The Psammead
So they went, Old Nurse only begging them to be careful.
The four children filed into the shop.
The Half Amulet
‘That’s it! That’s it! There…’
The Past
The children and the Psammead crouched...
Eight Thousand Years Ago
‘Is it safe? Are they cannibals?’
The Fight in the Village
They were awakened by long, loud, terrible sounds...
The Way to Babylon
The children found themselves under a white-blossomed...
The Deepest Dungeon Below the Castle Moat
‘Then are all the other thirteen alive?’
She led them into a dark, cool hall...

‘Sacrilege and impious cheek,’ said the captain of the guard...

Atlantis

‘What are you doing here?’ he said rather fiercely.

The girls obediently went to find their brothers...

Before Pharaoh

‘To the granaries!’ cried half the crowd...

‘Who are these strangers?’ Pharaoh asked.

The Shipwreck on the Tin Islands

Then Rekh-mara came forward, and spoke softly to the captain.

Everyone was instantly awake by now.

The Heart’s Desire

So Rekh-mara was taken up to the box-room...

‘I speak,’ said the voice.

Total time: 2:37:48
Edith Nesbit

THE STORY OF THE AMULET

‘A small object, charm or jewel worn to protect the wearer from witchcraft, evil or disease,’ is what the dictionary says about an amulet, the subject of the third of E. Nesbit’s stories about the Bastable family. However, the dictionary doesn’t appreciate that in the hands of a highly imaginative writer such as E. Nesbit, this unpromising-sounding object can become the key to a hugely exciting adventure story. Fascinating places from the past, narrow escapes from some difficult situations and encounters with some pleasant and not-so-pleasant characters: all these ingredients she skilfully mixes to create the Bastable children’s adventures.

Born in London on 5 August 1858, the youngest child of Sarah and John Collis Nesbit, Edith enjoyed a happy and comfortable life in her earliest years, living with her brothers, Henry and Alfred, her sister Mary and half-sister Sarah. Home was an agricultural college which had been started by Edith’s grandfather and she later referred to this time in her life as an ‘Eden’ because she felt so happy and secure.

However, life changed for this mischievous, tomboyish child, with the death of her father when she was four, and his loss coloured many of the children’s stories she wrote later in her life. Who could ever forget the emotional reuniting of Roberta and her father after his wrongful imprisonment in The Railway Children? Similarly, The Story of the Amulet is the children’s search for their hearts’ desire: the return of their parents; father from his war reporting, and mother, together with Lamb the baby, from her recuperation in Madeira.

More change in Edith’s life followed when she was eight. Her sister Mary contracted tuberculosis, a serious lung disease which needed a warmer, drier climate, and so began a series of moves around the South of France with her
mother and sisters, her brothers staying at boarding-schools in England. Aged between eight and thirteen Edith attended many schools both in England and France, as well as some in Germany. At some of these schools she was happy but a few were harsh boarding schools from which she attempted to run away. She used this scenario of needing to escape from difficult situations in her later writing, and in *The Story of the Amulet* the children have a number of lucky escapes, for example from the dungeon in Babylon and also from the tidal wave in Atlantis.

With the death of Mary in 1871 the family returned to England to live at Halstead Hall, a large house in Kent. Here Edith spent three happy teenage years, and echoes of Halstead Hall appear in many of the children’s stories she was to pen later on. A secret hiding-place reached through a trap-door in a ceiling provided the seeds for Oswald’s actions in a similarly secret spot in *The Wouldbegoods*, whilst the field at the back of Halstead Hall led to a railway line; a situation we find in the Yorkshire home of Roberta, Peter and Phyllis in *The Railway Children*. However, in her years at Halstead Hall it was poetry which young Edith first wrote, although a few more years were to elapse before, encouraged by her mother, she was to have her poetry published when she was seventeen.

More poetry, and also novels and dramas for adults, followed as Edith grew into a rather unconventional and restless adult, often airing her views quite forcefully and in public: something which ladies of the time didn’t normally do. As a published writer she just used her initial, E, so that many people thought the author was a man; her friends, however, all knew her by her pet name of Daisy. When she married she and her husband, Hubert Bland, formed a debating society for like-minded intellectual socialists which became known as The Fabian Society; and in her Lewisham home there could often be found such famous names as H.G.Wells and George Bernard Shaw. However, she didn’t just talk about socialism: she was also a very practical socialist and in fact she did so many charitable deeds, especially later in her life, that, despite by
then having made a lot of money from her writing, she nearly made herself bankrupt.

Edith discovered, rather reluctantly and quite late on in her writing career, that she had a vocation as a writer of children’s works, but today it is for this that she is best remembered. Like much of her adult work, her first successful children’s story, *The Treasure Seekers*, initially appeared in a magazine before being published as a complete novel in 1899. More children’s stories followed, including the first two novels about the Psammead or sand-fairy: *Five Children and It* in 1902 and, in 1904, *The Phoenix and the Carpet*, both of which describe the magical adventures springing from seemingly ordinary situations which the Bastable children, who were loosely modelled on her own children, managed to have.

While she was wondering what adventures to give the children in a third ‘Psammead’ story, Edith paid a visit to one of her favourite places, The British Museum. Here she enlisted the help of Mr Ernest Wallis Budge, the Keeper of Egyptian and Assyrian Antiquities, and it was he who suggested the theme of a magical amulet and the use of words of power. He invented and wrote out for her the hieroglyphics, or word pictures, on the amulet, translated as Great of Magic (hekau) is the Setchekh-snake (a mythological serpent which featured in some early spells) and also suggested where she could set some of the episodes in the story. When the book was completed in 1905, Edith dedicated the finished work to him, ‘as a small token of gratitude for his unfailing kindness and help in the making of it.’

Today, the idea of writing a story which takes children of the present back into the past is a familiar one, used by many writers. However, it is Edith Nesbit who, in finally finding, in her magical children’s stories, the ideal outlet for her imagination, wit and exuberance, we must thank for being its originator.

**Notes by Helen Davies**
The music on this recording is taken from the NAXOS catalogue

**RAFF SYMPHONY NO. 1 OP. 96**
Rhenish Philharmonic Orchestra / Samuel Friedman

**RAFF SYMPHONY NO. 10 OP. 213**
Slovak State Philharmonic Orchestra / Urs Schneider

Music programmed by Roy McMillan

Cover picture by Hemesh Alles
Edith Nesbit
THE STORY OF THE AMULET

Read by Anna Bentinck

To have their father and mother back home with them is the Bastable children’s hearts’ desire. Armed with one half of a magical amulet charm and with the Psammead again making an appearance in their lives, the children are whisked back in time to exciting and sometimes dangerous places such as Ancient Babylon and Atlantis to search out the missing half of the charm. Many adventures, thrills and problems are encountered before the amulet is complete again and can grant them their greatest wish.

Anna Bentinck trained at The Arts Educational School and has made over 800 broadcasts for BBC radio. Animation voices include the series 64 Zoo Lane, and on TV she has played Mary Dickens in Charles Dickens and Mary Rutherford in the Marie Curie series. Her many audio books range from Lyra’s Oxford by Philip Pullman and A Little Death by Laura Wilson to Queen Victoria by Evelyn Anthony. She has also recorded Five Children and It, The Phoenix and the Carpet and Our Island Story for Naxos AudioBooks.