

The Rees and Carrington Extracts
From the diaries of
Caroline Kipling

1909

1909

Jan.

At Engelberg.

A new experiment – for the children.

Georgina comes to take John back, on the 19th.

(Georgina Cook). [?]

It was indeed a new experiment for the children, and a most successful one. In a letter to Howell Gwynne (PINNEY, Letters, Vol. 3, p. 354), Kipling wrote “The children are wildly happy.” Georgina was Georgina Grant, the Kipling’s cook at Bateman’s, who had been with them since 1898 at The Elms, and had accompanied them to South Africa for eight years, to cook for them at The Woolsack.

(R & C both ill with bad throats)

Kipling wrote to Colonel Feilden at Burwash, complaining that he and Carrie had “the Hotel Throat” and that they had spent a number of days in bed: he described it as being like “a cross between a rat-trap and a nutmeg-grater.” (PINNEY, Letters, Vol. 3, p. 358-9)

He is putting *Rewards and Fairies* together.

Rewards and Fairies was not published until next year, and, as will be seen below, he had not yet completed all the tales which appeared therein.

Jan. 11 Elsie begins to learn to skate.

Jan. 19 John leaves with Georgina Cook for school.

See annotation above for identity of Georgina Cook.

25 Feb. Left for Lucerne, very severe winter.

Feb. 25 Left at 10.20. Lucerne.at 1. Leave at 3.59 for Lugano.

28 Feb. Milan.
Snowed up on the railway.

Feb. 28 Milan.

Having had seven weeks of winter sports, they were on their way to Rome. Kipling wrote to John, back at school, describing their journey from Milan to Rome, which should have taken a tedious thirteen hours, but which took a snail-like 23 hours, due to their encountering a snow-storm on the line over the Apennines, between Bologna and Florence.

Mar. 1 Trying to get to Rome. Got snowed up.

2 Mar Rome, 12 hours late.

Mar. 2 Reach Rome 10 a.m. 12 hours late.

11 Mar. Tivoli, Hadrian's Walls (*NB, the plural*)
The Rodds [Sir R. Rodd, British ambassador)
Horne of the CPR
Rud starts 'The House Surgeon'.
(Elsie caught measles and has it badly.)

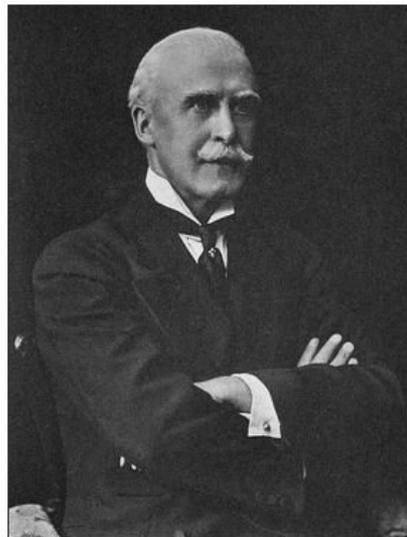
They spent some five weeks altogether in Rome, but were unable to see as many of the antiquities as they would have liked, since Elsie had to be nursed. (It is assumed that Miss Blaikie, Elsie's governess, accompanied them – she certainly was at Engelberg (letter to Colonel Feilden, cited above – Jan. '09).)

Although there's nothing in the published correspondence, the Kiplings must have been worried, because measles was then an illness which could, and did, kill people of all ages: the annual mortality rate for measles in the UK was then over 10,000 per 55 million of the population: today it is under one (literally, 1) per 55 million.



Hadrian's Villa

*In a letter to John (PINNEY, **Letters**, Vol. 3, p. 368) Kipling paints a vivid word-picture of the village of Tivoli and of the Emperor Hadrian's nearby palaces.*



James Rennell Rodd

Sir James Rennell Rodd (1858-1941) (later Lord Rennell of Rodd) was a celebrated diplomatist and scholar. He was the British Ambassador in Rome, 1908-1919 (and can only just have been appointed). In his youth, before joining the diplomatic service, he had associated with 'Uncle Ned' Burne-Jones, who had urged him to become a painter.

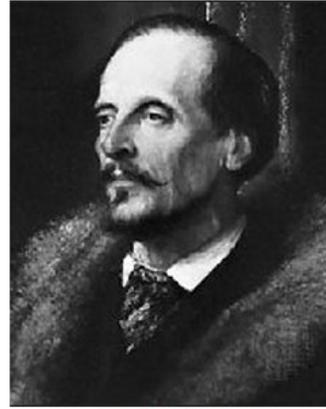
The Kiplings would, as a matter of course, have left their cards at the Embassy and, given Kipling's reputation, might have expected social notice.

*Kipling had attracted the notice of the then ambassador in 1890, when he visited Italy after his first breakdown, and was befriended by Lord Dufferin, the Marquess of Dufferin and Ava (1826-1902), who had known the Kipling family in India, when he was Viceroy, 1884-1888. (See **Something of Myself**, p. 95).*

Horne of the CPR was, of course, Sir William van Horne who had entertained them in Canada, eighteen months earlier. Before becoming Viceroy of India, Dufferin had been Governor-General of Canada, so van Horne would have known him well.



Sir William van Horne



Lord Dufferin

“The House Surgeon”, a tale about a house ‘haunted’ by the spirits of previous owners, owed much to the Kiplings’ stay at Rock House in Torquay, 1896-7. See our NRG notes by John McGivering.

Mar. 17 Rud at work again after many months. Starts ‘The House Surgeon’.

Nothing is said about smoking.

Apr. 12 We leave Rome.

13 Apr. To Paris.

Apr. 13 Reach Hotel Regina (? Paris)

They were about twelve days later than planned: Elsie had not been fit to travel until now. The Hotel Regina is, indeed, in Paris (this editor has stayed there), on the Place Jeanne d’Arc, not very far from the Louvre.

Apr. 17 Elsie, Rud and I return from Paris today to dear Bateman’s

17 Apr. Bateman's
"Habitation Enforced."

"An Habitation Enforced" had been published nearly four years earlier, but only in America (see our NRG notes by Alastair Wilson), and was only now going to be published in England in Actions and Reactions though not in magazine form; presumably he was now re-editing it for Actions and Reactions.

27 Apr. Rud to Tisbury.

Apr. 27 Rud leaves for Tisbury

To visit his parents, but only for one night.

Apr. 28 Meet Rud in town and come back with him.

12 May A 'Puck' story – Philadelphia. [*"Marklake Witches"*]

This tale did not appear in magazine form before Rewards and Fairies. Marklake is a fictional East Sussex village near Burwash: it is described as being 'near Dallington', but there is no village or hamlet of that name, though there is Rushlake Green, between Dallington and Heathfield. Kipling set most of the Puck stories in recognisable local places.

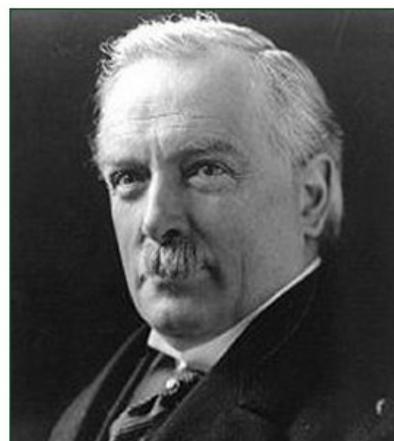
14 May Greatly occupied with investments, the Liberal budget having frightened us as to our hard-earned savings.

May 14 Greatly occupied with investments, the Liberal budget having frightened us as to our hard-earned savings.

David Lloyd George (1863-1945) was a Liberal statesman who succeeded Herbert Asquith as Chancellor of the Exchequer in April 1908. Asquith became Prime-Minister.



H. H. Asquith



David Lloyd George

The 1909 budget, presented on 29 April 1909, was the first budget for which Lloyd George was wholly responsible, and was known as “the people’s budget”. In presenting it, Lloyd George described it as a ‘war budget’; “it is for raising money to wage implacable warfare against poverty and squalidness”. The money was to come from the introduction of a higher rate of income tax at the rate of 1s.0d in the pound (5p in the pound, in today’s money) on incomes over £2,000 (£120,000 in 2014 money) and a ‘super-tax’ at a rate of 1s.6d in the pound (7.5p) on incomes over £5,000 (£540,000). Far worse, from the Kiplings’ point of view, was a proposed land-tax (a form of capital gains tax): and Kipling had invested much of his savings in land.

*He wrote, at about this time, to his friend Walton that “The budget is a Desolater..., have you any investments (bearer securities) outside England that you can recommend. We must get every penny we can out of this country before the smash”. (PINNEY, **Letters**, Vol. 3, p. 381)*

19 May Lord and Lady Bathurst.



Lady Bathurst

Lady Bathurst (1871-1965) was the proprietor of the Morning Post, which had replaced The Times as Kipling’s favoured newspaper for publishing his ‘political’ verse.

Lady Bathurst had inherited the newspaper from father, Algernon Borthwick (Lord Glenesk, 1830-1908).

May 19 Pater arrives at 5.30 with a Mrs. Hanah as a nurse, not being fit to travel alone.

May 27 Pater leaves at 8.30

31 May "City of Brass" [poem]

This poem, experimental in form (see PINNEY, Letters, Vol. 3, pp. 381-2) was a diatribe against the depredations (as he saw it) of the Liberal government on all that had made England (Kipling rarely used the word Britain) a power and which sustained the Empire. The left-leaning press condemned the content as well as the form of the poem (see note 1 to the letter cited immediately above.) See NRG for notes on the poem by Geoffrey Annis and John Radcliffe.

9 June A party of imperialists from Toronto.

Presumably the result of his speechifying in Canada the previous autumn.

June 15 Miss Blaikie, Secretary, leaves. Miss B in our service four years leaves because of ill-health and a trouble with her ear.

June 16 New secretary starts work. She seems capable and quick. Name Janet Coat

22 June Verses for a Scouts song for small boys.

This was "A Boy Scout's Patrol Song", written at Baden-Powell's request, and first published (other than for copyright purposes) in the Standard, 16 Sep. 1909 and collected in Inclusive Verse in 1919.

23 June To Greenwich. The Durnfords. Lord Charles Beresford.

(See our note of 25 Sep. 1908.)

Kipling had been on good terms with Sir John Fisher who had offered to sponsor John for a Naval cadetship: but at this time, Fisher (First Sea Lord) and Beresford (Commander-in-Chief, Channel Fleet) were in the middle of a damaging controversy which had split the Royal Navy's officer corps, and many of the political elite and the public, clean down the middle.



'Jackie' Fisher



Lord Beresford

In essence, the controversy was over Fisher's policy of concentrating the fleet in Home waters, to counter the threat from Germany, and to prepare for the war which he saw as inevitable. Beresford believed that Fisher did not give sufficient attention to the Empire trade routes, a point of view to which Kipling was attracted. There was a great deal more to the arguments between the two men, which finished with neither winning. Beresford was ordered to "haul down his flag and come ashore" (ie, he was sacked), but Fisher's tenure of the office of First Sea Lord was curtailed and he left the appointment at the beginning of 1910.

Sir John Durnford supported Beresford, and probably hoped to get Kipling on-side, as someone who could write very effectively. (It never came to that, but both sides were busy gathering allies.)

26 June Thinking of his final 'Puck' story.

We are not sure which story this was. "Marklake Witches", as we have already remarked was not published in magazine form, before collection in Rewards and Fairies. The last tale to be published before collection was "A Priest in Spite of Himself", which appeared in the Delineator, in August 1910. However, the final tale in the sequence was "The Tree of Justice"

5 July Scout song goes to B-P.

See our note of 22 June above.

July 8 We go up to town. Rud goes from 5.30 to 10.15 to his new masonic society which he is admitted into. (*note in pencil*, Rosicrucian Society (Carr.))

LYCETT, pp.382-5 gives some information about Kipling's re-connection with freemasonry

14 July To London, the Swedish Embassy (Wrangel) and Swedish royalties.

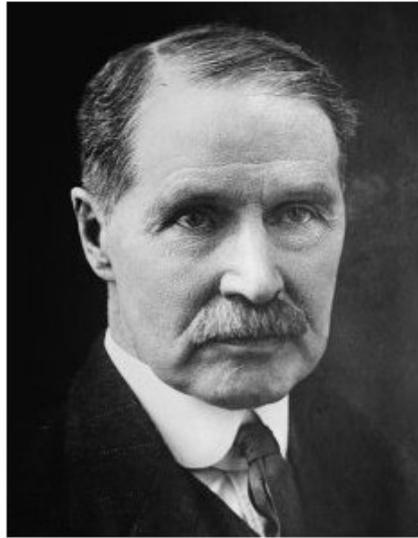
The Swedish Ambassador was Count Wrangel, and the "Swedish Royalties" were the Crown Prince and Princess. The dinner was presumably to compensate for the lack of ceremony at the 1907 Nobel awards. Kipling wrote that they had had "a most delightful evening"; while according to the Rees extracts of Carrie's diaries (prepared for Lord Birkenhead's original biography) it was "an amusing pleasant dinner. Royalties most kind and amusing" (PINNEY, Letters, Vol. 3, pp. 382-3 and note 3 for both quotes.)

July 14 We go to town at noon. We dine with Countess Wrangel and the Swedish Minister to meet Princess Margaret and the Crown Princess of S. (*Either Carrie or Douglas Rees had a moment of mental aberration here - Princess Margaret was the Crown Princess, and it should have read Princess Margaret and the Crown Prince of S.*). An amusing pleasant dinner. Royalties most kind and amusing.

July 15 To Regent Street to bring my hat more up to date. Lunch at Clarence House – a pleasant lunch. Rud on the Duchess' left. Our host and hostess (the Duke and Duchess of Connaught) most kind to us. We return afternoon train.

21 July

Dined at the House. Baldwin, Bonar Laws, etc..



Andrew Bonar Law



Stanley Baldwin

Since the other guests mentioned are politicians, it is virtually certain that this was the House of Commons. Since the Bonar Laws were present, it was clearly a dinner for husbands and wives, and not a men-only affair. Bonar Law, Canadian by birth, was – like Kipling - for tariff reform and against Irish Home Rule. He later became leader of the Conservative party. Stanley Baldwin, Kipling’s cousin, was also a rising Conservative politician, who was to dominate the party in the 20s and 30s, serving three terms as Prime Minister.

22 July

R.D. Blumenfeld at Bateman’s
(The Baldwins for a long visit.)

*Ralph David Blumenfeld
(1864-1948) was an
American-born journalist
who was editor of the British
Daily Express from 1902 to
1932.*



R. D. Blumenfeld

10 Aug. Roderick Jones with South African news

See our note, Jan. `06, for Roderick Jones.

11 Aug. Teddy Price, blue coat boy, son of Cornell Price, for a week.
A delightful boy.

Aug. 11 Teddy price, Blue Coat Christ's Hospital boy, son of Crom Price,
comes for a week. A delightful boy

Little seems to be known about 'Uncle Crom's' wife, who had been his housekeeper when he was at USC, Westward Ho! (There is no mention of her in the notice of his death, which appeared in The Times for May 6, 1910.)

Edward, or Teddy, was at Christ's Hospital, a public school, founded as a charitable school in the City of London in 1552, at the instance of King Edward VI, It had moved to its present site near Horsham in Sussex in 1902. Teddy was presumably a teenager, fairly near to John in age.



Blue-coat boys

The boys wore, as they still do today. Tudor dress, in the form of knee breeches with yellow stockings; and a long blue gown (hence, blue-coat boy) which buttons down to the knee.

The Kiplings seem to have become unofficial guardians of the two Price children, and they appear quite often in the diaries.

13 Aug. Two children from the rectory to tea.

Presumably for a fairly decorous teenagers' tea party, possibly with tennis. LYCETT, p. 397 speaks of Kipling's "growing snobbishness", especially where the children were concerned. Lycett is speaking particularly in connection with the Scouts, but a problem with such local associations for one's children was that they went away to boarding school, the boys especially, and were only able to take part in social activities at home for about one-third of the year

18-21 Aug. Motor tour in the west. Winchester [Jane Austen and Isaac](#) (*sic*) [Walton's grave, 2nd only in interest to R, to Shakespeare's.](#)

Aug. 18 To Petworth where we have a bad lunch, then via Petersfield to Winchester where we stop the night at a poor hotel

Both Jane Austen and Isaak Walton (The Compleat Angler) are buried in Winchester Cathedral. We are not sure whether it was Jane Austen's grave, or Isaak Walton's which attracted Kipling's interest. Given his writings on the author, one would assume it was hers, but he did like his fishing.

Aug. 19 Leave for Lyndhurst, New Forest.

20 Aug. A Scout camp in the New Forest.
Rud and John go on to Plymouth, Mr. Walton's yacht [?]
(Rud working at a Swedish story.)

Aug. 20 Go by motor to Beaulieu to find the Scout Camp. A beautiful drive through the forest

*John evidently spent one day only at this camp (see LYCETT, p. 397), but in a note to a letter from Kipling to Andrew Macphail (PINNEY, **Letters**, Vol. 3, p. 385-6), Professor Pinney states that "they inspected a scout camp" (presumably for Kipling to inform himself rather than for John to participate: the results appeared in print in "His Gift", first published in 1923 in "Land and Sea Tales for Scouts and Guides"). See John Mcgivering's notes in NRG.*



Humshaugh scout camp, 1907

The Beaulieu estate, close to the Solent in Hampshire, was evidently being used for a Scout camp, by courtesy of the then Lord Montagu of Beaulieu. The Boy Scout movement was the creation of Kipling's friend Baden Powell (see Index), while Lord Montagu was, like Kipling, one of the motoring pioneers, an enthusiasm passed to his son, who set up the Beaulieu Motor Museum, today one of the major tourist attractions in England.,

Carrie and Elsie returned to Bateman's (presumably they took the car), while Kipling and John went to Plymouth where they had a day's sailing in Barclay Walton's yacht. (All this is described (in anticipation) in the letter to Macphail.) Rud and John returned via Tisbury, where they spent a night, and arrived back at Bateman's 26 August.

The Swedish story evidently didn't work out – no such story was published.

Aug. 21

We leave for Southampton where we leave John and Rud – they going to Plymouth where Mr. Walton meets them with his yacht and they go with him to Cawsand. Elsie and I by motor to Arundel and Bateman's. The Children growing up are less trouble and I have more time to enjoy them and such trips.

Elsie was now 13½ and John 12.

Cawsand is a small village on the west side of Plymouth Sound.

Aug. 25 A wire from Rud to say they reached Tisbury

Aug. 26 Elsie and I meet Rud and John.

8 Sep. A drive to Romney Marsh.

They had been to the Marsh the previous year to visit Brookland (our note of 27 Aug. 1908).

Sep. 13 Rud and I to town. He to his broker to try and sell some of his gilt-edged securities to get out in case of the budget, I to see about making a trust for the children.

Lloyd George's 'People's Budget' of 1909 affected the Kiplings by imposing a higher rate of Income Tax on incomes of over £2,000, and a Super Tax on incomes over £5,000. It also proposed to tax any increase in the value of land, when the land changed hands. It passed through the Commons, but was blocked by the Lords, resulting in next year's constitutional crisis, which led to the curbing of the power of the House of Lords.

17 Sep. A Bee Exhibition at the Crystal Palace.

As has been noted previously, Kipling had become quite a keen bee-keeper. The previous year, he had harvested 17 lbs of honey (see our note of 23 July 1908.) This year, he harvested 100 lbs (45.5 kg) of honey (he said so in the same letter to Andrew Macphail cited above, 20 Aug.)

The Crystal Palace, designed by Joseph Paxton, the head gardener at Chatsworth House, had originally been erected in Hyde Park to house the Great Exhibition of 1851. In 1852, the original building was bought and used to form the basis of a new Crystal Palace, built on Sydenham Hill, in south London.



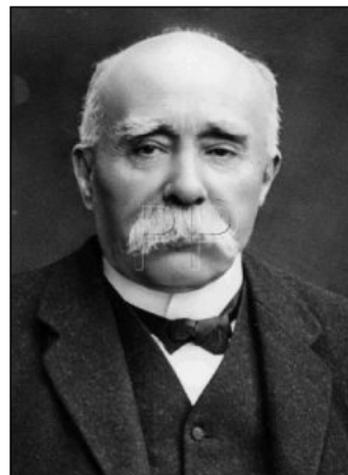
It was re-opened by Queen Victoria in 1854 and used for exhibitions until it was destroyed by fire in 1936. This editor can vaguely remember being held up at the window of his grandparents' house in Beckenham, some two miles away, to see the blaze which illuminated the night sky: all that remained the following day were two water towers. These were taken down in 1940 because they formed a conspicuous landmark for the Luftwaffe.

23 Sep. Lady Edward Cecil, Miss Maxse and M. Clemenceau for tea. [Rud enjoys the latter with whom he had a two hours talk.](#)

Sep. 23 M. Clemenceau (and others) for tea. Rud vastly enjoys him and has a two hours' talk.

For Lady Edward Cecil see Oct '03 and April and July '07. Miss Maxse was probably her unmarried sister (their brother, Leopold Maxse – see 13 July 1907 – was childless).

M. Clemenceau was Georges Clemenceau (1841-1929) a prominent French statesman. He had just ceased to be Prime Minister of France.



Georges Clemenceau

He became Prime Minister again in 1917, and was one of the principal architects of the Treaty of Versailles, in 1919. As a young man, he had spent several years in New York working mainly as a journalist.

25 Sep. Making friends with Kingsley Fairbridge (Gwynne vii.61)
[ref to Gwynne letters at Wimpole]



See 9 Sep. 1908 for Fairbridge. Wimpole Hall was Elsie Kipling's home after her marriage. Now, like Bateman's it is looked after by the National Trust, and the repository of much Kiplingiana.

24-25 Sep. Col. Dunsterville.

'Stalky' was evidently in England again, though his entry in the DNB makes no mention of the visit.



*Lionel Dunsterville
'Stalky'*

7 Oct. Reviews of *Actions and Reactions*.

Oct. 7 Reviews of *Actions and Reactions* come in.

PINNEY, Letters, Vol. 3, p. 385-6), p. 390-1, quotes a letter from Kipling to Leslie Cope Cornford thanking him for a "spiffing review" in the Standard of 5 October. It said, among other remarks, "When you find a great work of art which looks as if it were done quite easily, you may safely postulate the downright hard work which is at once the portion of the artist in this life, and his title to respect."



Leslie Cope Cornford

Cornford was the Naval Correspondent of the Morning Post.

Oct.10 Rud trying to work out about a new pirated volume (*Abaft the Funnel*) just appearing in America – a collection of turnovers (1888-1889). Arranges to have a volume to meet it. (See *Kipling Dictionary* p. xviii)

Abaft the Funnel was published by B W Dodge in New York. The 'turnovers' were short tales or articles mostly written for the Pioneer in India, in the 12 months before he set out for London.

12 Oct. Metcalfe and Jameson to lunch.
Woolsack is reserved to him (Rud) for his life. {House in S. Africa.]

Oct. 12 Dr. Jameson to lunch. He tells Rud the Woolsack is to be reserved to him for his life as Mr. Rhodes intended and after goes to the Federated Government of South Africa

But the Kiplings never went back. The Woolsack is now a part of the University of Cape Town. Jameson was still active in Cape politics, and next year he became the leader of the Unionist party of South Africa. He returned to the UK in 1912, remaining until his death in 1917. For Metcalfe, see 29 March 1903.

16 Oct. Rector and his wife to lunch.

A Saturday. The Kiplings were not regular churchgoers, so this wasn't a case of inviting the Rector back to lunch after Mattins (as Lady Conant did in 'An Habitation Enforced', in Actions and Reactions, just published.)

Oct. 21 Elsie not so well in the afternoon. The doctor says he thinks she has had mumps. (Elsie contracted measles in Rome on 21st. March. A good year for Elsie)

Unless Rees was being ironic, we suggest he meant 'Not a good years for Elsie'.

Oct. 24 Rud leaves by motor for Tisbury.

26 Oct. Rud's mother has Graves' disease.

Oct. 26 Rud returns. He finds his mother has seen a doctor who says her trouble is Graves disease.

This is most commonly a disease affecting the thyroid gland: today this is treatable, but may not have been in 1909.

The river in flood, up to the south hall door. The biggest flood since '62.

Kipling included a fictionalised account of this flood in "My Son's Wife", first published eight years later in A Diversity of Creatures: "A wide sheet of water hurried up to the little terrace on which the house stood, pushed round either corner, rose again and stretched, as it were, yawning beneath the moonlight..." (p. 368).

A settlement on the children.

This was all part of the Kiplings' protection of their assets from what they saw as the assault on personal capital by the Liberal government. Increased Inheritance Tax was to be introduced following Lloyd George's budget of April 1909.

6 Nov. To Englemere, to stay with the Roberts.
The Ian Hamiltons – the Bathursts

Nov. 6 We leave after an early lunch for Ascot, having tea at Guildford. Go to Englemere to stop with the Roberts.

Englemere was the home of Field Marshal Lord Roberts, near Ascot. We suggest, tentatively, that "tea at Guildford" may have been a brief call on the Stracheys

We assume that "the Ian Hamiltons" were General Sir Ian and his wife: he was then Adjutant-General to the Forces. "The Bathursts" were Earl Bathurst and his wife. He was the owner of the Daily Telegraph: she owned the Morning Post. (See 19 May above).

7 Nov. [Church for me.](#)

Presumably this was with the Roberts' house party.

Nov 8 Leave Englemere and reach Rottingdean at 1. Home for a late tea.

The visit to Rottingdean was, presumably, a short call on Aunt Georgie.

9 Nov. Rud to St. John's Cambridge.

We do not know what took Kipling to St. John's on this occasion, but later, John Powell, a classics lecturer at St. John's, was one of the latinists who collaborated with Kipling to produce his mock-Horace 'Odes'; see John Radcliffe's notes on "Lollius".

12 Nov. Mr. Salano, a Spaniard and enthusiast arrives with a plan to realise *The Army of a Dream*.

*We have been unable to identify Mr. Salano, nor to discover what form the "realisation" of *The Army of a Dream* might have taken. It might have been a proposal to turn it into a film.*

Poems for *Rewards and Fairies*.

*There are eleven tales in *Rewards and Fairies*, each one 'topped and tailed' by a poem, to make 22 in all. Amongst them are "If", probably Kipling's most famous poem, and two others, "A Charm" and "The Way through the Woods". See NRG for Donald Mackenzie's notes on the poems.*

Nov 22 André Chevrillon comes at lunchtime.

23 Nov. M. André Chevrillon.

Nov. 23 André Chevrillon leaves.

André Chevrillon was a French man of letters, partially educated in England, who made a study of English affairs and English literature. He and Kipling corresponded quite frequently,



André Chevrillon

In 1917 Kipling was to write a preface for an English translation of a book by Chevrillon about England and the War, published by Doubleday Page in New York. Chevrillon included Kipling (with Shakespeare and Galsworthy) in a book entitled Three Studies of English Literature.

10 Dec. Rider Haggard, Mr. Macphail, Canadian, to start a branch of the National Service League.

Macphail (1864-1957 (knighted as Sir Andrew in 1918) was a surgeon and physician, and Professor of the History of Medicine at McGill University. He also edited a Canadian medical journal and was a novelist. The National Service League was a pressure group for military service in peacetime, so that Britain would be prepared for war if it came, with a body of trained citizen soldiers. Kipling supported its aims. Evidently Macphail was going to initiate a similar group in Canada.



Andrew Macphail

[Elsie's little dance.](#)

Elsie was nearly 14, but they would be away from home on 2 February, her birthday, so the Kiplings gave her a birthday party, which would follow the same lines as a private dance for grown-ups. Probably there would have been between six and twelve couples. The girls would wear their best party frocks, the boys mostly Eton jackets, formal attire for teenage boys. The girls would probably have had their hair 'up' for the occasion. The music would probably have piano and strings. (See Rewards and Fairies, p. 109). In this editor's teenage years in the late 1940s, this was the form that the teenage parties of our 'Burwash set' took

Nothing after 19 Dec. and he writing nothing but verses for *Rewards and Fairies*
[This must include 'If' – CEC]

See our note of 12 Nov. above.

[C.K./D.R./C.C./A.J.W./J.R.]

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