

The Rees and Carrington Extracts
From the diaries of
Caroline Kipling

1910

1910

Jan. Engelberg. No entries till John leaves for school [with Ellen](#), 26 Jan.

Their first week at Engelberg (they left Bateman's on 30 December 1909) was not much fun: Carrie had been ill at home – it had been a very wet autumn – and remained ill for at least the first week of their stay at Engelberg. Kipling wrote to his mother-in-law describing their tribulations (PINNEY, Letters, Vol. 3, p. 404-5).

Ellen was evidently one of the maids at Bateman's. LYCETT, (p. 404) lists a maid named Ellen among the Bateman's staff who attended a parish memorial service for King Edward VII later that summer. It must have been quite an adventure for her to travel out to Switzerland at her employer's expense, and something of a responsibility to take charge of his 12-year-old son to take back to England, though John was quite a seasoned traveller.

Jan. The only entry between December 19^h 1909 and February 20th 1910 is on Jan. 26 stating that John left for school with Ellen. Letters, however show that the Ks left home for Engelberg on 30 Dec. '09.

16 Feb. (An allusion to the Baldwins – with them.)

There's a further confirmation of the presence of the Baldwins at Engelberg in the letter to John cited immediately below.

26 Feb. To Geneva.
Saw Mr

Feb. 26 Leave Engelberg 10 a.m. Arrive Geneva 7.30 p.m.

They were on the first leg of a long cross-country journey from Engelberg to Vernet-les-Bains (see below).

*We do not know Mr... 's name, nor why Carrington recorded this encounter. A month earlier, on the day John left Engelberg, the Kiplings had paid a flying visit to Zurich, primarily for Carrie to consult a Doctor Eichorst, recommended by another Doctor, Frölich, whom they had met at Engelberg. Dr. Eichorst told her she had arthritis, and recommended the waters at Vernet-les-Bains in France. (LYCETT, p. 401, for Carrie's illnesses, and PINNEY, **Letters**, Vol. 3, p. 408-9, for an account of Zurich, to John).*

1-2 Mar. Lyons-Avignon-Montpellier-Nimes, by train.

Mar. 1 Leave Geneva for Avignon, via Lyons.

Mar. 2 Leave Avignon for Vernet-les-Bains.

*The journey is described in some detail by Kipling in another letter to John (PINNEY, **Letters**, Vol. 3, p. 410-11). They spent a night in Avignon, where they met Lord Montagu (see note of 23 Mar, below) before spending from 11.50 to 21.02 (Kipling gives the exact times) in five separate trains, changing at Tarascon, Cette, Narbonne and Perpignan.*

Carrie has sulphur treatment.

Mar. 4 Start treatment of sulphur baths

8 Mar. Rud works at 'Puck' verses.
(Nothing else all winter).

These were the verses for Rewards and Fairies, but Kipling himself referred to them as "puck tales".

Rud swims in and drinks hot sulphur water.

Ugh!

Gargles – massage.

These treatments were for Kipling himself.

Mar. 12 Rud and Elsie have their second swim in the big hot sulphur swimming pool. Alternate days Rud has massage (?) under water and drinks and gargles with the waters twice daily.

15 Mar. Mr. Woodward of the *Evening Standard* and his American wife.

At this time, Kipling's friend Howell Gwynne was still Editor of the Standard. Andrew Lycett has suggested that Mr Woodward was William Woodward, a cousin of Sir Arthur Pearson, the proprietor.

23 Mar. Mr. Claude Johnson lends them a motor.

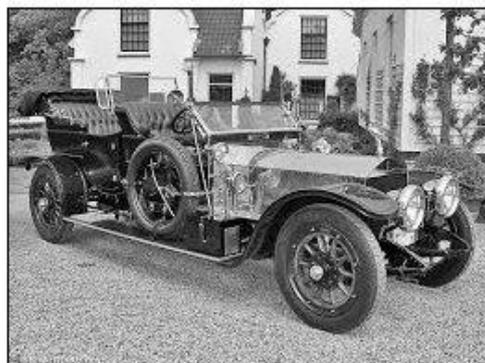
This marked the start of Kipling's enduring attachment to Rolls-Royce cars. LYCETT, p. 402-3, describes how Johnson, then the managing partner in Rolls-Royce, had been giving Lord Montagu an extended test-drive to the south of France.



Lord Montagu of Beaulieu

*Lord Montagu of Beaulieu was an engineer, and a keen pioneer of early motoring. He had taken the Kiplings out in the Rolls on a spectacular mountain journey described in a letter (PINNEY, **Letters**, Vol 3 pp. 412-3) Montagu's son later established the National Motor Museum at Beaulieu.*

Now the car was about to return to Paris – empty, would the Kiplings like to make use of it to travel back to Paris?



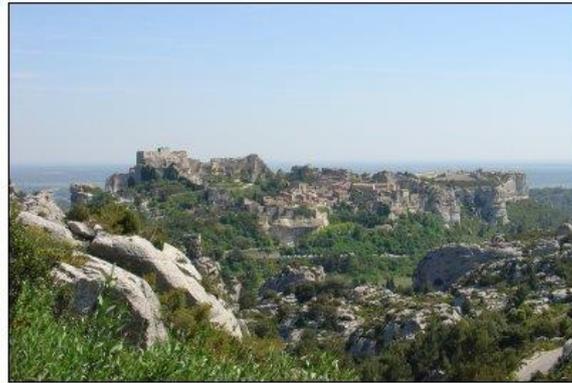
Rolls Royce Silver Ghost, 1910

Mar. 26 Left Vernet 9.20. (They travel by road to Paris.)

26 Mar. Perpignan-Narbonne-Montpellier-Nimes. Vineyards reddish soil, no trees, rocks like [whitened Matoppos](#).

Although these are marked as Carrie's own words in the Extracts, they can only have been Kipling's – Carrie had never been to Rhodesia and the Matoppos Hills.

27 Mar. Pont du Gard-Les Baux-Avignon.



Les Baux

*Kipling described their visit to Les Baux in a letter to Claude Johnson (PINNEY, **Letters**, Vol. 3, p. 415-16). The printed text has no salutation, nor signature, so we assume that it is incomplete, and was part of his letter of thanks to Johnson for the loan of the car and chauffeur.*

28 Mar. Avignon to St. Etienne [a beast of a Wolverhampton](#) – bad hotel.

St. Etienne is a French industrial town some 30 miles south west of Lyon. In comparing it to Wolverhampton, the Kiplings were being complimentary to neither town!

29 Mar Moulins

They were taking a fairly leisurely trip.

30 Mar. Fontainebleau – [amusing to race trains](#).

Presumably what is now the RN.6 ran parallel with the old Paris-Lyon-Mediterranée main line.

1 Apr. Paris, tired and happy.

In a letter to Andrew Macphail, (PINNEY, Letters, Vol. 3, pp. 419-20), Kipling outlined their trip from the south of France, remarking that, on reaching Paris. "the wife shopped and so did the daughter and by Allah they ceased not to shop until we left that city".

2 Apr. Bateman's. Our own motor from Folkestone.

Apr. 2 Return home. Motor meets us at Folkestone.

They had crossed from Boulogne, rather than from Calais. Overall, travelling by motor to Bateman's was probably about an hour quicker. Although the sea crossing was 15 minutes longer, the train journey from Paris was shorter - as was the drive from Folkestone to Burwash - than taking the boat train to London and thence to Burwash. At the end of the letter cited above, Kipling was moved to rhapsodise over the arrival of spring in East Sussex.

9 Apr. Miss Goode – governess.

Apr. 9 Miss Goode, governess arrives.

Evidently, Miss Blaikie had left: Elsie had been unaccompanied on their stay at Engelberg and Vernet. In one of his letters to John, Kipling had particularly noted that during their stay overnight in Zurich (see our note of 26 Feb.) one of the maids, Ada (presumably one of the Baldwin' maids) had come downstairs to sleep in the room next door to Elsie.

12 Apr. Rud to a committee meeting of his club.

See our note of 2 Apr. '97. Probably the Athenaeum.

13 Apr. Rud and John sightseeing in town.

Apr. 13 Rud goes to his people,

Apr. 16 Rud comes home.

17 Apr. Introductory verses to *R & F* [*Rewards and Fairies.*]

These were “A Charm”. If he really completed them in a day, it shows Kipling’s facility as a versifier. The verses consist of four eight line stanzas, and the poem is one of his most charming, expressing his feeling for the English countryside. Quite possibly it was this particular springtime (see our note of 2 Apr. above) which provided the inspiration for “A Charm”.

18 Apr. R & F sent to publisher.

The publisher was, of course, Macmillan.

April [*Otherwise undated – at the head of a new page of the Extracts.*]

Lady Edward Cecil [afterwards Lady Milner.] Gwynne. The Husseys



Scotney Castle

Lady Edward and Gwynne have figured frequently in these diaries, and will again. The Husseys were a large family who had lived at Scotney Castle, about seven miles north by east from Burwash, just outside Lamberhurst, since 1778. The owner was Edward Hussey, who was married but childless. The house passed to a great-nephew and is now a National Trust property.

20 Apr. Bought two puppies for the children.

22 Apr. Rud goes to Brighton to see Crom Price, ill in furnished lodgings.

27 Apr. Meeting of the National Service League. 120 people for tea [in our gym](#).

“Our gym” was probably the new Institute (see our note of 3 Dec. 1907). Alternatively, it might have been the drill hall from Rottingdean (see our note of July 1904)

30 Apr. To town, Brown’s Hotel. Academy Banquet.



Sir Edward Poynter

Sir Edward Poynter, who had been married to Rudyard’s late Aunt Agnes, was still President of the Royal Academy.

2 May Mr. and Mrs. K and Trix. Mr. Lindquist, Swede, about Nobel Prizes.

Mr. Lindquist was presumably an emissary of the Nobel committee.

May 2 Mr. & Mrs. Kipling and Trix arrive at 7 p.m. for a week visit.

3 May Mr. Stevenson Reece. Phil. Burne-Jones.



Philip Burne-Jones

We have not identified Mr Reece.

Philip Burne-Jones was the son of Edward Burne-Jones, Kipling’s ‘Uncle Ned’, who had died in 1898. He was also a fine painter, and had made portraits of both Rudyard and Carrie.

Wed. 4 May Rud's 'Uncle Crom' died at Brighton.

Cormell ('Crom') Price was a close family friend, who had been Rudyard's 'Head' at United Services College.

The notice in The Times said "at Rottingdean"



Cormell Price

May 4 Mr. Price, Rud's "Uncle Crum" (*sic*) died this a.m. at R'dean.

6 May Rud to Mr. Price's funeral.

May 6 Rud leaves at noon for Mr. Price's funeral.

7 May The King's death, news early in the morning. A great change of plans.

May 7 News of the King's death comes early this morning. A great change of plans.

King Edward VII had died of a series of heart attacks at 11.45 p.m. the previous evening.

Inevitably this would mean changes to public events, because of the then customary period of mourning. Politically, it might also mean change.



King Edward VII

The radical Liberal programme, requiring tax increases to pay for social legislation, was opposed by the House of Lords, a predominantly Conservative body, heavily representative of wealthy landowners. To get their programme through, the government were considering changing the constitution to limit the powers of the Lords, and – if necessary – creating more Liberal peers to change the balance of power in that chamber. To change the constitution or create additional peers, the King’s consent would be needed, and Edward VII had taken the line that this would only be acceptable if it reflected the clear will of the people as expressed at one or more general elections. Would the new King take the same line?

8 May Col. Feilden, Mr, Mrs, and Miss Gibbs.

These calls may have concerned arrangements in the village to commemorate the late King’s life

9 May To town, to order mourning.

May 9 I go with them to order mourning.

This would have been for Carrie. A gentleman’s mourning merely consisted in wearing a dark suit if not in formal attire, with a black tie and a black crepe armband.

10-15 May Bitter cold. Rud working at King’s Death verses.

May 10 Rud working at verses for the King’s death started this morning.

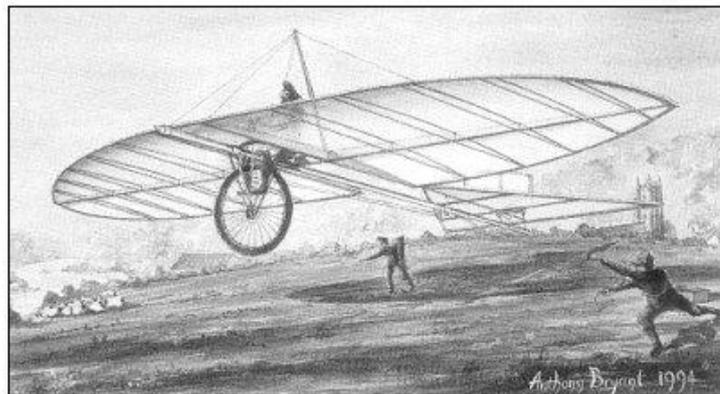
These were published as “The Dead King” (see entries for 17 and 18 May below, and our note with them).

15 May Mrs. Alfred Lyttelton. London rep. of the *Figaro*. A wonderful Swiss (Lowenthal) who makes flying machines

Mrs. Alfred Lyttelton (1865-1948) – later Dame Edith Lyttelton - was the wife of Rt. Hon. Alfred Lyttelton (see our notes on 7 Nov. `03 and 2 May `04). Both were intellectuals and members of the loose grouping known as ‘the Souls’. She was another near neighbour of the Kiplings (see 26 May below).

The motor car had totally changed habits of travel in rural Britain. Before 1900, the social horizon in the country for those who 'kept a carriage' (even if it were no more than a pony and trap) was limited to about five miles, but the motor car extended that to an hour's drive-time within about five years of its introduction.

'Lowenthal' must have been Alexander Liwentaal, a Swiss pioneer of early flight, who worked in the shipyard of Simpson and Strickland at Dartmouth, and had designed a glider in 1894, and later a visionary monoplane driven by air under pressure. As with cars, Kipling was fascinated by the technology of powered flight. See his story "With the Night Mail" published in 1905.



The Liwentaal glider

LYCETT, p. 433, quotes a letter from Kipling to John, away at school, in which the inventor's name is spelt Lieventhal. He had brought plans of a new airship.

*Also, even more interesting **“a little thing like a baby typewriting machine, only not much bigger than a Kodak which could transmit messages in cypher that no one could read and then translate the cypher back into plain English. The machine itself changes the cypher all the time it goes on.”** It would seem that Liwentaal had invented a prototype of the Enigma encryption machine which played so large a part in the war of intercepted communications during World War 2. Furthermore, Kipling seems to have grasped the capability of the machine very clearly.*

The representative of le Figaro is unlikely to have been a reporter, since we have found no stories in the paper about Kipling in the days that followed.

However, his tale "The Mother Hive", a fable against Liberalism, first published in 1908, had just been serialised in Le Figaro between May 10th and 15th, as "La Ruche Mère" This may have been a call to discuss the publication of other stories in the paper, which shared Kipling's anti-Liberal views. (We are grateful to Yan Shapiro for his researches in Gallica.)

- 17 May *Times* and other papers print "King's Death" [poem]
- May 17** 'The Dead King' finished; sent off this evening to be published *Times, Standard, Morning Post* and *Telegraph*,
- "The Dead King" was given to The Times and Standard, Morning Post and Daily Telegraph without any fee. It was actually published 18 May. Its form was unusual. It had an introductory stanza of four lines, and a final, similar, coda. In between were six stanzas made up of rhyming couplets of four, six, six, six, ten, ten, lines*
- 18 May given to many other papers.
- May 18** An exquisite day rather spoiled by a train of telegrams all asking leave to do something with 'The Dead King' verses and pay nothing for it. Leave of course given.
- Fri. 20 May [We all go as a household to the service for the King.](#)
- May 20** We all go as a household to the service for the King.
- LYCETT, p. 404 comments on the occasion.*
- 21 May Miss Hooper.
- See our note on Oct. '05*
- 25 May To town. Business re super-tax with G. Macdonald. Rud to call on Roosevelt.
- The budget having been passed, Kipling went to consult his solicitor about what today would be referred to as tax-avoidance measures.*
- May 25** Rud and I to town. Rud to call on Roosevelt – an interesting talk of 45 minutes

Theodore Roosevelt, whom Kipling had come to know when he was living in the USA (see notes on 25 Mar. 1895 and 5 Apr. 1895) had ended his second term as President of the USA in March 1909. He was in Britain to give a lecture at Oxford. (See our note on 6 June below)



Theodore Roosevelt

26 May Milner to lunch and Lady Edward [Cecil], then to call at Wittersham House, the Alfred Lyttletons. Lady Elcho. Mr. Balfour.

Lord Milner lived at Sturry Court, near Canterbury. At this time he had retired from public life. Wittersham House was some 15 miles east of Burwash, just inside Kent, and was the home of the Alfred Lyttletons. Lady Elcho had been Lady Violet Manners, a daughter of the Duke of Rutland: her husband, Lord Elcho, was the heir of the Earl of Wemyss. Mr. Balfour (see Index for our earlier notes) was now the Leader of the Conservative Unionist party and Leader of the Opposition in Parliament. From the layout of this entry, it seems most likely that Lady Elcho and Balfour were staying with the Lyttletons.

28 May Aunt Georgie.

See Index for our earlier notes. 'Aunt Georgie' was the widow of Edward Burne-Jones. Kipling's much-loved 'Uncle Ned'.



'Aunt Georgie'

29 May Lord Montague (*sic*), Mr. Claude Jc (A Pyecroft story)

See our note on 23 March above. Presumably Johnson was trying to sell Kipling a Rolls, aided by Lord Montagu as a satisfied customer.

The Pyecroft story was “The Horse Marines”, see Alastair Wilson’s notes in NRG.

June Andrew Macphail’s *Essays in Fallacies*. (Gwynne vii. 67)
[see above.]

Kipling had started quite a correspondence with Macphail (see PINNEY, Letters, Vol. 3, pp. 419-21 and pp. 439-42,)

Kipling later used material from Macphail’s book for ammunition against the suffragettes, who were agitating for votes for women, using Gwynne and the Morning Post as the gun from which the ammunition was fired.



Andrew Macphail

June 5 Leave on our way to Oxford.

6 June Via Stoke Poges to Oxford. Stayed with Mr. Cannan, Sec. of the University Press.

The visit to Stoke Poges was, perhaps, a pilgrimage to the site of Thomas Gray’s celebrated “Elegy in a Country Churchyard”.



Charles Cannan

Charles Cannan, a distinguished classicist, had managed the Oxford University Press since 1897. The Press, established in the fifteenth century, is the largest university press in the world. They were to publish the Fletcher/Kipling History of England (see below).

C R L Fletcher, an Oxford don, was one of the historians consulted by Kipling while writing his 'Puck' stories. Fletcher had suggested that they collaborate on a history of England for children, and Kipling agreed to write a series of verses, while Fletcher wrote the history.

*See PINNEY, **Letters**, Vol. 3, p. 427-30, for two letters from Kipling to Fletcher 16 May, and 18-21 May, and Professor Pinney's notes. Fletcher's political views were extremely anti-Liberal, so he and Kipling were in agreement. Unfortunately, they made his history distinctly un-objective, and Kipling's verses, excellent as they are, could not redeem the bias of the text.*

To the Sheldonian to hear Roosevelt give the Romanes lecture.

The Romanes Lecture is the annual public lecture given by the University of Oxford: the Sheldonian, designed by Sir Christopher Wren and built 1664-9, is the University's ceremonial hall. The speaker is a notable figure from the world of arts and science. Roosevelt's subject was "Biological Analogies in History".

- June 7** Rud inspects the University press then goes to Mr. Fletcher to discuss history book
- 8 June Home
- June 8** Home,
- 14 June To Bagshot Park to stay with the Connaughts.



Bagshot Park

Bagshot Park is near Ascot in Surrey. The Duke of Connaught, the third son of Queen Victoria, remembered Rudyard from Indian days, and had travelled with the Kiplings to South Africa in 1905. (See 23 December 1905). There is an 'Indian' billiard room in the house designed for the Duke by Lockwood Kipling. Today it is the home of Prince Edward and his wife Sophie, the Earl and Countess of Wessex

18 June Hugh and Mollie Poynter.
Carrie very busy with County Nursing business.

See our notes on Jan. 1897 and 31 May 1900 for Hugh Poynter. Mollie was his wife, whom he had married in 1905.

In the days before the National Health Service, local nursing care was funded by local philanthropists and charities. Carrie had interested herself in the Sussex organisation.

22 June The Bathursts for lunch. Nice people.
Sir Lewis Michell from S. Africa.

See Index for notes on the Bathursts. Sir Lewis Michell (1842-1928) was a British-born South African banker, who had been an associate of Rhodes, and was one of his executors. He had just published, or was about to publish, a two-volume and very admiring biography (verging on hagiography), of Rhodes, The Life of Rt. Hon. Cecil John Rhodes.

23 June Pountney Bigelow.



Pountney Bigelow

Pountney Bigelow (1855-1954) was an American author and journalist, and a member of the Athenaeum in London. He had retired as a journalist by this date, but was still writing extensively.

One of his subjects was colonial administration, which may have been a motive for his visit to Bateman's.

24 June Rud beginning history verses.

*See our notes of 6 June above and 12 Sep. and 17 Dec. below.
and our NRG notes on the verses by Peter Keating.*

1 July Rud goes to Lewes to serve on a jury. Not called.
Bought more land at Rye for £1700.

When citizens are called to undertake Jury service, more are called than are theoretically required. Not being used as a juror may be for a number of reasons: a defendant may have objected to an individual juror, the juror may have disqualified himself by virtue of some relationship with the defendant, or because a trial has been cancelled because a defendant has changed his plea to 'guilty', to name but three.

July 1 Mr. Harden reports that he bought at auction for me "The Orchards", part of Rye Green for £1200.

There is a difference between 'Rye' (Carrington) and 'Rye Green' (Rees) – the former is 20 miles away, the latter is local. – next door to Bateman's. Carrie was adding to the Bateman's estate.

2 July George Allen, Dunlop-Smith, Sir Montague Turner, a nice Knutsford boy.

For George Allen, see the Index for visits in 1904 and 1907. . Sir Montagu (no 'e') Turner was an 'old India hand', having been President of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce and a member of the Viceroy's Council.



Sir James Dunlop Smith

Dunlop Smith (no hyphen) must have been Lieutenant-Colonel Sir James, another 'old India hand', who had just given up the post of Private Secretary to the Viceroy of India.

The “nice Knutsford boy” was probably a member of the family of Viscount Knutsford. The current holder of the title had no son, and his heir was his twin brother. They were about ten years older than the Kiplings, so it seems likely that this was one of the sons of the younger twin:

4 July Mr. Cornford.

See our notes of 13 Nov. `97 and May `98.

Cornford was a journalist who, like Kipling, had written for W.E. Henley’s National Observer. He was a close friend of the Kiplings.



Leslie Cope Cornford

13 July Rud chairman of Cecil Club dinner. Speech on Lord C. Beresford - guest of honour.

July 13 Rud chairman of Cecil Club dinner. Lord C. Beresford the guest.

See our note of 23 June `09 for Beresford. A report of the speech from The Times, 14 July, is contained in PINNEY, A Second Book of Words, pp 53-54. .

19 July Mr. Scott of the *Century* magazine.

We have been unable to identify Mr. Scott – he was perhaps the business manager of the Century, or its London representative ; the Editor was one R.U. Johnson.

21 July Starts on his suffragette verses – put aside for a long time.
[“*The Female of the Species*”]

27 July To tea with Miss Gould.

We have been unable to identify Miss Gould – an invitation to tea suggest that she was comparatively local.

30 July A play on “*The Man who would be King*” is toward.

July 30 Rud correcting Kinsey Pues (?) play, ‘The Man who would be King.’

The name ‘Pues’ has an illegible m/s note over it giving an alternative name. We have been unable to determine anything about this play, nor its author. Evidently it was not performed.

5 Aug. Kermit Roosevelt to stay.

Kermit Roosevelt was the son of Theodore Roosevelt.

7 Aug. Goes on with Stalky story started at Engelberg.
(Nothing but verses for months hitherto.)

There is no mention in these Extracts of any prose work started at Engelberg – in fact, on 8 March, Carrington specifically records “Rud works at ‘Puck’ verses. (Nothing else all winter).” However, the next ‘Stalky’ tale did not appear until “Regulus” was published in A Diversity of Creatures in 1917. Although there are three other ‘Stalky’ tales not included in the original Stalky & Co, they were not published until the 1920s, so this was probably “Regulus”

10 Aug. Flower show at Bateman’s. [Devastated.](#)

LYCETT, pp 406-7, describes how Kipling, bitten by the gardening bug, had joined the East Sussex Natural History Society (shades of Stalky & Co. and “little Hartopp”) and under their auspices had held a flower show, to which 1000 people came (the motor-car again). The garden suffered.

Aug. 11 We leave at noon for our trip, the four of us. Sleep at Lyndhurst.

12-19 Aug. A motor trip to the west. Yachting with the Waltons at Plymouth.

To the Leonards who have taken Stanmer. Stansted Park.
Work on tax papers, land values.



Stanmer House

For Leonards, see Index. Stanmer House was near the village of Falmer, just north-east of Brighton. Stanstead Park was in West Sussex, close to the Hampshire border, and was the home of the Earl of Bessborough. For Walton, see our note of 20 August 1909.

The 'tax papers and land values' were presumably to establish the Kiplings' possible liabilities in regard to Lloyd George's proposed tax on land.

- Aug. 12** Leave at 10.30 for Exeter. Lunch at Dorchester.
- Aug. 13** Cawsand Hotel after tea.
- Aug, 18** We leave for Lyndhurst.
- Aug, 19** Home for an early dinner.
- 25 Aug.** Mr. Benson, Architect.

Mr. Benson was possibly a local architect whom Carrie consulted about work to be done at Bateman's.

Teddy Price.

'Crom' Price's son, now an orphan. See our note of 11 August '09.

- Sep. 3** Rud leaves at 9.30 for his people.

Rudyard's parents, Lockwood and Alice.

Sep. 7 Rud returns from his people whom he finds very fit.

8 Sep. Elsie and John to their first real dance at Astley.
P. Landon, and to his cousin at Possingworth Park.

*Astley was the Baldwin's house in Worcestershire.
Presumably the Baldwins were giving a dance for their
children (they had three daughters aged 14-16 as well as three
younger children) and had invited their Kipling cousins to stay
and to attend the dance. For Landon see the Index.
Possingworth Park is three miles west of Heathfield.*

12 Sep. Mr. Fletcher.

*Charles Fletcher was the Oxford don with whom Kipling was
collaborating on A History of England. (See our note of 6
June above and 17 Dec. below.)*

18 Sep. Mr. Gwynne. The Sutherland Harrises. [?]

*For the Sutherland Harrises: see our note of 3 Dec. 1907. His
name seems to have been A. Harris Sutherland Harris.*

'China' Morrison from *The Times*. [*The Times* China expert]



'China' Morrison

*Morrison (double 'r') was
George Ernest Morrison
(1862-1920), an Australian
traveller and journalist,
whom Moberley Bell had
appointed as The Times'
correspondent in Peking
(Beijing) in 1897. He was
more usually known
as 'Chinese' Morrison, or
'Morrison of Peking'.*

25 Sep. Notes on S. Africa for the Duchess of C. [Connaught] [The Duke
opened the first S. Afr. Parliament]

The first Parliament of the new Union of South Africa had opened in 1910. Possibly the Duchess had photographed many of the events with her Kodak, and was using Kipling's knowledge to annotate a memoir of the events

29 Sep. Advance copies of R[ewards] & F[airies].

Sep. 29 *Rewards and Fairies* advance copies come in. Rud well pleased with the book's make up.

30 Sep. Stay at Farnborough and inspect Wellington College.

Sep. 30 We leave at 3 p.m. for Farnborough to spend the night as a base for inspection of Wellington College.



Wellington College

Since John's eyes precluded his entering the Royal Navy, a school had to be found for him. Wellington College, at Crowthorne in Berkshire, was known as an 'Army school': it had been founded in 1859 especially for the orphaned sons of Army officers, but had developed into a public (fee-paying) school, whose pupils were destined for all walks of life. However, a substantial number came from Army families and were themselves destined for the army.

*At this time, the Kiplings had no thoughts that John might enter the Army as a career: indeed, in a letter to John (PINNEY, **Letters**, Vol. 3, p. 453-5) which describes this visit to Wellington, Kipling specifically suggests that John might go to university.*

Georgina Cook is to leave after ten years' service. A great loss. She is to marry in a few weeks.

Oct. Rud shoots with the Colonel, Lord Warwick and Mr. Moreton Frewen. Major and Mrs. Montgomery.

The Colonel was Colonel Feilden; Lord Warwick was the 5th Earl of Warwick (the husband of 'Daisy', Countess of Warwick, one of King Edward VII's mistresses when he was the Prince of Wales.

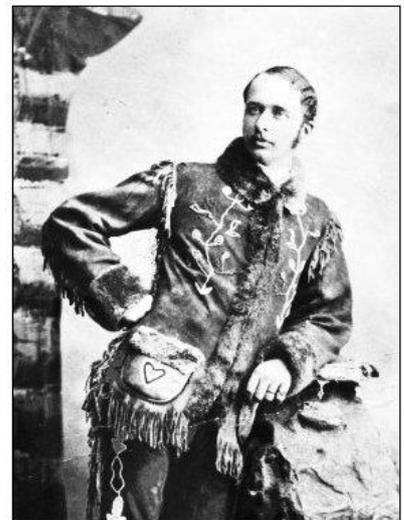


The 5th Earl of Warwick



'Daisy' Countess of Warwick

Moreton Frewen was a charming if financially incompetent adventurer from an old English landed gentry family, known primarily his for reckless financial and political schemes. Kipling is quoted as observing that Frewen lived "in every sense, except what is called common sense, very richly and wisely to his own extreme content, and if he had ever reached the golden crock of his dreams, he would have perished."



Moreton Frewen

(See <http://theesotericcuriosa.blogspot.co.uk/2010/05/prince-of-paupers-moreton-mortal-ruin.html>) Frewen lived at Brede Place, near Rye: he was a friend of George Allen and Kipling had met him first in India in the late 1880s.

This would probably have been pheasant shooting. perhaps at Brede Place. Kipling was not known to have been much

interested in shooting game for sport. We have not identified Mr. and Mrs. Montgomery.

25 Oct. Rud to international 'aviation' meeting at Folkestone. He **presides in French and English.**

Oct. 25 Rud leaves by motor to attend international aviation meeting at which he presides. Meeting in French and English. Returns at 7 p.m.

*A report of the speech from The Folkestone, Hythe, Sandgate and Cheriton Herald, 29 October, is contained in PINNEY, A **Second Book of Words**, pp 55-7. Then, as indeed today, the French were at the forefront of aviation development.*

2 Nov. Mr. Claude Johnson comes to discuss the new Rolls Royce.

On the strength of their trip from Vernet to Paris in the spring, Kipling had decided to change his Daimler for a Rolls Royce. Mr. Johnson was evidently an excellent salesman. Although the chassis and 'works' were fairly standard, the bodywork was individual, and could be designed to the owner's specification, and there would have been much to discuss.

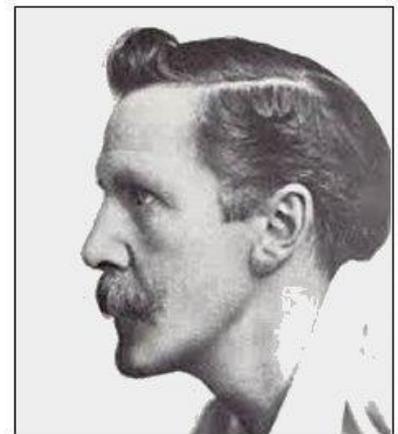
Nov. 3 Rud goes by afternoon train to Tisbury.

Nov. 5 Rud returns.

6 Nov. Lady E. Cecil, Miss Maxse, Lord Milner, Mr. Harry Cust.

See the Index for our notes on Lady Edward, Miss Maxse and Lord Milner.

Mr. Harry Cust (Henry John Cockayne-Cust, 1861-1917) was an English politician, editor and Unionist MP. He had been the Editor of the Pall Mall Gazette in its heyday in the 1890s, and so knew Kipling as one of 'his' authors. A handsome figure, he also had a colourful reputation as a serial womaniser.



Harry Cust

7 Nov. Report on John's eyes – getting worse.

Nov. 7 The oculist, Arnold Lawson, says John will have to wear specs until 22 at least. A further test today week.

9 Nov. Rud makes a speech at Brighton for the Mayor.

Nov. 9 Rud goes to Brighton to dine with the Mayor, his host. Reports a good reception for his speech.

The result of the general election in January-February 1910 was a 'hung' Parliament in which no party had an overall majority. The Liberals had 274 seats: the Conservatives and Liberal Unionists, 272: the Irish Parliamentary party with 71 seats therefore held the balance of power. Labour had 40 seats.. The support of the Irish and Labour enabled the Liberals to pass the budget through the Commons, but the Lords, where the Conservatives had an in-built majority, bowed to the will of the Commons and passed it in April. However, a Liberal bill to reform the Lords was unlikely ever to be accepted by them, and a second election was about to be held on the question of Lords reform.

The Mayor of Brighton was Charles Thomas-Stanford (1858-1932; later Sir Charles). He was not a candidate in the forthcoming election; there was already a sitting Conservative MP, who had been elected in a by-election five months earlier. Kipling may have been speaking for Thomas-Stanford at a selection meeting, or for the sitting MP at the request of Thomas-Stanford. (The latter became Member for Brighton at a by-election in 1914.)

Nov. 11 A wire from Dr. Eason at Tisbury to say Mrs. Kipling is seriously ill. Rud leaves by motor at 7.15 p.m. for Tisbury.

The typescript of the Rees Extract is clear – 11 Nov. But it is evident from the letter to Colonel Feilden cited below that the date given below, from the Carrington extracts, is correct

14 Nov. Rud to a Cons. Party meeting at the Constitutional Club.

The election was to be held 3-19 December, the last one to be held in the old-fashioned way over several days.

19 Nov. Wire from Tisbury. Mrs. K. seriously ill. Rud motors to Tisbury.

In the letter cited below, Kipling describes the journey by night – he had evidently not left until 7.15 p.m. as the Rees entry says.

22 Nov. Mrs. K. died at 7 a.m.

Nov. 22 Mrs. Kipling died at 7.a.m.

*She was the second to die of the five Macdonald sisters who had grown to adulthood; Agnes, wife of Edward Poynter, had died in 1906. In a letter to Colonel Feilden (PINNEY, **Letters**, Vol. 3, p. 463), Kipling says she had a heart attack, and died three days later.*

24 Nov. Carrie to the SW Hotel at Tisbury [rough but not quite impossible](#).

Nov. 24 I go to Tisbury. Rud takes me to the S.W. Hotel. Rough, but not quite impossible accommodation.

This was the South Western Hotel, adjacent to the railway Station (Carrie would have come by train – Rud had the car and chauffeur.) Mostly it would have been used by commercial travellers. (For a feeling of the atmosphere in such hotels in those days, readers may care to read some of the ‘Montague Egg’ stories by Dorothy L. Sayers.)

25 Nov. To The Gables. Trix in a most excited condition. Rud doing everything (though J. Fleming was there). Funeral and go to London. (The elections on. Fielding carries Rud off for an election meeting.)

Nov. 25 I arrive at The Gables at about 11. Trix in a most excited and uncontrolled state. The funeral at 3. We leave at 5 for London.

The Gables was the house at Tisbury, in Wiltshire, where Kipling’s parents had lived since their return from India. LYCETT (p. 410) describes the situation. Trix was unable to cope with the emotional strain of the death of her mother.

Alice had looked after her for much of the last ten years. Carrie is perhaps unfair in implying that John Fleming could have taken some of the load of coping with Trix off Rudyard's shoulders; the letter to Colonel Feilden cited above shows that Trix had arrived shortly after Kipling himself, and Colonel Fleming had only arrived on the same day as Carrie herself. The Kiplings returned to London within an hour of the end of the funeral. "the elections on", refers to campaigning for the election – voting did not start until 3 December.

3 Dec. He speaks in the village for Courthope.

See 24 Nov. 1897 for Courthope, whose home was at Ticehurst, four miles away. Burwash lay in the constituency of Rye, George Courthope had been elected for that seat in 1906 and held it until 1945.

Dec. 5 Rud leaves for Tisbury.

Dec. 6 Elsie and I to town. Rud joins us.

7 Dec. Again.

Another speech for Courthope.

A Stalky story.

Probably "Regulus" (see 7 August above), published in 1917, the first of the 'extra' 'Stalky' stories.

Dec. 7 We return by the 3.50 train.

Kipling would have had ample time to make a speech in the village that evening

16 Dec. The brook in high flood.

See our note of 26 October 1909.

17 Dec. Rud sends off his history verses to Fletcher and works at "Easy as ABC".

There are 23 poems in A History of England. See the NRG notes by Peter Keating.

Dec. 21 John and Rud leave for Tisbury.

23 Dec. Rud back from Tisbury – a poor account of his sister.

Dec. 23 Rud returns with John. Rud brings a poor account of his sister Trix.

LYCETT, p. 410 mentions this visit, but says nothing about Trix. It is evident that, after her mother's death, Trix and her husband had stayed on at The Gables with Lockwood.

27 Dec. Mr. and Mrs. Hornung.



E W Hornung

Ernest William Hornung (1866-1921), a prolific author, is still remembered for his stories about 'Raffles, the Amateur Cracksman'. His wife was a sister of Arthur Conan Doyle, and their only son, Oscar, was to die at Ypres in 1915, some four months before John Kipling.

29 Dec. Leave for Engelberg with the Wares.



Fabian Ware

'The Wares' were Fabian Ware and his family. He was the current Editor of the Morning Post, and was about to be succeeded by Howell Gwynne.

*Ware later became a colleague of Kipling's on the
Imperial War Graves Commission.*

Dec. 29 Leave by motor for Folkestone. A good crossing.

Dec. 30 Arrive Engelberg 12.15

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

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