch) was in existence by this date, was regarded as ancient, and was associated in legend with St Eanswythe.

**1337**

The start of the Hundred Years' War between the royal houses of England and France. The conflict continues to 1453. During this period, the control of Folkestone Priory by Lonlay Abbey ends. The Prior was obliged to pay a substantial rent to the English crown, amounting to £30 in 1338.

**1399**

A monk of Westminster was appointed as Prior at Folkestone.

**FIFTEENTH CENTURY**

**1399-1413**

The charter of William d'Avranches to the abbey of Lonlay is copied at some point between these years; the original does not survive but the copy is transcribed and published by Sir William Dugdale in 1846.

**1433**

On New Year's Day the Prior was roughly handled by a group of towns-people and almost thrown from the cliff. Later that year the Prior bought an action in chancery against a John Walton and others.

**1457**

The will of Richard Pargate, citizen of Canterbury, dated July 22<sup>nd</sup>, bequests 40 shillings to opus of the church "...out of special devotion to Eanswith the virgin".

**1464**

The rebuilt south chapel of the church is believed to date to after this year.

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### 1465/6

A will of Thomas Newsale of Folkestone dated 24<sup>th</sup> January makes reference to “...*a boat name Eanswythe*”.

The will of Alice Jacob, dated 10<sup>th</sup> March, gave 4d to the Light of St Eanswith.

### 1468

The will of Alice Read of Folkestone, dated 5<sup>th</sup> November, mentions “...*Eanswithe, wife of John Reade*”, indicating that children in the town were being named after St Eanswythe at this time.

### 1469

The will of William Hobday of Cheriton, made 20<sup>th</sup> November, includes a bequest to “*Wife Beatrice my messauage and Lands at Swetton, to her heirs and assigns for ever...*”.

### 1474

The will of Isabella Allove, dated 22<sup>nd</sup> December, refers to Robert and Eanswyth, children of “...*my daughter late wife of Thomas Swayne*”. The building of the current north chapel of the parish church has been dated to around this time.

### 1475

The will of William Wylmenton, dated 21<sup>st</sup> April, gave 8d to the Light of St Eanswith.

### 1476

The will of Thomas Tolbyn, 30<sup>th</sup> March, bequeaths 2d to the Light of St Eanswith.

### 1478

The will of Thomas Goldewort, made 7<sup>th</sup> April, bequeaths 4d to the Light of St Eanswith.

### 1480

The will of Thos Willyam, dated December 16<sup>th</sup>, mentions “...*money to repair certain road near the water of Blessed Eanswithe as far as a place called Arswonge*”.

### 1482

William Fraunces, in his will of 4<sup>th</sup> November, left two silver spoons “...to the Capita of St Eanswithe”.

### 1484

Thomas Cooke in his will of 20<sup>th</sup> November left 2d to the Light of St Eanswith.

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### 1490s

The Prior was charged with incurring large personal debts, allowing the Priory to fall to ruin and allowing the monks to wander about without discipline.

### 1499

James Hert, in a will made 4<sup>th</sup> April, left 4d to the Light of St Eanswith.

Nicholas Hebbynge, in his will of 24<sup>th</sup> October, instructs his executors to “...sell my part of the boat called Enswith”.

## SIXTEENTH CENTURY

### 1502/3

John Robyn, in a will dated 5<sup>th</sup> February, left 4d to the Light of St Eanswith.

### 1503

John Goldworth (senior) left 4d to the Light of Blessed Enswithe.

### 1505

The will of John Jenkyn, dated 8<sup>th</sup> August, bequeathed 4d to the Light of St Eanswith.

### 1509

Henry VII dies on 21<sup>st</sup> April and is succeeded by Henry VIII as king of England.

Felicia Strete, in a will dated 21<sup>st</sup> July, left 20d to the Light of St Eanswith.

Thomas Randolff made a will dated 9<sup>th</sup> September, leaving 12d to the Light of St Eanswith.

### 1511

Archbishop Warham makes a visitation to Folkestone Priory, at which time the office of Prior was vacant.

### 1511/12

Walter Gyblott, in a will dated 6<sup>th</sup> February, left 4d to the Light of St Eanswith.

### 1515

The will of Richard Hobday of Cheriton, dated October 19<sup>th</sup>, refers to “my croft at SWETON....My lands at the west part of the way of WETON (sic) to son William and his heirs for ever, also the Lynch on the east side of the Chapel of St Eanswith”. Probate was granted on 8<sup>th</sup> June 1516.

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### 1516

*Nova legenda Angliae* is printed by Wynkyn de Worde. This includes a printed version of John of Tynemouth's *Sanctilogium*, containing a version of the Life of St Eanswythe.

### 1516/17

Katherine Taylour, in a will dated 5<sup>th</sup> February, left 4d to the Light of St Eanswith.

### 1517

*Testamenta Cantiana* records payment made to Thomas Wortnill for the “*mending of the way from St Enswith's chapel to Colerspond: 26 shillings and 8d*”.

Thomas Goldworth, in a will dated 17<sup>th</sup> August, left 4d to the Light of St Eanswith.

Robert Stephenson, in a will dated 27<sup>th</sup> August, left 4d to the Light of St Eanswith.

### 1518

The will of Bartilmewe Kenett, dated 11<sup>th</sup> May, includes a bequest of 12d to the Light of St Eanswith.

### 1522

Thomas Goddyn, a smith, in a will dated 30<sup>th</sup> September, left 4d to the Light of St Eanswith.

### 1527/8

Harry Godyn, in a will dated 12<sup>th</sup> March, left 4d to the Light of St Eanswith.

### 1528

Thomas Grubbe, in a will made 2<sup>nd</sup> April, made provision for “*...a taper to the Shrine of St Enswith*”.

### 1528

John Davy of Hope in Folkestone, who made a will dated 10<sup>th</sup> May, bequeathed 12d to the Light of St Eanswith.

### 1529

Thomas Alen of Bredmed, in a will dated 1<sup>st</sup> December, left 2d to the Light of St Eanswith.

### 1532/3

George Druet of Folkestone made a will dated 23<sup>rd</sup> February, which mentions “*...Administration of goods....to Eanswith Clerk or Druet [sister of George]*”.

On the same date, the will of Thomas Clerke of Folkestone makes reference to “*...Administration of goods....Enswithe, Clerke, Widow.*”

Richard Stanford, in a will dated 7<sup>th</sup> March, left 4d to the Light of St Eanswith.

**1533**

Laurence Tropham, in a will dated 5<sup>th</sup> May, left 4d to the Light of St Eanswith.

**1533/4**

The poet and antiquary John Leland visits Folkestone and writes: “*The towne shore be al lykelihood is mervelusly sore wasted with the violens of the se; yn so much that there they say that one paroch church be of a depe blew of our Lady and a nother of St. colour. Paule ys clene destroyed and etin by the se. Hard upon the shore yn a place cawled the Castle yarde, the which on the one side ys dyked, and ther yn be greate ruines of a solemen old nunnery, yn the walles whereose yn divers places apere great and long Briton brikes; and on the right hond of the quier a grave trunce of squared stone. The castel yard hath bene a place of great burial; yn so much as wher the se hath woren on the banke bones apere half stykyng owt. The paroch church is therby, made also of sum newer worker of an abbay. Ther is St. Eanswide buried and a late therby was a visage of a priory.*”

**1535**

Following a visitation in October, Richard Layton, an agent of Thomas Cromwell, writes an unfavourable report on Folkestone Priory. He records that there is only the prior and one elderly monk and that “*The house was in utter decay. It consisted of one hall, one chamber, a kitchen, and a little parlour underground, not meet for a monk; the barns were filled with corn, and there were a few cattle, but no household staff. The prior and the monk were both guilty of serious offences*”. Folkestone priory was surrendered to the crown on 15th November.

**1536/7**

Much of the former priory is taken down and sold. What remains is given to the Mayor, Lord Clynton as a mansion House. The land around it is left and by 1537 it is referred to as “*ruins of olde priory*”.

**1539-40**

The ledgers for the construction of Sandgate Castle (Harleian Collection nos. 1647 and 1651; Rutton 1893; 1895) make two references to a lime kiln close to St Eanswith’s Chapel, as follows:

“*A lock and key for the store house for the limekiln above St Eanswith’s Chapel 6d*” (Rutton 1893, 242).

“*....mending of 2 iron rakes for the limekiln at St Eanswiths, 8d*” (Rutton 1893, 243).

The ledgers also refer to a new limekiln at Swetton, which is described as the king’s manor at Cheriton, perhaps implying that it had been recently seized from the church.

**1544**

Town Chamberlain’s Accounts, page 43: Item “*payd att Bartholomew goddyns for beff and bred att the fechyng of the water unto the Town iiijs ijd”.*

**1546**

The Folkestone municipal accounts noted that four men were paid for a day’s work for “*plucking down the chapel late of St Eanswith*”.

**1547**

Henry VIII dies and is succeeded by his son Edward VI.

**1550/1**

Money was paid for “...whyte lyming of the church and the large sum of 40 shillings to John Godden for ‘breaking downe the auter [altar] in the cherche”. However another entry mentions payment for “...setting up sainte Enswithe”.

**1565**

The Municipal Records for Folkestone mention payment “for lime to mend the gutter behind the Town Hall”.

**1570**

William Lambarde writes *A Perambulation of Kent* (published in 1576). In discussing Folkestone he gives a date of AD 640 for the foundation of the minster. However, this date is almost certainly based on the idea, derived from *Nova legenda Angliae*, that the minster was founded by Eadbald, whose date of death in 640 was given by Bede.

**1578**

William Harvey, a merchant’s son, is born in Folkestone near the parish church. He goes on to become physician to James I and Charles I, and discovers the circulation of the blood. He founds the Harvey Grammar School in the town.

**1591**

The Municipal Records mention “33<sup>rd</sup> Elizabeth, Filpot Street (sic). A tenement in Cow Street to the watercourse of St Eanswythe the Virgin north east”.

**1592**

Shakespeare and his company perform in the town as part of a provincial tour to escape the plague in London.

**SEVENTEENTH CENTURY**

It seems that after the closure of the Priory the Borough took responsibility for maintaining the watercourse. A number of references appear in the records for sums of money for such maintenance, usually paid to an appointed ‘water ledger’ (aka a water leader). The town authorities also tried to ensure that the water was kept clear along the whole length of the watercourse by calling landowners to the local assizes if they failed to maintain stretches of the water.

References to a cistern (a tank used to hold water) appear at this time and a ‘cistern house’ is shown as having existed on the corner of what was then Cow Street (Sandgate Road) and Guildhall Street. The cistern itself is situated under the road at this junction and is constructed of Greensand blocks. Photographs of the cistern house appear to show an early modern brick building.

## Finding Eanswythe: A Timeline

### 1605/6

The Common Assembly Minute Book for 1605-1635, notes: "*Item to Rob Hollydaye for mending the Rake 4d. Paid to the water lodger (sic) 3s 4d*".

### 1606

The Common Assembly Minute Book 1605-1635, 19-20, records: "*Item payed to the water ledger for his wages the laste yeare 6s 8d*" and "*Item paid to the water ledger 3s 4d*", and "*Item paid to the water ledger 3s 4d (sic)*".

### 1607

The Common Assembly Minute Book 1605-1635, 30-31, records: "*Item payd to the water ledger for his wages the last yeare 6s 8d*", "*Item payd to Greeckman for cleaning the streets and stopping the waterlane at the Bayle 16d*" and "*Item payed to Rob Culverden for mending the Towne Rake 3d*".

### 1608

The Common Assembly Minute Book 1605-1635, 39-40 records: "*Item payd to the Water Ledger for his wages the last yeare 6s 8d*" and "*Item given to him (Rob Culverden) for mending the Townes rake 6d*".

### 1609

Common Assembly Minute Book 1605-1635, 47 "*Item payd to the water ledger for his wages the last yeare 6s 8d*".

### 1610

Common Assembly Minute Book 1605-1635, 55, "*Item payd to the water ledger for his wages the last yeare 6s 8d*."

### 1611

The Common Assembly Minute Book 1605-1635, 64 records: "*Item payed for the steeling of the water leaders rake 7d*".

### 1612

The Common Assembly Minute Book 1605-1635, 74-5 records: "*Item payed to the Water ledger for his wages this last yeare 6s 8d*" and "*Paid for two pounds of Toe to stop the Cestrene 4d*".

### 1613

The Common Assembly Minute Book 1605-1635, 84-5 records: "*Item payed for mending the water trough 3d*" and "*Item for mending the trough and tarr and okem 20d*".

### 1615

The Common Assembly Minute Book 1605-1635, 94 records: "*Item payed to Rob Culverden for mending of the Rackes and a scuppert for the water*" and "*Item paid to Doorne [?water ledger] the 17 Jan [1616?] for the water the last yeare 6s. 8d*".

Common Assembly Minute Book 1605-1635, page 106: "*Item paid to Haywitt for hedding the droine [Drain] 9s*" and "*Item paid for mending the water ledgers Rake 4d*."

**1616**

Common Assembly Minute Book 1605-1635, page 283: “Paid to Ric Hedgcock for a dayes woorke to mend the cesterns 14d”, “Paid to Goodman Gyting for twoo (sic) dayes woorke to mend the cesterne 6s 8d”, “Paid to Ric Baker, Nic Reader and Nic Hunt to mend the Cesterne 6s 8d”, “To Bart Pysinge for stones used abowte the Cesterne 6d”, “Item payed for 4 sacks of lyme to mende the Cesterne 3s 1d”,

Common Assembly Minute Book 1605-1635, page 284: “To Rob Culverden for a Water Rake.”

Common Assembly Minute Book 1605-1635, page 285: “To the Water Ledger 6s 8d.”

**1618**

Common Assembly Minute Book 1605-35 page 122: “Item payed to the water ledger 6s 8d.”

Common Assembly Minute Book 1605-35 page 130: “Item payed to the water ledger 6s 8d.”

Common Assembly Minute Book 1605-35 page 275: “All other the defaults in not clensing the ditches there ought to be A venire fac ageynst every one of them that are presented returnable (sic) at the next Sessions and warnynge is to be given to them before the tyme lymyted.”

**1619**

Common Assembly Minute Book 1605-1635, page 145: “Paid 20 December unto Rob Baker and Jn Badgent for mending of the water at Swanton Gape 12d”, “Item for a batt to mend the same 18d.”

**1620**

Common Assembly Minute Book 1605-1635, page 157: “Item paid for the cleaning of the Sesterns 12d”, “Item paid for carrying away the Mudd that laye in the Sesterns 4d”, “Item paid to Sydrack Phillis for cleaning of the Dykes 2s 6d”, “Item paid to Thos Godden for cleaning the Dykes 18d”, “Item paid to Jn Robbins for the lyke 6d.”

**1621**

Common Assembly Minute Book 1605-1635, page 168: “Item Paid for 2 dayes woorke (sic) to James Dale abowte the water 2s.”

Common Assembly Minute Book 1605-1635, page 169: “Item paid to Rob Norris abowte the water 6d.”

Common Assembly Minute Book 1605-1635, page 170: “Item to the Water Ledger 6s 8d.”

**1622**

Common Assembly Minute Book 1605-1635, page 177: “Item paid for Tarrys to amende the Cisterne 12 ½ d”, “Item paid for fetching the Tarris 8d”, “Item paid for mending the Cestern 12d.”

**1624/5**

Common Assembly Minute Book 1605-1635, page 219: “Paid to Jn Bedgant for mending the cesterne 3s” and “Item paid to Thos Godden for emptying the Cestern twice 5d”.

Common Assembly Minute Book 1605-1635, page 220a: “Item paid for a Racke for the water ledger 2s 6d”, “Paid to Wm Standford for a days worke in mending the water course 12d”, “Item to Johnson for a days worke on the said water course 12d”, “Item paid to Baker Coddam for a halfe in the said water course 6s 6d” and “Item paid to Henry Baker for 3 ½ days worke in the said water course 3s 6d”.

**1625**

Edward Mayhew publishes his four volume *Congregationis Anglicanae Ordinis St Benedicti Trophaea*. In it he states that Eanswythe died in AD 630; this is believed to be the earliest reference to that date for her death or the foundation of the minster.

Common Assembly Minute Book 1605-1635, page 227: “*Paid to Ric Clarke for scowering the water course being three days about it. 3s*”, “*Paid more to him for scowering the said water course. 10s*”, “*Paid to Ric Clark for working in the water course 2s 6d*”, “*Item paid for mending the Town rake 6d*” and “*Item to Ric Gittens for looking to the water course the last year 30s*”.

**1626**

Common Assembly Minute Book 1605-1635, page 230 “*Nic Reader, Water Bailiff replacing Jn Waffer deceased*”.

Common Assembly Minute Book 1605-1635, page 239: “*Item for mending the Town Waterrake 6d*” and “*Item for making the Town Rake 18d*”.

**1627**

Common Assembly Minute Book 1605-1635, page 234: “*We present the Inhabitants of this Towne for not keeping the water ditch sufficient to bring the water to the Towne*”.

**1637**

The antiquarian William Camden wrote: “*Famous it was and much frequented by the English Saxons for religions sake, by reason of a Monasterie that Eanswide daughter to Eadbald King of Kent consecrated there unto Nunnes but now it is a small towne, and the greatest part thereof the Sea hath, as it were, pared away*”.

**1640**

Common Assembly Minute Book 1605-1635, page 267: “*1640 (sic) Paid to Jn Fynnys for worke donne about the water and cesternes and for mortar 3s*”.

**1642**

Outbreak of the series of conflicts collectively known as the English Civil War.

**1649**

Execution of King Charles I on 30<sup>th</sup> January. The Kingdom of England becomes the Commonwealth of England.

**Circa 1650**

A stone coffin thought to be Eanswythe is found in the north wall of the south isle. Hasted wrote that “*...the corps was found lying in its perfect form, and by it on each side an hour glass and several medals, the letters on which were obliterated, and several locks of her hair which were taken away and kept by different persons for the sanctity of it*”.

**1652**

Folkestone Sessions Book 1640-1662, page 49: “*The sessions of the publique peace at the towne of Folkestone aforesaid holden the eighteenth day of October ... one thousand six hundred fiftie two Before Thomas Inmith, Mayor, Henry Jenken gent James Stiles Stephen Chapman and Israel Wynter and John medgett (sic) Jurates and justices of the peace there. At this session appeared Rob Reynolds the present miller of this towne and John Hall, water leader of this towne appeared and after much debate and*

## Finding Eanswythe: A Timeline

*discussion of a difference which had arisen between the towne and the said myller ... concerning the water which commeth to the town from St Eanswithes spring, and otherwise. It was concluded and agreed by all parties that for the future time, the whole water coming from Eanswithes spring shall altogether come to this towne, as is right it ought to doe, without any let or interupcon of the said myller or his assigns or servants. And that the said myller is well contented and promiseth that two nights in every week, the whole water belonging to the Upping Well spring shall come into the said Eanswiths spring, and soe be brought to this town for the service thereof, by the water leader, returning the same everie two nights into the old course againe, for the benefit of the said myll, upon pain that the said water leader shall forfeit unto the said mill, the sum of five shillings, if either for every neglect of him in that kind. And the myller to forfeit tenne shillings, if either he or his assigns for his or her part be faultie in the premises. Provided that this decree and composicon shall be noe prejudice either to the towne or the Lorde of the Manor”.*

### 1653

Folkestone Sessions Book 1640-1662, page 50, dated 21<sup>st</sup> February: “*At a general meeting in the Towne Hall before Thomas Inmith, Maior, Henry Jenken Gent, James Stiles, Stephen Chapman, Israel Mynter and John Medget jurates of the Peace there.*

*The order made the 18<sup>th</sup> October 1652 relating to an agreement between Robert Reynolds mylller of the myll within the said Towne of Folkestone and John Hall water leader for the said towne, about turning a stream to that myll two nights in a weeke for the benefit of the said towne. At the desire of the Lord of the Manor aforesaid, that the said agreement shall be null and voide to neither partie”.*

### 1654

Folkestone Sessions Book 1640-1662, page 54 records: “*They present the Chamberlain for not bringing the water to the Bayle 14<sup>th</sup> November, the water leader was enjoined to do it and to satisfy the Court of the well doing of it by 25<sup>th</sup> March next”.*

Folkestone Sessions Book 1640-1662, page 60, dated 27<sup>th</sup> November: “*And they present Nicholas Marsh for his wall that is fallen in the Town Dyke”.*

### 1656

Folkestone Sessions Book 1640-1662, page 66: “*The Jury present the Surveyors of the Highways for not mending the Highways alonge the Town dike”.*

### 1658

Folkestone Sessions Book 1640-62 page 76, 1<sup>st</sup> March: “*They present the towne warden for not carrying the water to Bayle”.*

Folkestone Sessions Book 1640-1662, page 76, 17<sup>th</sup> January: “*They present John Vyne and Thomas Pizinge for throwing of their sullage in the Townes dike going to Bayle where the water should runne”.*

Folkestone Session Book 1640-1662, page 77, 27<sup>th</sup> February: “*They present John Dixwell Esq and Josias Swaffer, Jurates stopping the warer lead from braod Some up to the towne water”.*

Folkestone Sessions Book 1640-62 page 78: “*They present the towne warden for not cleaning the dith the water to the Bayle”.*

## Finding Eanswythe: A Timeline

### 1660

Fall of the Commonwealth. Charles Stuart returns to England from Exile.

### 1661

Coronation of Charles II on 23<sup>rd</sup> April.

Folkestone Sessions Book 1640-1662, pages 83-4, November 12<sup>th</sup>: “*They present Joane Cleare for annoying the water*”. Also “*We present Bazill Cloake, Matthew Newman and Jone Smith for annoying the water going to ye bayle*”, “*We present the water leader for not bringing the water to the towne*”, and “*We present William Baker for leting his Duckes lying in the cisternae*”.

### 1683

Court of Record Minute Book 1653-1684, page 159, 22<sup>nd</sup> October: “*Matson v Lushington, Water Bailiff*”.

### 1684

Court of Record Minute Book 1653-1684, page 160, 5<sup>th</sup> May: “*Stone v Jorden, Water bailiff*”, “*Cladius Clare v Thos Harvie, Water Bailiff*”, “*Ant Lyall v Henry Strode, Ordered that if the Water Bayliffe bring not in ye defts body at next court amerced (fined) 6s 6d*”.

### 1698

Boycott’s Town Map of Folkestone shows the watercourse running from the hills and notes “*The water riseth out of the hills above*”.

## EIGHTEENTH CENTURY

### 1705

Much of the Western end of the church is destroyed in a great storm. No serious efforts were made to re-build the church as it was thought likely to slip into the sea, as it was believed had happened with its predecessors.

### 1734

Common Assembky Minute Book 1715-1749, 6<sup>th</sup> August: “*It is ordered by this Assembly that the present Chamberlain pay Mr. Thomas Baker the sum of twenty four shillings being moneys by him paid for and on account of his preserving the Water*”.

Folkestone Manorial Rent Rolls, Roll ‘A; page ¾ folio 570: “*Rent 6/3 Thomas Baker Esq. A piece of land at Water Ditch of 1 acre. Among the abuttals is ‘Abutt to ye Water Course called St Eanswiths Watercourse*”.

Page 7 Folio 278: “*Rent 2/11 Mr Thomas Baker. One messuage or Tenement known by the sign of the White Horse with the stable and severall other buildings adjoining to the Market Cisterns*”.

Page 16: “*An Hammond Wid. One acre 13 rods of land ... in Folkestone in a certain field called Little Water Ditch abut to the Water Course of St Eanswith*”.

### 1743

The geologist Christopher Packe publishes his *New Philosophico-chorographical Chart of East Kent*, which includes the first geological map of southern England. He describes ‘St Enswith’s Water’ in some detail, and notes that the natural stream is diverted at Broadmead Wood into the artificial channel which is “...*a square Brick Channel, scarcely a foot wide or deep...*”.

### 1744

Thomas Tanner, Bishop of St Asaph, writes in *Notitia monastica* that “*King Eadbald founded, about AD 630 a nunnery at Folkestone in Kent, which probably was the first in England*”. This further reinforces the myth that the minster was found under Eadbald as early as AD 630.

### 1750

Common Assembly Minute Book 1749-1767, page 3, 11<sup>th</sup> July: “*On the motion of Mr William West complaining that the Town is not sufficiently supplied with water as usual it therefore Ordered by this House that the said William West do from time to time Inspect and give Such Orders and directions therein as he shall see Convenient The Extraordinary Expence whereof is Ordered to be Paid out of the Salary of the ‘Water Seaker’ of this Corporation*”.

### 1784

Common Assembly Minute Book 1788-1812, page 83/4, 4<sup>th</sup> March: “*At this meeting the Town Water and the Town Wall was taken into consideration when it was put to the question whether the wall and gutter should be only repaired or whether it should be carried from the Cistern to the corner of the Court Hall under the water when it was agreed that the water be carried under water that the Chamberlain pay the sum of £9 towards the expenses thereof as Mr William Marsh has agreed to pay Five Guineas towards the Expence and Mr John Gill undertook to raise the residue the Estimates being made at £15. 3s 0d*”.

### 1789

Common Assembly Minute Book, page 117, 29<sup>th</sup> June: “*Ordered that an open Oak Pipe be laid in the Wall from the Corner of John Goldup’s Shop to the Cistern there for the purpose of conveying the Water into the said Cistern*”.

Common Assembly Minute Book, page 118, 28<sup>th</sup> August: “*At this Assembly a Report from John Fuller and Richard Hodgson was laid before them respecting the repairing of the Gutter from the Street in Mercery Lane by the Town Hall towards the Bail when it was resolved that a New Gutter should be laid by John Fuller he using what he can of the old materials*”.

Common Assembly Minute Book, page 120, 8<sup>th</sup> December: “*Ordered that the Chamberlain do pay John Fuller’s bill of £5 7s 10 ½ and Richard Hodgson’s bill of £17 15s 3d*”.

**1793**

Folkestone Sessions Book 1792-1811, pages 46-7, 4<sup>th</sup> March: “*George Boxer, Water Bailiff*” and “*The Town Clerk laid before this sessions a letter received from the Earl of Radnor Grafton Street, 2<sup>nd</sup> March 1793. You will be pleased to inform the Mayor and Corporation of Folkestone that in consequence of their request I have given direction to my Agent to get the Ditch about which they lately applied to me, cleaned out in the next summer*”.

**1795**

Common Assembly Minute Book 1788-1812, page 142, 28<sup>th</sup> October: “*Ordered that the Chamberlain cause the Market Cellar to be inspected and the water emptied thereout and that the Town Water Gutter be inspected by the Court Hall and repair the pavement near the Court Hall*”.

**1796**

Commissioners of Paving Minute Book 1796-1808, page 1, 14<sup>th</sup> June: “*Cistern near King’s Arms be taken down as soon as the pipes can be got ready*”.

Commissioners of Paving Minute Book 1796-1808, page 2, 29<sup>th</sup> June: “*Ric Cullen, bricklayer and Jas Tolputt, plumber, to remove and place the pipes and cistern at the Cistern*”.

Commissioners of Paving Minute Book 1796-1808, page 3, 20<sup>th</sup> July: “*Ordered. Pipes and cocks to be made forthwith as a substitute for the 2 Cisterns*”.

**1798**

Commissioners of Paving Minute Book 1796-1808, page 31, June 6<sup>th</sup>: “*Ordered that Town sewer or drain of water passing through field of John Major near Foord Lane be surveyed by a committee*”.

**1799**

The antiquarian Edward Hasted completes the publication of his multi-volume work *The History and Topographical Survey of the County of Kent* (1778-99) in this year. In referring to Folkestone he mentions that “*The church stands at the west or upper end of the town, on the height of the cliff, at a very small distance from the edge of it, which, from the yearly depredations the sea makes on it, will.....very soon occasion its ruin.*”

Hasted also refers to the watercourse: “*Folkestone is well watered by two different rivulets, one of which rises about three miles north-west from the town, near Pean farm, under the hills, and descends by Bredmer through the midst of the town of Folkestone into the sea the other, called St. Eanswith’s water, is very remarkable: it rises about half a mile west of Castle hill, and empties itself into the bail pond, within eight or ten rods of the top of the cliffs. This stream is partly natural and partly artificial, which St. Eanswith is said to have conveyed to her monastery here, diverting the water great part of the way, that is from Bredmer wood, by means of a brick aqueduct across the low grounds into the bail pond, or reservoir above-mentioned. It is the current, though erroneous opinion of the people here, that this water actually ascends in its course from the spring into the bail pond, into which it empties itself. But the principle of hydrostatics, will not admit the possibility of such an ascent, as there is no mill or engine to force it up*”.

## Finding Eanswythe: A Timeline

Commissioners of Paving Minute Book 1796-1808, page 34, March 6<sup>th</sup>: “*Whereas it appear to the Commissioners that water running from Shellons Lane through part of the Town is very injurious and detrimental to the pavement, Ordered a Committee to be appointed to view the same and endeavour to limit the quantity of water coming to the Town, and to turn the surplus through the land before it comes to the Town, and that they confer with the proprietors of the lands and order such works necessary for conveying surplus water and also for altering opening of cistern and stopping it with an Arch paved over and that they give the necessary orders for altering the water pipes. The Committee Thomas Baker, William Stace, Henry Major, Jacob Jacobs, Trevanion Harnet and Richard Marsh or any three*”.

### NINETEENTH CENTURY

#### 1800

Commissioners of Paving Minute Book 1796-1808, page 46, 31<sup>st</sup> December: “*He [Lord Radnor] is rebuilding the Goal and purposes to improve the cistern house*”.

#### 1803

Commissioners of Paving Minute Book 1796-1808, pages 53-4, 30<sup>th</sup> March: “*Ordered John Sandy’s be paid 5/- as a quarter’s salary, due 25<sup>th</sup> March for cleaning and looking after that part of the Town Dyke lying within the liberty of this town*” and “*Richard Hodgman be employed to cleanse and repair pipes in the Town Dyke near Cistern House*”.

#### 1804

Commissioners of Paving Minute Book 1796-1808, page 58, 14<sup>th</sup> March: “*Clerk to tell George Clark to appear at next meeting to assign a reason for cutting away some plant belonging to the Town Dyke.*”

Commissioners of Paving Minute Book 1796-1808, page 61, 1<sup>st</sup> August: “*Richard Hodgman to put down a pipe near the Gun to prevent water from coming to Town in greater quantity than present pipes are able to discharge*”.

Commissioners of Paving Minute Book 1796-1808, page 63, 24<sup>th</sup> October: “*Ordered. Best of old wooden pipes be taken up and laid from cistern across road by George Boxer’s house and that the water be conveyed from thence above ground at top of the Wall opposite Guildhall and then conveyed across Road by iron pipes*”.

#### 1805

Commissioners of Paving Minute Book 1796-1808, Page 65, 3<sup>rd</sup> July: “*Ordered a Committee to be appointed of Thomas Baker, John Castle, Thomas Dangerfield, Henry Major, William Stace to survey the water running from Parsonage Barn into Town’s Water and report*”.

#### 1806

Commissioners of Paving Minute Book 1796-1808, page 72, 13<sup>th</sup> August: “*Ordered. Treasurer to pay Thos Weekes bill of £6. 7s 3 ½ for repairing Town’s Ditch*”.

Commissioners of Paving Minute Book 1796-1808, page 73, 3<sup>rd</sup> November: “*Ordered. Commissioners present, or any four, be appointed a committee to treat with Mr Franklin for repairing gutter conveying water from Court Hall to Bail Pond*”.

## Finding Eanswythe: A Timeline

Commissioners of Paving Minute Book 1796-1808, page 73, 19<sup>th</sup> November: “*Ordered Gutter between Court Hall to Mr Cullen’s be examined by Franklin the Carpenter*”.

Commissioners of Paving Minute Book 1796-1808, page 73, 3<sup>rd</sup> December: “*Ordered a committee be appointed to treat with Mr Franklin for repairing gutter conveying water from Court Hall to Bail Pond*”.

### **1807**

Common Assembly Minute Book 1788-1812, page 213, 3<sup>rd</sup> September: “*John Laney who has several years past looked after the Town Water having declined that Office, William Taylor of this town having applied to succeed him in the said Office when he was elected into the said Office with a Salary of three pounds a year over and above the sum of twenty Shillings allowed to that Office from the Commissioners of Paving*”.

### **1808**

Commissioners of Paving 1796-1898, page 78, 20<sup>th</sup> July: “*Mr Stephen Hogben offered to cleanse Bail Pond for £6. 10s and was appointed*”.

Common Assembly Minute Book 1788-1812, page 219, 27<sup>th</sup> September: “*Ordered that William Taylor who was appointed to look after the Town Water be discharged and that James Manger of the Town be appointed in his stead who attended and agreed to accept the said office from 11<sup>th</sup> October next at a Salary of £4*”.

### **1809**

Common Assembly Minute Book 1788-1812, page 226, 19<sup>th</sup> October: “*Ordered that John Oldfield be appointed to look after the Town Water in the room of James Manger who has resigned and that he be allowed the same salary as was allowed to James Manger*”.

### **1810**

Common Assembly Minute Book 1788-1812, page 234, 25<sup>th</sup> June: “*Reported that the bridge over the Town water at Broadmead is going to decay and that it may be necessary to repair the same. Resolved that the following persons be a Committee to inspect the same and to give such orders as they see proper and that any three of them be competent to act viz The Chamberlain [at that time Thomas Caister] and Messrs Henry Butcher, James Cullen, Richard Hart, Sen and William Marsh*”.

### **1818**

Folkestone Town Crier announces a reward for information leading to the identification of the “*evilly disposed person who has turned the water off its natural course*”.

### **1819**

Workmen lowering the road on Dover Hill found numerous skeletons “...about two feet below the surface”. An iron spearhead and a sword were found with them. This is the earliest record of the discovery of Anglo-Saxon graves at the site.

## Finding Eanswythe: A Timeline

Common Assembly Minute Book 1812-1835 page 52, 14<sup>th</sup> January: “*Mr Ste Hobday is appointed surveyor of the Town’s Water for the year ensuing, with full power to impound all Cattle found straying in the Streets and Lanes*”.

### 1821

Testimony of J Norrington (7 years old?) about the watercourse (FO/CC2/1).

### 1822

Common Assembly Minute Book 1812-1835 page 76, 30<sup>th</sup> October: “Bills to be paid include: S Hobday cleaning the *Town Dyke* £2 2s 0d”.

### 1832

Commissioners of Paving Minute Book, 1832-1851, page 2, 26<sup>th</sup> September: “*Mr Wm Major reported on the part of the Committee appointed at the last meeting for remedying the Nuisance arising from the Water Course near Mr Hogben’s House in Shellons Lane that they had surveyed the same and were of opinion that the Gutter running through the Lane should be fresh paved*”.

### 1833

Common Assembly Minute Book 1812-1835 page 177, 18<sup>th</sup> October: “*Ordered that a committee of five be appointed to superintend the Management and Repair of the Town Dyke; that Jn Bateman Ric Hobday esqs and Messrs Wm Major Ste Hobday and Jn Punnett do form such Committee - three competent to act*”.

### 1835

Common Assembly Minute Book 1812-1835 page 184, 19<sup>th</sup> March: “*Ordered that for Managing and Superintending the Town Dyke the committee be empowered to employ a person to look after the Town Dyke at such salary as they may think fit*”.

### 1838

Commissioners of Paving Minute Book, 1832-1851, page 38, 8<sup>th</sup> August: “*Permission to be given to Mr Ric Minter to lay a pipe from the Town Dyke in George Lane to his premises in High Street and to lower his drain he making good the Pavement at his Expense*”.

### 1840

Commissioners of Paving Minute Book, 1832-1851, page 50, 13<sup>th</sup> May: “*Ordered that Mr Wm Major, Mr Jas Punnett and Mr Ham Tite Committee for inspecting and making a report at the next Meeting of the state of the Town’s Watercourse.*

*Ordered that Messrs Chas Golder and Ham Tite be allowed to claen out the Bail Pond for the soil and that Messrs Thos Spearpoint and Matt Clark be a Committee for superintending the same*”.

## Finding Eanswythe: A Timeline

Commissioners of Paving Minute Book, 1832-1851, page 50, 10<sup>th</sup> June: *“The Committee appointed at the last Meeting for inspecting and making a report of the state of the Town’s Water Course report as follows: - That a portion of the Water Course is in a very bad state and requires cleansing.*

Ordered upon the Motion of Mr Jn Sladen and seconded by Mr Wm Bennett that Jn Wraight be ordered to clean out the Water Course thoroughly with within a fortnight”.

Commissioners of Paving Minute Book, 1832-1851, page 51, 5<sup>th</sup> August: *“It was resolved that a Committee of five with power for three to act be appointed for for superintending the keeping in order and repairing the Town’s Water Course and that Messrs Chas Golder, Ham Tite, Jn Sladden, Wm Pledge and Capt Wm Sherren be such Committee for the repair of the Pavement be reappointed”.*

### 1842

Commissioners of Paving Minute Book, 1832-1851, page 66, 22<sup>nd</sup> June: *“Resolved that the Clerk do write a letter to Mr Lewis one of the Railroad Contractors cautioning him to avoid damaging the Town’s Water by the driving of his carts along the Back Lane”.*

### 1843

Commissioners of Paving Minute Book, 1832-1851, page 73/4, 4<sup>th</sup> January: *“It is reported that the Town’s water course running along a Road in the Town called the Back Lane is seriously injured and the supply of water to the town lessened by the traffic and pressure of the heavy and numerous loads of bricks carried thereon for the purposed (?purposes) of the S E Rly and the Commissioners having lately expended upwards of £200 in repairs and clearing the same Road and water course.*

*It is resolved that the circumstances be made known to rhe Rly Co and that they be requested to repair the damage done by them.*

*Resolved that as a preliminary step the Mayor, Capt Sherren and Mr Chas Golder be a Committee to wait upon Mr Wright the Resident Engineer and present the matter to him.*

*Resolved that the same Committee be also authorised to take such further steps in the matter as they shall think expedient”.*

### 1844

Commissioners of Paving Minute Book, 1832-1851, page 105, 3<sup>rd</sup> July: *“It was moved seconded and carried unanimously that Mr Ste Hobday be solicited to employ men to clean out and put the Town’s Water course in a good stae and that Mr Sladen do wait upon Mr Hobday and endeavour to get him to do it”.*

### 1846

Commissioners of Paving Minute Book, 1832-1851, page 137, 10<sup>th</sup> June: *“It was resolved that permission be given to the Trustees of Sir Elias Harvey’s Charity to carry the Town’s Water to the new School Houses by affixing a pipe to the one now laid from the Town’s Water Course to the Rose Inn [this was in Rendezvous Street].*

*Ordered that Mr Wm Major and Ben Viney be added to the Committee for superintending the Town’s Water Course”.*

## Finding Eanswythe: A Timeline

Note. It is obvious that from this that there were diversions of the Water Course authorised by the Commissioners to supply certain premises (See next two items).

Commissioners of Paving Minute Book, 1832-1851, page 137, 17<sup>th</sup> June: “*Application having been made by Mr Wm Fields for permission to lay a Pipe from the Town’s Dyke in Shellons Lane to some houses he intends to build in the Corporation Gardens, and upon the same being considered, it was ordered that permission be given to Mr Fields to take the water for the use of his houses he intends to build in Shellons Lane, provided he will make a tank for the water he intends to take*”.

### 1847

Commissioners of Paving Minute Book, 1832-1851, page 148, 31<sup>st</sup> March: “*Application having been made by Mr Wm Smith for permission to lay a Pipe from the Town’s Dyke to his houses in Shellons Lane and upon the same being considered it was ordered that permission be given to Mr Smith to lay down the pipe take the water for the use of his houses he intends to build in Shellons Lane, provided it was done to the satisfaction of the Commissioners or their ... Committee*”.

### c.1849

The pioneering archaeologist Charles Roach Smith investigated a secondary burial cut into the Bronze Age barrow on Cherry Garden Hill, which produced a Frankish wheel-thrown bottle of late sixth- to seventh century date. A Frankish radiate-headed brooch had been found before this date on Dover Hill with a human skeleton and other finds.

### 1850

An Anglo-Saxon cremation urn was found by workmen on the Bayle, along with a large iron spearhead or part of a sword. Such a burial is likely to date to *circa* AD 450-600. This suggests that a burial ground existed on the site long before the establishment of the Minster.

### 1851

Matthew Woodward become vicar of Folkestone. He finds the church in a state of disrepair but begins a lifetime’s work to repair and beautify the church.

Commissioners of Paving Minute Book, 1832-1851, page 233, 13<sup>th</sup> January: “*To the Commissioners or Surveyors of the Folkestone Pavement.*

(Extract) *‘I hereby agree to give up the piece of Ground in front of my house in Gun Row now in the occupation of Mr Jas Pledge, which piece of Ground abuts to the Town Dyke ...’*”.

Commissioners of Paving Minute Book, 1832-1851, page 258, 29<sup>th</sup> September: “*Messrs Ham Tite and Wm Kelcey reported that they had surveyed the Channel of the Town’s Water and that they found parts thereof so defective as to allow an escape of Water.*

*And that several parts required cleaning out.*

*And that the course was diverted by Mr Jn Gambrill for the supply of a Brick Yard.*

## Finding Eanswythe: A Timeline

*That the corse (sic) was also injured by the treading of Cattle in Charity land let to Mr Ben Viney in consequence of his omission to keep up his fence.*

*Resolved that the Surveyor do see Mr Gambrill and represent to him the illegality of his proceedings and inform him that if he does not desist from diverting the course the Commissioners will be obliged to take measures to prevent the injury.*

*Resolved that the Surveyor do see Mr Viney and request him to repair his fence”.*

### 1855

An empty niche thought to be related to the relics of St Eanswythe is discovered in the North wall of the chancel, just above the spot where the relics were to be found 30 years later.

Around this year, Bamford creates a detail colour survey map of the Town Dyke.

### 1858

Revd Matthew Woodward begins the re-building of the nave of the church and its re-decoration with the architect R.C. Hussey.

Folkestone Chronicle, page 8, 6<sup>th</sup> February: *“Town Council Meeting February 3<sup>rd</sup>. Mr Fagg said the town dyke being the property of the corporation, he could not see why it ought to be diverted for private use; the people at the lower part of the town were taxed to keep in repair the town dyke for a few persons”.*

### 1861

Folkestone Chronicle, page 8, 16<sup>th</sup> March: *“Meeting of the Corporation 11<sup>th</sup> March. The first business was to consider Mr. Woodward’s plans for new houses in Sandgate Road.*

*Mr. Woodward proposed to give up a small piece of ground, at the corner opposite the Town Hall, on condition of the Corporation altering the pavement, and lowering the footway, known as ‘the wall’, in front of Mr. David Godden’s old house, the water from the town dyke running in pipes under that part, at first seemed to present difficulties, but this was proposed to be remedied by a syphon pipe being laid down. The estimated cost was £10.*

*Alderman Tite said the Corporation had lately been at considerable expence in lowering the wall, laying down pipes and paving that part of town”.*

### 1864

Folkestone Observer May 21<sup>st</sup>: *“The 3a 3r 7p of Freehold land, known as Wiltie in Highlands, was sold by auction by Mr John Banks, at the King’s Arms ... on Wednesday last (18<sup>th</sup>). It was put up at £700 and after a very spirited contest, was knocked down to Mr J. Kingsnorth, at the enormous sum of £1,500. [N.B. The Town Dyke flowed through this land].*

*Mr Tite said for twenty two years he had used this water when in the old Brewhouse and could depend on a supply”.*

## 1866

Folkestone Observer, 10<sup>th</sup> February: “*Folkestone Improvement Committee 7<sup>th</sup> February.* [Extract].

*New Iron Tank.*

*To consider and make order for a new tank for the town’s water at the back of Mr Castle’s property, Rendezvous Street.* [This is now the site of the large shop between ‘Fella’s’ Barber’s Shop and ‘Humbugs’].

*The [Town] Clerk said there was no doubt the land belonged to the Corporation. Just above, ...where the Tailor’s shop now stands was the site of the old Town Hall, and when the land was sold, but a right of water was reserved.*

## 1870

Folkestone Observer, page 2, 6<sup>th</sup> January: “*Town Council Meeting, January 1<sup>st</sup>.* [Extract].

*To consider the state of the Bayle Pond and land adjoining, and as to erecting a tank and as to the state of the Town Dyke, and several diversions.*

*Mr Wightwick said the Town Dyke was a source from which water came to the town, and was of more value to the town than was generally supposed by members of the Council, and many inhabitants. From 1696 up to the present time, the Corporation, in one way or another have received rights in respect to this water”.*

In 1853 proceedings were taken against Alderman Gambriell for diverting the water to a brickfield. In 1859 and again in 1862 iron pipes were laid down in order to increase the supply. He wanted to advocate the construction of a large tank (holding something like 25,000) at the Bayle Pond. The motion was withdrawn.

## 1873

Folkestone Chronicle, page 4, 11<sup>th</sup> January: “*Town Council 8<sup>th</sup> January. The proposal to repair certain breaches of the Town Dyke, [...] was referred to the General Purposes Committee”.*

Folkestone Chronicle, page 4, 5<sup>th</sup> October: “*Meeting of the Corporation 2<sup>nd</sup> October. To consider the steps to be taken in consequence of the diversion of the Town Dyke Water by Mr. Ansell, at the Nursery House.*

*The Town Clerk stated that there was a pump near Mr. Ansell’s premises, which pumped up the Town Dyke water into a tank. Mr. Ansell for convenience sake had constructed another tank near the house, and also made a force pump, by which the water is sent into the house for general use. Mr. Ansell maintained that he had a right to the water.*

*Mr Holdom moved that Mr. Ansell should receive notice to confirm the requirements of the Corporation in this matter, which was carried”.*

Mr G.S. Ansell, claimed that water had been supplied to his house from the Town Dyke since it [his house] was built in 1843 and that the boundary of his land was in the middle of the stream.

**1885**

On 17<sup>th</sup> June workmen ‘tenderly’ replacing the original Norman wall in the sanctuary of the parish church discover a ‘leaden casket’ embedded in rubble within the wall. ‘...*within we found some female bones, consisting in the main of the upper portion of the skull, two thigh bones, some fingers and a beautifully white tooth*”.

These bones have been regarded by many since to be the relics of St Eanswythe.

**1889**

Nine Anglo-Saxon graves were discovered when a chalk quarry was opened on Dover Hill. The finds included spearheads, beads and a buckle. The finds were sent to Dover Museum, but were destroyed by a bomb during the Second World War.

**1892**

The Works Committee of the Town Council meet to discuss leakages from the iron pipe that carries water from the Town Dyke. A dispute results about who is responsible for its maintenance. Councillor Mercer argued that in previous centuries £5 per annum had been put aside as a bequest to the church for the cleaning and maintenance of St Eanswythe’s Water.

**1895**

In the final years of the nineteenth-century water from the Town Dyke was mostly used for ‘watering animals’ and cleansing the streets’ but it was still being drunk by the poor of the town. In 1895 a local newspaper [the Folkestone Gazette?] reported that it was still the “*main water supply by some cottages in Folkestone*”. There were also increasing concerns about the condition of the supply and continuing complaints about it being diverted or even dammed. The flow of the water though had been dammed up at ‘Baker’s Brickyard’ and there were several ‘breakages’ in the flow of water between Radnor Park and the Bayle. The various lakes supplied by this little but very valuable stream were now full. It seems that the water was stopped by a dam erected by men at Mr Bakers Brickyard and there were considerable breakages discovered on the way from the Bayle to the Park Pond.

**1897**

Water from the Town Ditch is analysed by a local Government Inspector and found fit for drinking. Mr Norrington, formerly an assistant overseer commented “...we could not close it for drinking. No one is allowed to pollute it.’ (see copy FO/cc21 image 3).

**1898**

“*Adoration of relics in a Parish Church*”. On 29<sup>th</sup> September an eyewitness complained to the Times about the practice of exposing the supposed relics of St Eanswythe which were exposed after Evensong, placed in a case 2ft or 3ft long with glass sides. “*The congregation going by in single file, very many of them being low to the earth before these mortal remains*”.

## 1898

Complaints were made in the local press that in a dry season someone had diverted the watercourse “*a little to the West of where it crosses another stream*” and demands were made that measures be taken to identify the culprit.

## TWENTIETH CENTURY

### 1900

Folkestone Corporation Minute Book 199-1900, 11<sup>th</sup> September, Highways, Public Works and Drainage Committee, page 1276: “*The Borough Surveyor reported that his men when cleaning out the Town Dyke, where the same passed through a brickfield, had been obliged to desist owing to the action taken by the foreman of the brickyard.*

*Resolved – That the Town Clerk be instructed to write to the owners of the Brickfield referred to, informing them the Corporation are advised that they have the right to clean out the Town Dyke in any part of its course, and the Borough Surveyor be instructed to proceed with such cleaning as may be necessary as in past years”.*

Folkestone Corporation Minute Book 1899-1900, 23<sup>rd</sup> October, Highways, Public Works and Drainage Committee, page 1444/5: “*Letter dated 12<sup>th</sup> October 1900 from Frederic Hall, Solicitor, of Bank Chambers 27 Sandgate Road to A. F. Kidson, Town Clerk.*

*Dear Sir, I attended a meeting of the Directors of the Folkestone Brick and Tile Company and went thoroughly through this matter with them. My Clients were averse to litigation if it could be avoided, and having had the benefit (through the courtesy of the Committee) of seeing the Case laid by the late Town Clerk before Counsel in 1885 ... it does appear that the Folkestone Corporation have for years past been in the habit of cleaning out the Dyke up to and past my Client’s Brick Field. In my opinion the rights claimed by the Corporation are limited but I have advised my Clients not to contest your claim that the Corporation are entitled to clean the bed of the stream and in future no objection will be raised to the Corporation doing so provided they do not otherwise trespass or do damage”.*

### 1902

Folkestone Corporation Minute Book 1902-3, page 1116, 29<sup>th</sup> July: “*The condition of the Bayle Pond and the lowness of the water therein was considered. Resolved – That the Borough Surveyor be requested to report to this Committee upon the condition of the Town Dyke”.*

### 1903

New housing development in Hill Road and Julian Road cut across the Watercourse and leads to flooding in the cellars of the houses. An agreement allows for the alteration of the ‘Town Dyke’ as part of which Lord Radnor commits to keeping the Dyke Clear:

Folkestone Corporation Minute Book 1902-3, 8<sup>th</sup> April, Highways, page 805: “*The Borough Surveyor reported that Lord Radnor’s Agent desired to alter the level of the Town Dyke where Lord Radnor’s new road under the hills crosses over the same. Consideration of the matter was deferred”.*

Folkestone Corporation Minute Book 1902-3, 12<sup>th</sup> May, Highways, page 1003: “*The Committee further considered the application of the agent of the Earl of Radnor to alter the level of the Town Dyke where*

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*Lord Radnor's road under the hills crossed over the same. The Borough Surveyor submitted plans showing how the alteration was proposed to be effected".*

Folkestone Corporation Minute Book 1902-3, 3<sup>rd</sup> June, Highways, page 1173: "*Letter dated 12<sup>th</sup> June 1903 from L. G. A. Collins, [Lord Radnor's agent] stating that Lord Radnor was willing to keep the Town Dyke free and unobstructed and in good order so long as the road under which it was proposed to alter the Town Dyke remains his property and enquiring whether it was necessary to have an agreement in relation thereto.*

*The Town Clerk submitted and read a draft agreement he had prepared...Resolved – That such draft agreement be approved and forwarded to Lord Radnor for his approval".*

Folkestone Corporation Minute Book 1902-3, 28<sup>th</sup> July, Highways, page 1303: "*Resolved – That such draft agreement as so revised (in red ink by his Lordship's solicitors) be approved of".*

Folkestone Corporation Minute Book 1902-3, 24<sup>th</sup> November, Highways, page 74: "*The Borough Surveyor reported that Mr F. E. Crosswell in erecting a house in Julian Road had built over the Town Dyke. Resolved – That the matter be referred to the Town Clerk to advise the Committee on the legal position in the matter".*

Folkestone Corporation Minute Book 1902-3, 8<sup>th</sup> December, Highways, page 246/7: "*Reference the erection of a house in Julian Road by Mr Crosswell which he had built over the Town Dyke. [See 1903 November 1903, Highways Committee].*

*A letter was received from L. G. A. Collins addressed to the A. F. Kidson, Town Clerk stating that 'I will arrange subject to the approval of the Corporation, to divert the Town Dyke so as to clear any buildings that may be erected'.*

*Resolved – That the proposals be agreed to subject to the following stipulation..., That the Corporation shall at all times ... have free and uninterrupted right of ingress and egress to and from such part of the Town Dyke where so diverted for any purpose in relation to the Town Dyke".*

### **1904**

Folkestone Corporation Minute Book 1904-5, 28<sup>th</sup> March, Highways and Buildings Committee, page 676-7: "*The Borough Surveyor reported that the Secretary of the Folkestone Golf Club had called his attention to the damage caused to the banks of the Town Dyke by rats.*

*Resolved – That in the opinion of this Council it is the duty of the adjoining landowners to keep the banks of the Town Dyke in repair, but in order to prevent the escape of water which would otherwise flow into the Radnor Park lakes and the Bayle Pond, and without in any way acknowledging liability on behalf of the Corporation, the Borough Surveyor be instructed, after obtaining any necessary consents, to carry out such works as may be requisite to prevent escape of water from the Town Dyke".*

### **1906/7**

A total of 36 Anglo-Saxon graves of mid-sixth- to seventh-century date are excavated by Borough Engineer A.E. Nichols during widening of the Dover Road as it passes up Dover Hill. The finds and one of the human skeletons are deposited in Folkestone Museum. The rest of the human remains are reburied on site.

## 1910

Four further graves are excavated, and the human remains found in 1906/7 are re-excavated and examined, by F.G. Parsons.

## 1912

March 13<sup>th</sup> Folkestone Corporation Minute Book 1912, Council, page 291, 13<sup>th</sup> March: *“Moved that the Highways and Buildings Committee item of £30 provided in the estimate for the General Rate, under the heading of ‘Bayle Pond, Town Dyke, and the Pent Stream’ be reduced to £10”*.

Folkestone Corporation Minute Book 1912, 9<sup>th</sup> April, Highways and Buildings, page 385, item ‘2 h’: *The Central Picture Theatre Co.,Ltd. – George Lane – Town Dyke. The Borough Surveyor produced plans 1725 ... for a Cinematograph Theatre, George Lane, and reported that in connection with the works ..., it is proposed to enclose the Town Dyke in iron pipes”*.

Folkestone Corporation Minute Book 1912, 23<sup>rd</sup> April: *“Highways and Buildings. The Borough Surveyor reported that Messrs F. J. Parsons, Ltd., in carrying out works of alteration of the Harveian Institute are covering over a portion of the Town Dyke.*

*Resolved – That Messrs F. J. Parsons, Ltd., be informed that the free passage of water to the Bayle Pond through the Town Dyke must not be interfered with”*.

## 1914

Folkestone Corporation Minute Book 1912, 17th February, Highways and Buildings Committee, page 300, Item 15: *“Read correspondence with Mr J. A. Heritage of Coolinge Farm and Mr W. E. Mitchell, the Hon Secretary of the Folkestone Golf Course with reference to damage caused to the Town Dyke by Mr Heritage in carting on the edge of the Dyke on the Golf Links”*.

## 1916

Folkestone Corporation Minute Book 1915-16, page 428, 19<sup>th</sup> June, Sanitary & Hospitals Committee: *“No discussion but:- Resolved – That the person who uses the water from the Town Dyke for domestic purposes be informed that the water should not be used, and that for such a supply should be obtained from the Company’s main”*.

## 1919

Water leaking into a cellar in Agnes Rd due to blockage in Town Dyke.

## 1948-9

Letters of complaint re leakages of Town Dyke into Garages in Julian Rd.

## 1954

March 11<sup>th</sup> Folkestone Corporation Minute Book 1953-4, 11<sup>th</sup> March, Highways and Buildings, page 170/71, item 162, Town Dyke: *“The Borough Engineer informed the Committee that complaints had been received regarding the infiltration of water to premises in Radnor Park Crescent, caused by defective pipes conducting the water along the route of the old Town Dyke. He reminded the Committee that the source of the Town Dyke was in Cheriton and water was led to the upper Radnor Park Pond from whence, by raising the level of the upper pond surplus water gravitated to the Bayle Pond via Radnor Park Crescent, Broadmead Road and Guildhall Street. With the exception of a section across*

## Finding Eanswythe: A Timeline

*the Folkestone Golf Links the stream flowed, for its entire length, through pipes which had been laid for a considerable number of years. Blockages occurred and leakages were difficult to locate.*

*Resolved that the Parks Committee be recommended to consider the discontinuance of the Town Dyke as the method of filling the Bayle Pond with water, thus enabling the Town Dyke to be stopped at Radnor Park”.*

Folkestone Corporation Minute Book, Parks Committee page 134, item 158, Town Dyke: “*With reference to minute 1623 of the proceedings of the Highways and Buildings Committee of the 11<sup>th</sup> March, 1954 the Borough Engineer explained the position with regard to the escape of water from the Town Dyke; that by reason of its age and the uncertainty of its route any attempt to repair it would be extremely costly, and he recommended that it be sealed off at Radnor Park and ceased to be used as a method of filling the Bayle Pond.*

*The Parks Superintendent reported that during recent months, as a consequence of the condition of the Town Dyke and prevailing weather conditions, it had not been possible to use it for the purpose of filling the Bayle Pond. As a result the pond had been filled by a metered supply from the main and the cost during the first quarter had been extremely heavy as the pond was leaking badly. Until some alternative scheme was adopted it would be wise to continue to fill the pond by a metered water supply from the mains”.*

Folkestone Corporation Minute Book, 15<sup>th</sup> April, Highways and Buildings, page 184, Town Dyke: “*With reference to minute 162 of this Committee of 11<sup>th</sup> March last, the Town Clerk informed the Committee of minute 158 of the Parks Committee of the 14<sup>th</sup> April.*

*Resolved – That the length of the Town Dyke between Radnor Park and the Bayle Pond be cut off at Radnor Park”.*

### **1980**

On 29<sup>th</sup> February the relics held in the parish church were taken out and inspected by Dr P.H. Garrard. He concluded that they were the remains of a young woman who was 18-25 years of age.

### **1990**

Excavations ahead of the construction of the Channel Tunnel terminal were carried out by Canterbury Archaeological Trust. These identified mid-Anglo-Saxon occupation at several points below Cherry Garden Hill and Cheriton Hill, close to the source of St Eanswythe’s Water. No sign of St Eanswythe’s chapel was seen, and the springhead was subsequently buried under the terminal, though it still flows through a culvert.

## **TWENTY FIRST CENTURY**

### **2007**

Canterbury Archaeological Trust excavated a number of deep refuse pits at Henwood, on the Bayle, which produced seventh- to eighth-century pottery and other material culture, including moulds for the production of metal fittings. These pits were probably related to the Minster.

### **2018-2020**

The *Finding Eanswythe* project.