

MISCELLANEOUS NOTES

KING CHARLES I AT CANTERBURY IN 1625

The following additional information about the visits of King Charles I to Canterbury on his wedding journey in 1625<sup>1</sup> may be of interest.

The Chamberlains' Books preserved among the City archives record payments<sup>2</sup> :

“ To a poore man for sweeping when Burgate Street sullage was carried away the night before the King was to come that way in the morning.

To Potter and Ward, Drummers, for their service two days at the Kings coming from Dovor with his Queene and at his departing from this City.

For fife for the said drummes sent for from Ashford.

To the musitians for their musicke at his Maties. entrance into the City.

For a load of sand cast upon the pavement at Westgate against the Kings coming.

To Goodman Bennet for the frame of the canopy and irons for the staves. (This canopy was borne on six staves over the heads of the King and Queen.)

To Sir John Finches man for copying out of both the speeches made to the King and Queene by his master.”

The Books also record gifts made to the attendants of the King and Queen on the occasion of their reception by the Corporation on 13th June, 1625 :<sup>3</sup>

“ To the gentlemen ushers, daily waiters, 5l. the great usher of the privy chamber 5l. the serjeants at arms 3l.6s.8d. the gentlemen ushers, quarto waiters, 1l. the sewers of the chamber 1l. the king's harbingers 3l.6s.8d. the king's state marshal 1l. the yeomen ushers 1l. the grooms and pages 1l. the footmen 2l. the four yeomen of the mouth 2l. the porters of the gate 1l. the serjeant trumpeters 1l. the trumpeters themselves 2l. the surveyors of the ways 1l. the bottle-men of the field 10s. the coachmen 1l. the yeomen harbingers 1l.

<sup>1</sup> See *Arch. Cant.*, LXIX, pp. 75-89.

<sup>2</sup> *Historical Manuscripts Commission, IX Report*, App. i, p. 163. I am indebted for this and the next reference to Dr. William Urry.

<sup>3</sup> Hasted, *History of Kent*, 2nd ed., Vol. XII (1801), p. 644.

the yeomen ushers for the sword 6s.8d. the king of heralds and pursuivants at arms, at his Majesty's entering the city, 5l. the king's musicians, the antient fee, 10s. the king's drum and fife 5s., the jester 10s. and to Mr Waller, deputy clerk of the market, for the virge, as a courtesy from the city in forbearing to execute his authority here 30s."

Edmund H. Fellowes, in his *Orlando Gibbons*, 2nd edition (1951),<sup>1</sup> gives some interesting particulars about the death of the celebrated composer, including the entry of the event in the Cheque Book of the Chapel Royal. Dr. Fellowes also prints the scanty references in the records of the Dean and Chapter concerning the Royal visit. He writes :

"In the Treasurer's accounts for 1625 among the 'Feoda et Regarda' (fees and 'tips') is the item 'officiariis dñi nr̄i Regis Caroli in adventu eius p̄de (praedictae) ecclesiae ex mera benevolentia d̄corū (dictorum) decani et cāli eisdem officiariis dat(ae) xxx<sup>li</sup>.' Again, among 'Expensae Necessariae' 'pro auratura baculorum de le canopie Regis ad duas vices xlvi<sup>s</sup> . . . pro conservacione portus Australis et borealis ad diversas vices, viz. tempore praesentie Regis Caroli, tempore nundinarum, et tempore pestilentie liii<sup>s</sup> vi<sup>d</sup>' . . . 'pro emendacione organorum in adventu Regis xx<sup>s</sup>' . . . 'pulsatoribus Campanarum eodem tempore xxx<sup>s</sup>.'"

Dr. Fellowes adds : "No doubt the king would have been present in the cathedral at the Sunday services during his stay at Canterbury, thus the Treasurer's accounts indicate that some sort of gorgeous seat with a canopy was prepared for his attendance ; a special peal of bells would have certainly greeted the arrival of the royal pair from Dover."

Further details about the Royal visits to Canterbury will be found in *Historical Manuscripts Commission, IX Report*, App. i, p. 163 ; Hasted, *History of Kent*, 2nd edition, Vol. XII (1801), p. 644 ; and E. H. Fellowes, *Orlando Gibbons*, 2nd edition (1951), pp. 41-7. For the first two references, which give extracts from the City Chamberlain's accounts, I am indebted to Dr. William Urry.

MARGARET TOYNBEE.

#### ROUGHWAY, HADLOW, KENT

*Arch. Cant.*, XXIV, 128, shows a drawing of an old house at "Roughway, Hadlow, Kent," described in the accompanying text as formerly a Preceptory of the Knights of St. John of Jerusalem.

There is no documentary evidence to support this statement. The building was formerly in Wrotham parish and the records of the Knights of St. John of their properties in Kent (K.A.O. U47/45 M19, etc.) disclose no property there. The Dalison deeds (K.A.O. U522 T21)

<sup>1</sup> pp. 41-7.

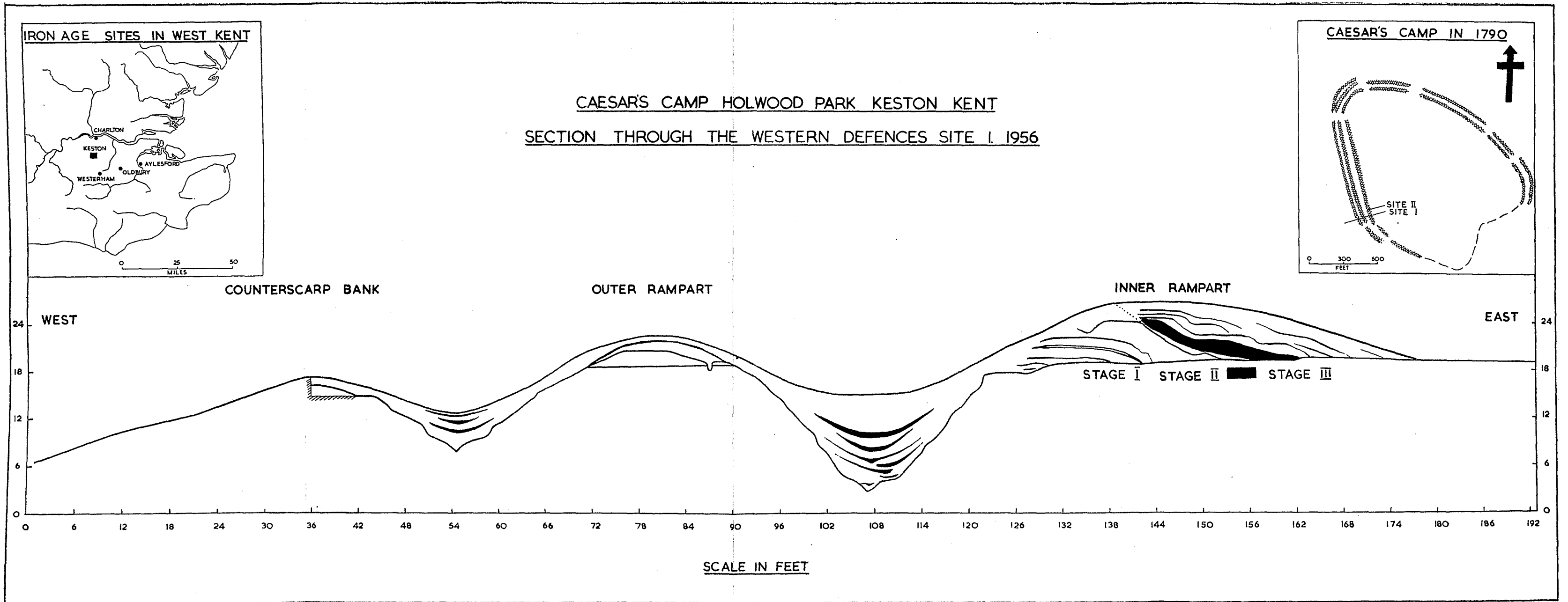


Fig. 1. Caesar's Camp, Keston.

show that in 1512 the house was possessed by Richard Munke, and it is apparently the name of "Monk's Place" that originated its ascription to the Knights of St. John. The further references to its history are based on a misreading of the documents quoted and are quite erroneous.

The recent restoration of the house has given confirmatory evidence of its ownership. From the Munke family it passed to the Collins and then to the Chilmans. The "S C" (not "S I") shown in the drawing refers to the rebuilding carried out by Stephen Chilman, yeoman, in 1708.

The house has long been known as "Rat's Castle" and is situated in the present Plaxtol parish. In origin it is an early hall house, probably contemporary with Old Soar and Ightham Mote. It was not purchased by Dalison of Hamptons until 1892.

W.V.D.

#### AN INTERIM NOTE ON THE EXCAVATION OF CAESAR'S CAMP, KESTON

Caesar's Camp in Holwood Park, Keston, was surveyed for the Society of Antiquaries by Thomas Milne and engraved by James Basire in A.D. 1790 when the defences enclosing an area of forty-three acres were almost complete. The engraving was published in *Vetusta Monumenta*, Vol. IV, Plate X. Shortly after this survey William Pitt the Younger, who lived at Holwood, levelled the northern and eastern sides of the Camp, which left only the defences on the western side intact, the southern defences having been levelled at least a century earlier. No finds have been recorded from the interior of the Camp. The defences as shown on the 1790 Plan consisted of three banks and two ditches on the western side, two banks and one ditch on the northern and eastern sides, but on the strategic southern sector, which controls the only level approach to the Camp from the chalk country to the south, only the line of the defences is recorded. An examination of the ground shows that in the southern sector also the defences consisted of two banks and two ditches. The Camp is strategically sited in relation to the natural trackways, and at least six gateways or breaches are shown on the 1790 Plan.

The first season's excavation in 1956 was planned to answer three questions :

1. How were the defences constructed ?
2. What was the date of the defences ?
3. Were the numerous gateways shown on the 1790 Plan original entrances or later breaches ?

The second season in 1957 was planned to confirm the evidence obtained in 1956 and to explore the principal entrance, the West Gateway.

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The site chosen for the 1956 excavation was the south-western angle of the Camp. A section was cut right through the three banks and two ditches which form the defences on the western side of the Camp. The section was 140 feet long with a minimum width of 8 feet, but across the Inner Ditch, which is 29 feet wide, the section was 12 feet wide and was cut through 12 feet of filling to reach a vertical depth of 14 feet 9 inches in the V of the ditch. A second section was cut through the back of the Inner Rampart. The defences consist of an impressive flat-topped Inner Rampart, basal width 56 feet, with an Inner Ditch 29 feet wide and 14 feet 9 inches deep ; then an Outer Rampart, basal width 23 feet, with an Outer Ditch 22 feet wide and 8 feet deep and a counterscarp bank (Fig. 1). The maximum height of the existing Inner Rampart above the Iron Age turf line is 8 feet and the Outer Rampart 4 feet 6 inches. The inner defences on the western side of the Camp are illustrated in Plate I and the profile of the defences based on a new survey and the measured sections in Fig. 1. In addition to these defences there are two natural banks and valleys which form parallel outer defence lines on the western side of the Camp. Around the whole site there are protective belts of woodland growing on clay, marshy valleys and sloping hillsides which together must have made the Camp an immensely strong fortification. The Inner Rampart is dominant and is sited to take advantage of whatever slopes the dissected promontory plateau provides except on the south side, where the defences cut across the flat plateau, leaving the promontory headland outside the defences. The principal entrance, the West Gateway, is most impressive, and the inturn is greatly exaggerated by siting the gateway in a small natural valley which runs 450 feet into the interior of the Camp. The excavation has shown that the Inner Rampart is a complex structure, and the final interpretation of the first and second season's work must await the results of investigations by Dr. G. W. Dimbleby and Dr. I. Cornwall ; but all the evidence points to three periods of construction provisionally designated Stage I, Stage II and Stage III. Iron Age B sherds were recovered from both sections in 1956. When the sections were completed the site of the South-Western Gateway shown on the 1790 Plan was examined. The Inner Ditch was found and followed for 75 feet. This proves that the Inner Ditch continued beyond the South-Western Gateway and crossed part at least of the strategic southern sector. The South-Western Gateway as shown on the 1790 Plan is most probably not an original entrance.

The 1957 excavations have just concluded. The main section which was cut through the Inner Rampart and Inner Ditch close to the principal entrance, the West Gateway, has confirmed the evidence obtained in 1956. The Inner Rampart, which is here most impressive,



[*Photograph by Dr. E. V. Piercy Fog*

HOLWOOD CAMP, KESTON.

The Inner Rampart is on the right, the Inner Ditch centre, and the Outer Rampart on the left.

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still stands 9 feet 6 inches above the Iron Age turf line. It has three structural periods :

Stage I. The building of the first rampart.

Stage II. An addition to the first rampart to make it higher and flat on top.

Stage III. A major addition to raise the back of the rampart and form a flat crest at least 8 feet wide.

Sherds were found and, as in 1956, all recovered were Iron Age B.

The pottery is important. The sherds include coarse A-derived wares, curvilinear B sherds from two vessels, other B sherds of notably good quality, but no Belgic wares. Four B sherds were sealed under the Stage I turf line which is itself sealed by the ramparts of Stage II and Stage III (Fig. 1). B sherds occurred at all levels in the Stage II and Stage III ramparts, and it follows from this evidence that the Inner Rampart in all three stages belongs to Iron Age B. It is clear that each rampart had a life of its own, for the stages are marked by well developed turf lines, one of which has yielded pollen analyses showing major changes in vegetation.

My thanks are due to the landowners for their permission to excavate, to the Ministry of Works for their consent, to my colleague Dr. M. W. Thompson of the Ministry of Works, and to Dr. Dimbleby, Dr. Cornwall and Mr. Shepherd Frere for their generous assistance with the interpretation of the evidence.

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