

gradually half a pound of flour. Add a quarter of a pound of currants, picked and dried, two ounces of moist sugar, two ounces of mixed peel finely cut, the rind of one lemon grated. Beat one egg, and mix with half a gill of milk, and stir these into the mixture.

Soda Buns.—Rub six ounces of butter into one pound of flour; add six ounces of white sugar, two ounces of mixed candied peel, finely shred. Put a quarter of a tea-spoonful of carbonate of soda into a table-spoonful of milk in a cup, and place this in the oven till the soda is dissolved. Let it cool, and put it

with the flour, butter, and sugar. Drop in separately the yolks of four and the whites of two eggs, and mix thoroughly. Bake also in a brisk oven.

Many people consider cakes unwholesome. Very rich cake undoubtedly is so, but a small portion of good plain home-made cake cannot hurt any one who is in good health. Any mother who wishes to give her children a treat cannot do better than give them one of the simple cakes the recipes for which have been given, and if the youngsters are not pleased with it, all I can say is, they are differently constituted from the little people of my acquaintance.

PHILLIS BROWNE.

A SONG FOR THE PEOPLE.

"THERE IS MANY A SLIP 'TWTIXT THE CUP AND THE LIP."

HERE is many a slip 'twixt the cup and the lip,
As at times we all shall find,
And this is a truth that old age and youth
Ever should bear in mind.
Like children that race, with hurrying pace,
The butterfly over the lawn,
And straining to clasp the prize in their grasp
They stumble, and then it is gone.

There is many a slip 'twixt the cup and the lip
Before we enjoy the draught;
The hand may shake or the glass may break,
And the liquid never be quaffed.

So never be sure, till you hold it secure,
Whatever you seek is won:
Till all danger is past and you hold it fast,
Count not the prize your own.

There is many a slip 'twixt the cup and the lip,
Many a snare and surprise;
With vigilant glance watch every chance,
Be patient, be cautious and wise.
Not always the race to the swiftest of pace,
The battle to him that is strong;
But the slow and the sure oft the winning secure—
That's the moral I teach in my song.

J. F. WALLER.

HOLIDAYS IN KENT: EYNSFORD AND LULLINGSTONE.



WE had found so much pleasure in our visit to Ightham, that we looked forward with no little anticipation of enjoyment to a day at Eynsford, but it was nearly at the end of March before we found ourselves on the way thither. A strong north wind was blowing, but Boreas had the politeness to cease his remonstrances when he found that we were a determined people, and long before we had reached our destination the sun was shining quite brightly.

The way to Eynsford from Sevenoaks is through Otford and Shoreham, along a road which continually rises, and commands a beautiful view of the valley of Holmsdale with its cultivated fields and undulating

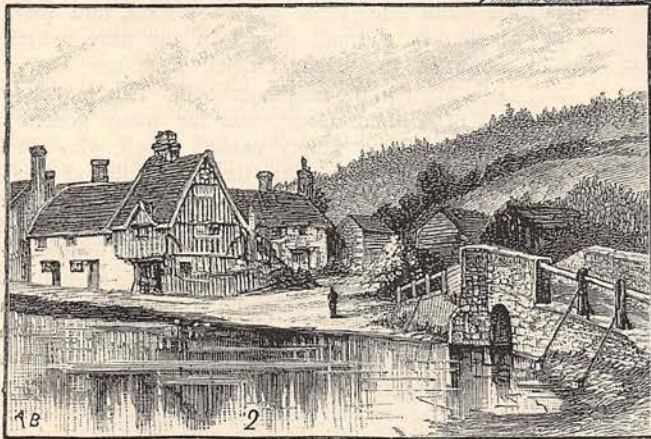
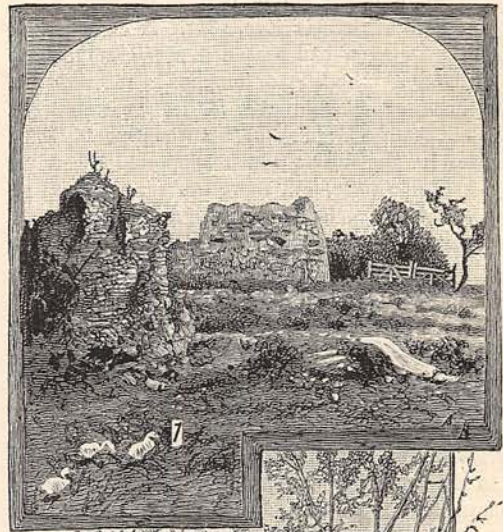
pastures, threaded by the sparkling windings of the Darent.

There was formerly a noted ford over the river at Eynsford, from which the village derives its name. Its place is now supplied by a quaint little bridge several hundred years old, and from the middle of the central arch the mutilated image of a saint or a river deity keeps guard over the flowing water. A small house of the Elizabethan period adds additional interest to the picturesqueness of the scene.

We first read of Eynsford in connection with Archbishop Dunstan. In the tenth century it belonged to a rich Saxon named Ælphege, who, being of a generous disposition, gave it to his brother; but this relative dying soon afterwards, he renewed possession of the estates, and presently bestowed them upon Eadric, his brother's son. Eadric likewise dying and making no disposition of his effects, the land once again became the property of Ælphege, who granted to the widow a portion in Cray which Eadric had given to her for a dowry. A little later Ælphege was taken seriously ill at Scelfa (now called Chalk), and not doubting that his end was

near, he sent for Archbishop Dunstan, before whom he made a distribution of his possessions: one part, including Eynsford, he devised to Christ Church, Canterbury; another part to the Church of St. Andrew, Rochester, and the remaining part to his wife. But no sooner was he buried than there arose a dispute about that portion of the property which he had bequeathed to the Church. The widow of Ælphege's nephew Eadric had married again, and her husband Leofsune endeavoured through her to set aside the disposition which Ælphege had made in the presence of the archbishop. He pretended to regard the testimony of Dunstan as of no importance, and found means to occupy Eynsford without the authority of the Witena or wise men. The archbishop, however, was not a man who would submit quietly to such a proceeding. Furious at the usurpation he instituted a trial, which took place at Ærhede (Crayford) before Nulsi, the priests' sierman, the judge of the county, in the presence of Ælfstane, Bishop of London; Ælfstane, Bishop of Rochester; and the convents of the Canons of London and Christ Church, Canterbury. A great number of the inhabitants of East and West Kent were also present. Dunstan probably appeared in all the pomp of his

and two mills of 43 shillings, and 29 acres of meadow-wood or the pannage of twenty hogs. In the time



(1) EYNSFORD CASTLE. (2) ELIZABETHAN COTTAGE AND BRIDGE, EYNSFORD. (3) GATEWAY, LULLINGSTONE.

of King Edward the Confessor it was worth 15 pounds, and now it is worth 20 pounds. Of this manor Richard de Tonbridge holds as much wood as

high ecclesiastical office, and it is said he stood in the midst of the vast assembly with a crucifix in his hand, and swore on the book of the ecclesiastical law to the truth of his depositions. In the absence of more substantial proof the judge accepted the oath in the name of the king, and notwithstanding the violent protestations of Leofsune the Church had what she considered her right.

After the Conquest, Ralph Fitz Unspac held Eynsford by knight's service of the archbishop, and it is thus described in Domesday Book:—"The arable land is In demesne there are five carucates and 29 villeins, with nine borderers, having 15 carucates. There are two churches and nine servants,

20 hogs may go out from, and one mill of five shillings, and one fishery in his lowy."

Probably the Castle of Eynsford was erected about this time, and inhabited by Sir Ralph Unspac. It is a ruin of considerable interest, standing a little back from the main street of the village. It is built on an eminence, and covers about three-quarters of an acre of ground. The remains are the portion of a keep, surrounded by an outer wall of squared flint, which is nearly four feet thick. Hasted remarks that the circuit of these walls is of no particular form. They are pierced by several openings at the top, which were probably used as exits or look-outs in feudal times. In the meadow below there can be traced the remains of

a moat that was supplied by the Darent, that flows past on the eastern side. Hasted also mentions the existence of foundations, but these are now completely covered by the fall of part of the wall, which took place on Christmas Eve, 1872. A considerable fall of rain during a bad season is supposed to have been the cause. The keep or dungeon in the middle of this fortification is remarkable for its great strength. It does not cover a large space, but was probably lofty. The holes for the rafters which supported the upper storey are still visible, and there are several deep recesses in the sides, evidently designed for windows. These are now filled in, and the old Norman keep, the habitation of a knight possibly proud of his achievements and his name, is now utilised as a cattle-yard.

The Manor and Castle of Eynsford was held by William de Eynsford, Sheriff of London, in the reign of Henry II.; but on the presentation of one Laurence to the living by Archbishop Becket he was so enraged that he dispossessed the vicar, and was excommunicated for his boldness. The king, however, who was then in the heat of his quarrel with Becket, espoused the cause of the knight, and so he did not suffer very severely from the wrath of the Church. The property was thus probably alienated from the Church in spite of the solemn oath made by Archbishop Dunstan, after his defeat of Leofsune, as a defence against future usurpations. William de Eynsford, we are told, was in possession of this castle and manor in the twelfth and thirteenth years of the reign of King John. In the register of Christ Church, Canterbury, we also read that one of his descendants, "William de Eynsford, lord of the parish, gave the Church of Eynsford to the monks of Christ Church, Canterbury, when he assumed the habit of their order, which donation was confirmed by William de Eynsford, his grandson."

In the reign of Edward I. this estate became the property of the Criols, a powerful family which had great possessions and a high position in Kent. John de Criol is mentioned as the owner of the castle and manor by the Tower Records. He was probably a son of Bertram de Criol, who was called the Great Lord of Kent from his many possessions and the important State offices which he held. Nicholas de Criol, a descendant of this John, died possessed of Eynsford in the second year of the reign of King Richard II., and it was then passed by sale to the Zouches of Harringworth. In the sixth year of King Henry IV. it became the property of the Chaworths, and with them it remained until the seventeenth year of the reign of King Henry VIII., when it was sold after the death of Elizabeth, wife of William Chaworth, to Sir Percival Hart, of Lullingstone, Chief Sewer and Knight Harbinger to the King. The manors of Eynsford and Lullingstone were thus united under one owner, and have remained united since that time.

It will be observed that two churches were at Eynsford when the survey for Domesday Book was taken, but only one remains. The existing edifice is a very interesting building with a Norman tower. It is constructed of flints, like the castle, and has a tall

shingled spire of a kind common in Switzerland. In the porch are two stone coffins, with the place for the head hollowed out. They were dug up on the north side of the church, and one of them is in excellent preservation.

The entrance into the church is through a beautiful portal of the Rectilinear style, its outer arch adorned with a double row of chevron, and with shafts mounted by capitals having their abracis enriched by lozenges with the rope under them. The low pointed arch over the door looks like a later insertion, although the character of its ornament corresponds with its surroundings. The interior of the church consists of a north aisle, a south transept, and a chancel, with a semicircular east end, forming an excellent specimen of early English work. The floor has a peculiarity which is not common in ecclesiastical buildings. From the east end to the west door there is an incline, which affords the officiating minister a complete view of his congregation. Over this door is a double gallery, and near it stands an old octagon-shaped font, each face charged alternately with roses and shields bearing different devices.

The chancel is unusually spacious, and has windows on the north side, with moulded pointed arches and shafts above them, evidently intended to support a groined stone ceiling. Externally these windows appear to be of more recent date. On the south side is an ancient piscina, and there is another in a small chapel in the nave, which is known as the Moat Chapel, from the Manor of Little Moat in the neighbourhood. This manor, with that of Petham Court, was for many generations possessed by a family named Sibell, who resided in a mansion called after them "Sibells," situated in Little or Lower Moat. In the reign of Queen Elizabeth, the heiress of the Sibells married Robert Bosville, who was afterwards knighted; and he, with many of his descendants, lies buried in this little chapel, under plain slabs recording domestic virtues. When Hasted visited Eynsford Church a century ago, he found these tombs "shamefully neglected, covered with rubbish, and in danger of hastening to a total destruction;" but they are now restored, and the chapel is used as an organ chamber.

There are no remains of tombs older than those of the Bosvilles in the church, but in "Strype's Stows Survey," Weever says, "there were remaining in his time engraven in wondrous antique characters in the north chapel of this church, these words—"*Ici gis . . . la femme de la Roberg de Eckisford.*"

Becket's successor, Archbishop Richard, appropriated the Church of Eynsford to the Almonry of Christ Church, Canterbury, but Archbishop Langton afterwards substituted the Church of Farningham. This he did in 1225, in consequence of a dispute arising as to whether the Church of Farningham was a chapel of the Church of Eynsford or not. He then ordained that the Rector of Eynsford and his successors should possess the benefice of Eynsford with its tithes great and small, together with all the appurtenances, and

the right of presenting to the vicarage. The rectory thus became a free cure, and is a donative of the Archbishop of Canterbury.

Leaving Eynsford, we drove to Lullingstone, which borders the village on the south side. In the *Textus Rottensis* it is called Lullingeston, and in Domesday Book, Lolingestone. When the survey for the latter was taken, the whole manor was found to be worth 77s., an increase of 13s. in its value since the time of Edward the Confessor. It was taxed at half a suling, and is thus described: "In desmesne there is one carucate and three villeins, with one borderer and one servant having one carucate. There are five acres of meadow wood for the pannage of five hogs, and one mile of 15s. and 150 eels. The King has a wood of a late gift of the Bishop, and it is worth three shillings. Sewart Sot held it of King Edward the Confessor, and could turn himself over with his land whenever he would."

The parish of Lullingstone has no village, and there are but two or three cottages besides Lullingstone Castle, the residence of Sir John Dixon Dyke. It consists of a park nearly fourteen miles in circumference, which lies on the left bank of the Darent, and rises to a bold eminence towards the south-west, where it is crowned with woods full of venerable trees, under which a hundred head of deer find their repose.

Close to Lullingstone Castle, the river is received into a capacious basin, from whence it flows with a pretty fall to the back of the mansion, producing a musical murmur, which is said to have suggested the appellation of the place.

Near the north-eastern boundary of the park, a tessellated pavement was discovered in the last century, and several coins were ploughed up. The antiquarian, Mr. Thorp, also informs us that a quantity of Roman brick has been built into the existing church, and it may be observed that the lane which runs through Chelsfield leads direct to the fortifications called Cæsar's Camp, at Keston.

Lullingstone was formerly divided into two parishes and estates, probably distinguished as "Lolingestone Rosse" and "Lolingestone Peyforer," from the families by whom they were held. Anketellus Rosse had lands at Lullingstone in the twentieth year of William the Conqueror; and his grandson, William de Rosse, held two knight's fees in Lullingston in the reign of King John; Alexander de Rosse, his son, was one of the *Recignitores Magnæ Assisæ* at the end of that king's reign. Lora de Rosse marrying William de Peyforer, the estates were probably united and called "Lullingstone Peyforer." In the beginning of the reign of Edward I., William de Peyforer sold his demesne of Lullingstone to Gregory de Rokeste, then Lord Mayor of London; and that year the new owner obtained a grant to himself and his heirs of free warren for his lands in Lullingstone. In the twentieth year of King Edward III., his grandson, John de Rokeste, Rector of the Church of Chelsfield, paid aid at the making of the Black Prince a knight, for one knight's fee for the manors of Lullingstone Rosse, Fokypafre,

and Cokerhurst. After his death in September, 1361, his trustees conveyed all his estates in this parish to Sir John Peche, a descendant of Gilbert de Peche, who was summoned to Parliament in the reign of King Edward II., as a baron of the realm; he died in the fourth year of the reign of King Richard II., and was succeeded by his son, Sir William Peche, whose widow, the Lady Joan, died possessed of the estate in the eleventh year of the reign of King Henry IV. Their grandson, Sir William Peche, who died in 1487, left a son, Sir John Peche, who, as sheriff of the county in the tenth year of King Henry VII., valiantly opposed Lord Audley and the Cornish men who had risen in support of Perkin Warbeck. Sir John dying without issue, his sister, Elizabeth, inherited the Manor of Lullingstone. She was married to John Hart, of the Middle Temple, counsellor-at-law, whom she survived. After her death, in 1543, her son, Sir Percival Hart, succeeded to the estates, and removed from his residence in Orpington, since called Barkhart, to Lullingstone House, where he kept his shrievalty of the county in the thirty-seventh year of King Henry VIII.

The present Lullingstone Castle does not appear to have been built later than the beginning of the last century, but it is approached on the eastern side by a portal of brick erected by one of the Peches. This gateway is flanked by two polygon towers. An entablature in the centre exhibits a lion double-queued, and the motto of the Peches, "Prest à faire." To the left of this entrance, and close to the right angle of the mansion, stands the ancient little church "which," says Hasted, "is a small building, but fitted up exceedingly neat and elegant; the windows are beautifully stained with figures of sacred history, and with coats-of-arms of Peche, Hart, and Dyke, and their several alliances; the tombs are magnificently and highly preserved—in short, it appears more like a nobleman's costly chapel than a common parish church."

When Lullingstone was divided into two parishes there were two churches, but on the decline of the population to two families in the year 1412, the church on the northern side was abandoned, and that at Lullingstone was attended by the inhabitants of both parishes. Richard, Bishop of Rochester, ordained the union with the consent of the then patrons, Sir John Peche and Sir Reginald de Cobham, Knight, owner of Okesden, a manor in the parish.

The monument of Sir John Peche, the bold sheriff who opposed the landing of Perkin Warbeck's partisans, represents his effigy in armour sculptured in freestone. On his surcoat is a lion double-queued, and the border is enriched with the motto of the family and a running device of peaches, in allusion to his name. It was erected in the knight's lifetime, and bears the inscription, "Peche me fieri fecit," evidently by the same hand which sculptured the entablature over the gateway. Sir John Peche was of a charitable disposition as well as of a warlike spirit. He founded the almshouses at Lullingstone, and gave £500 to the Grocers' Company, of which he was free, for any pious uses.

Sir Percival Hart and his wife are commemorated by effigies in a bad style of sculpture, but the quaint diction of the inscription is an excellent specimen of the epitaph poetry of the time. It reads thus:—

"Percival Hart, goode knight, lieth here, that heir to Peche was ;
Who did his daies in service of four worthy princes pass,
Of which the first him knighthoode gave, but all him faviourde
muche.
And though the change of reignes and sway of state somtimes were
such
As serch'd all sorts, his name in question never came nor went.
His youth in wars abrode, his age in peace at home he spent ;
Chief Steward and Knight Harbinger in Court his places were,
And those two romes [*office*—sixteenth century] in those four reignes
with credit great he bare.
In Lord Braies blood he
matched, where through
twelve children he ob-
tained ;
Which as their states and
ages craved, he orderlie
uptrain'd.
Himself, his house, and
household train, his diet
and his port,
With what to worship else
might tend, he used in
such good sort,
As to his praise just prooffe
procured whereas he had
to deal,
A friend to all, a foe to none,
fast to his commonweal.
Here fourscore years and four
with men he lived on
earth to die,
And dead, with saints in
heaven now lives, and
shall eternallie.
Obiit vicesimo primo die Maii,
anno 1581."

Sir Percival Hart must have had qualities of an exceptional character to have retained his offices during the reigns of Henry VIII., Edward, Mary, and Elizabeth.

On an altar-tomb in the north chapel lie the effigies of Sir George Hart and his lady, Elizabeth Bowes, the daughter of Sir John Bowes, of Elford, in Staffordshire. "He lived," says the inscription, "virtuously the term of 55 years, and died religiously the 16th day of July, 1587."

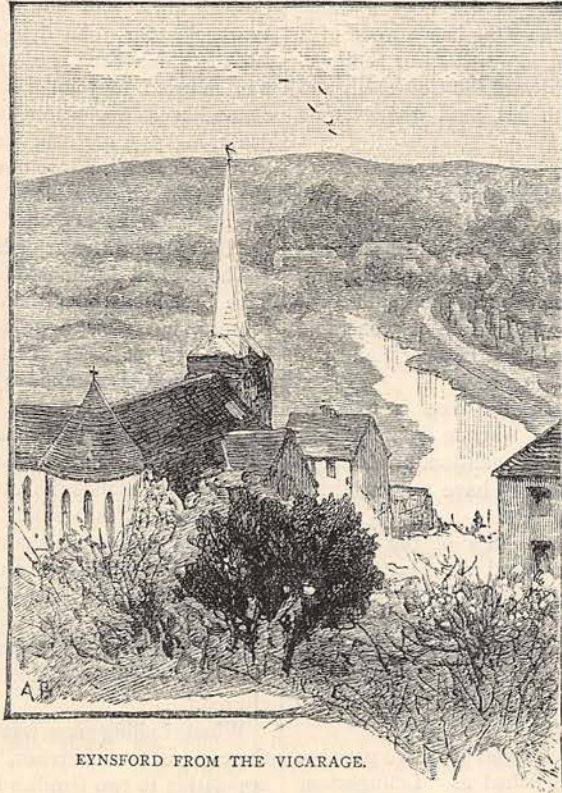
Opposite to this monument is a screen ornamented with various escutcheons of the Hart family, bearing the following inscription:—

"In memory of Percival Hart, Esq., the munificent repairer and beautifier of this Church, himself a true lover of the Church of England, and Representative of the County in the two last Parliaments of her most pious Majesty Queen Anne, during which time the Church and Clergy received greater token of royal bounty than from the Reformation to her time, or since to this day. Mr. Hart's steady attachment to the old English constitution disqualified him for sitting any more in Parliament. Abhorring all venality, and scorning as much to buy the people's voices as to sell his own conscience, having always preferred the interests of Great Britain to that of any foreign state, he passed the remainder of his life in hospitable retirement, with as much tranquillity as possible under the declension both of his own health and that of his native country, which, when he could not serve, he could not but deplore."

Mr. Hart was evidently a staunch Jacobite. The inscription further informs us that he married Sarah, the youngest daughter of Edward Dixon, Esq., of Tonbridge, who died at the age of 57, in November, 1720. He died on the 27th day of October, in the year 1738, aged 70. The inscription ends: "The curious inspector of these monuments will see a short account of an ancient family for more than four centuries, contented with a moderate estate, not wasted by luxury nor increased by avarice. May their posterity, emulating their virtues, long enjoy their possession." "The beautifying of which the inscrip-

tion boasts," remarks a writer in the *Gentleman's Magazine*, "has been the greatest injury to the church, and has destroyed by the anomalies of Grecian and undefinable architecture the purity of the Gothic character."

During his retirement Sir Percival Hart seems to have taken a deep interest in church affairs. In 1712 he, as patron of the living of Lullingstone, and Edward Tilson as rector, presented a petition to Thomas Sprat, then Bishop of Rochester, setting forth the true value of the rectory as amounting to £39 1s. 3d. annually, and the vicarage to £10, upon which the bishop was induced to unite and consolidate them for ever. In 1734 the income was further augmented by the governors of Queen Anne's



EYNSFORD FROM THE VICARAGE.

Bounty, and a contribution of £100 from the Rev. Dr. Henchman. Sir Percival Hart and several members of his family also left munificent gifts to the poor of Eynsford.

The heir of Sir Percival Hart was his only child Anne, who came into possession of Lullingstone soon after her marriage with Sir Thomas Dyke, of Horeham, in Sussex. Sir Thomas immediately quitted his own family residence and went to reside at Lullingstone House, which he first dignified by the name of Castle. Dame Anne Dyke is described on the tablet which records her decease in November, 1763, at the age of 71, as "a lady of exemplary piety and virtue. In religion most sound and sincere, in her love and friendship steady and constant." She was twice married, first to John Bluet, of Holcombe Court, in the county of Devon, and afterwards to Sir Thomas Dyke, of Horeham, to whose memory she, by her will,

directed the tablet to be erected. "He was," says the inscription, "a truly honest Englishman, in his domestic concerns discreet and frugal, in all acts of hospitality magnificent and noble, ever jealous to maintain and defend the true principles of religious liberty and loyalty. He died in 1756."

About the floor of this interesting church there are several brasses, but there remains only space to record the inscription on one of them. It is to the memory of "M^{rs} Alice Baldwin, late gentilwoman to the Lady Mary, Princess of England, who decessid the 10th daie of July, anno 1533."

SOME HINTS ON "MOVING."



HAT "three removes are as bad as a fire," expresses the opinion of the majority of housekeepers on this most unpleasant and wearisome piece of business; and certainly our advice to those who wish to make a limited income yield the greatest share of comfort would be:

Avoid moving as much as possible. A certain amount of loss and expense will inevitably result, though care and experience must produce great modifications of these evils, as of most others. Much of the discomfort, too, may be obviated by a little forethought. Frequent removing is for many reasons not so easily to be avoided in the present day as in less bustling and, if we may say it, more substantial times, and it is always wiser to encounter the risk and trouble of a general flitting than to remain in a house or neighbourhood which has indisputably proved itself detrimental to the health or comfort of the family occupying it. This being the case, it is obviously necessary to be careful and deliberate in choosing both the tenement and the locality in which we are to dwell—a matter far too little thought of now, when facilities for removal are so multiplied that people are often tempted to ignore the expense and trouble it actually does entail.

The subject of "choosing house and home" having been very fully treated in an article which appeared in this Magazine a few years ago, it will be unnecessary for me to dwell more particularly on these points, yet I would fain offer a few remarks suggested by my own experience. The first, and perhaps most important, is: Don't be tempted to select a house in a hurry, and so fall into the snare of being compelled to take anything that will supply the requisite extent of accommodation at something near the amount of rent you intend to pay. This is generally a most fatal error. You are lucky indeed if your new abode improves upon acquaintance; more often it gradually reveals to your intimate knowledge of it a series of evils and inconveniences, unthought of in your hasty survey, or considered as something that could well be put up with when you were anxiously wondering whether you should really find anything at all before quarter-day. It is wonderful from what a different point of view we regard the discomforts of the house we are living in to those of the house we contemplate taking, under such circumstances especially. The result of this "putting

up" with decided evils is inevitable. In a short time we are weary and disgusted, and find ourselves drawing to the conclusion that it is unbearable, and we really must move again.

The first point, then, that I would impress on the minds of my readers is: Take your time in selecting a house, and rather stay in the old one a quarter longer than rush to worse evils than you are already enduring. Form in your mind a list of the requirements you desire to find, and do not be persuaded to decide upon anything that is in direct opposition to those requirements. At the same time it is necessary to warn house-hunters against expecting impossibilities, such as ample accommodation, artistic finish of detail, wide halls, and extensive grounds in a suburban neighbourhood at a low rent. The purely artistic desiderata should always be made subservient to the health requisites, although positive ugliness is very much to be deprecated, and should be avoided if possible; but health first and foremost, and comfort next: then when these are provided for we may begin to indulge our artistic tastes.

It is not every one who is free to choose the locality he would live in; and although we know that a gravel soil is most desirable, we may be compelled to reside on a clay one, but we can be particular about drainage, ventilation, aspect, arrangement, dry walls, watertight roofs, sound gutters, well-made foundations, properly constructed chimneys, and the like considerations. If you do not feel yourself qualified to judge of these matters, it is quite worth while to employ a reliable surveyor to report to you on the sanitary condition of the house. His fee will probably be one or two guineas, but they are guineas well spent, provided you select a competent person, not interested in the letting of the property.

Where there is a large family, or where washing is done at home, a commodious, well-arranged wash-house is very essential to the comfort of the inhabitants, as in all cases are airy, dry pantries and cupboards. Halls should be so constructed that a through draught can be obtained—that is, with doors or door and window at either end. I know that this sounds suggestive of bitter draughts and banging doors in winter time, but these can easily be avoided—the one by india-rubber tubing nailed round the doors, the other by a little firmness on the part of the mistress; whereas the accumulation of heat and smell of cooking which rise from the kitchen, and hang about the walls and corners of a hall blocked at one end, can only be removed by setting the street door wide open for a