

The Carrington and Rees Extracts  
from the diaries of  
Caroline Kipling

1919

1919  
Jan.

At Bateman's



1 Jan.

New Year's Day a holiday. The first motor drive for ages. We hear the Burwash bells ring in the New Year.

Visit to the Husseys at Scotney. Rud writes verses on Navy boys at Cambridge.



*Scotney Castle*

*For the Husseys at Scotney see Index.*

*Presumably they had recommissioned their Rolls, which had been set aside in December 1915 for the duration of the war (see our entry for [Dec. 10 `15](#)). The “verses on Navy boys at Cambridge” were ‘The Scholars’.*

**Jan 1**

We hear the Burwash Church bells ring in the New Year. The first time we have ever heard them.

*Carrie means, presumably, at the New Year – she recorded hearing Burwash’s bells announcing the armistice – see our entries for [12 Nov.](#) and [Nov. 12 `18](#).*

**2 Jan.**

London. Abe Bailey gives a large dinner. Haig, Botha, Milner, W. Churchill, etc.

*For Abe Bailey and Milner, see [Index](#).*

*Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig (later Earl Haig) (1861-1928) had been the British Army’s Commander-in-Chief in France from 1915 to 1918.*



*Field-Marshal Haig*

*General Louis Botha (1862-1919) had been a Boer leader in the war (1899-1902), but became converted to the cause of the Union in South Africa.*

*He had become the first Prime Minister of the Union in 1910.*



*Louis Botha*

*W. Churchill was Winston Churchill (later Sir Winston, 1874-1965), who was Prime Minister during the Second World War from 1940 to 1945.*



*Winston Churchill*

*At this time, he was a Liberal M.P. and Minister of Munitions in Lloyd George's coalition government.*

*Kipling had probably met Churchill earlier – they were certainly both present at a number of functions before the war – but this is the first mention of his name in the diary extracts. It is not certain that Carrie was present – it may have been a 'men only' dinner*

3 Jan. Met. Col. Lawrence [again](#) in FND's rooms. (F N Doubleday)

*Col. Lawrence was 'Lawrence of Arabia' who during the war had led Arab irregulars in attacks on the Turks in what are now Jordan and Saudi Arabia.*



*Lawrence of Arabia*

*He had returned to London and was working for the Foreign Office as a member of the delegation of the future King Faisal of Jordan to the peace conference.*

*Frank Doubleday must have been in touch with him over the publishing possibilities of his story, which he wrote and rewrote between 1919 and 1926, under the title **The Seven Pillars of Wisdom.***

*A number of different versions and editions were produced. Doubleday Doran were to publish what has been called 'the first American edition' in 1935*

7 Jan. Rud greatly distressed by Mr. Roosevelt's death. A friend of 25 years and a constant correspondent

(Rud working at a collected edition for the USA.)

*This was almost certainly for a reprint of the 'Outward Bound Edition', published by Scribner's, which appeared in 1920 – see PINNEY. Letters, Vol 5, pp 18-20.*

Jan. 7 Rud greatly distressed by Mr. Roosevelt's death – a friend of 25 years.

*Theodore Roosevelt (see Index) had died the previous day.*

*Kipling's last letter to him had been written the previous 7 November (see PINNEY. Letters, Vol 4, pp 517-8).*



*Theodore Roosevelt*

21 Jan. Churchill as Sec. for War presides at War Graves Commission: a very cold reception.

*Churchill had been moved from the Ministry of Munitions to the War Office on 10 January (see our note for 2 January).*

31 Jan. Poem about Roosevelt. ("Great-Heart.")

3 Feb. Rud goes to see old Isted who died last week. A splendid old Sussex labourer, wise and knowing. (Hobden of *Rewards and Fairies* and the poem "The Land")

*Presumably Kipling did not go to see him in his coffin, but either visited his family to offer his condolences, or attended the funeral.*

4/5 Feb. Greek Minister presents a gold coin, but can't go to the Brigade of Guards service in St. Paul's. [RK] in great pain.

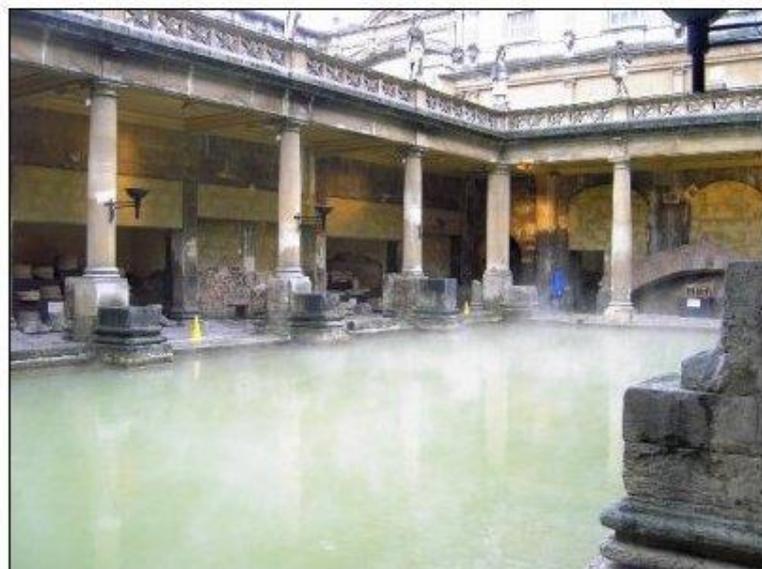
*This entry refers to two events on successive days. The minister probably made the presentation on the 4<sup>th</sup>: and - as reported in The Times - the Brigade of Guards service was at 2.30 pm on the 5<sup>th</sup>. The coin was presented to Kipling as a grateful reward for the translation of the Greek National Anthem – see Oct. '18. The gold coin was a "gold medal of Alexander the Great"; see PINNEY. Letters, Vol 4, p 514 and note 3. The service was attended by the King and Queen, 'in memory of the officers, warrant officers, non-commissioned officers and men of the (six regiments of the) Brigade of Guards who died in the service of their country during the war 1914-1918'*

Feb. 8 The Roosevelt poem 'Great-Heart' comes out in *The Telegraph*. Miss Chamberlain finishes her service in the evening. She goes to South Africa to join her sister.

*For Miss Chamberlain, the secretary at Bateman's who had been dismissed by Carrie, see Dec. 31 '18 and Index. Carrie uses the word 'service' of her employment, whereas a secretary would not normally have been seen as 'in service', like a maid or cook. Relations were clearly not good.*

10 Feb. To Bath

Feb. 10 Rud and I to London and to Bath, arriving at 6. To the Pump Room Hotel.



*Bath, the Roman baths*

*This was for their annual stay at Bath, where Carrie took the cure. Bath, with its celebrated hot springs (“Aquae Sulis”), had been a health resort since Roman times. (See “A Centurion of the Thirtieth” in Puck of Pook’s Hill p .149)*

*Elsie is not mentioned in this entry, but it is apparent from Kipling’s correspondence (PINNEY. **Letters**, Vol 4, pp 534-5) that she accompanied them, and that her second cousin Margot Baldwin, for whom she was about to be a bridesmaid, was also there. The letter also describes Carrie’s treatment as **“being conscientiously boiled to rags . . .The bath treatment is meant to kill one, of course.”***

12 Feb. [Mr. Brooking comes to Bath with plans for the Kipling Society.](#)

**Feb. 12** Mr. Brooking comes from Warrington with proposals to start a Kipling Society on a large scale.

*The Society was formed in 1927, with J H C Brooking as Secretar .and ‘Stalky’ (Maj-Gen. Dunsterville) as President.*

13 Feb. To Bairnsfather’s lecture. [Bruce Bairnsfather, the caricaturist]

*Captain Bruce Bairnsfather (1887-1959) was a cartoonist, rather than a caricaturist, who illustrated humorous aspects of life in the Western Front trenches during World War I. His most celebrated character was a soldier with a large walrus moustache, in a balaclava helmet, whom he named ‘Old Bill’ (hence, it is said, the nickname for policemen, because, in the inter-war period, many policemen wore such moustaches and had served on the Western Front). Bairnsfather himself had been a student at the United Services College, but some 20 years after Kipling.*



*Captain Bruce Bairnsfather*

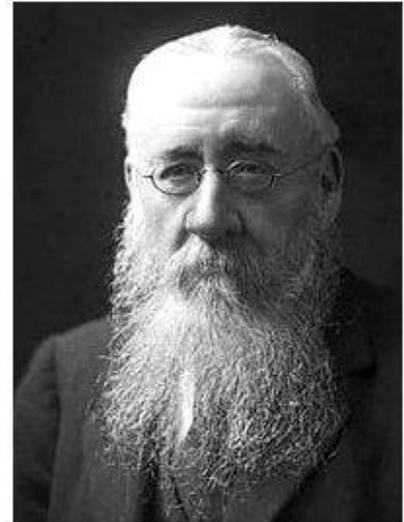


*'Old Bill' in action*

18 Feb. Meets (Professor) Saintsbury.

Feb. 18 Rud meets Mr. Saintsbury

*Professor George Saintsbury (1845-1933) was a distinguished man of letters who had been Professor of English Literature and Rhetoric at Edinburgh and was a prolific author on English literature. Later this year, Kipling wrote to Saintsbury (PINNEY. Letters, Vol 4, pp 557-8) to thank him for a copy of his final work, History of the French Novel.*



*Professor George Saintsbury*

27 Feb. Disappointed not to be able to go to Princess Pat's wedding.

*The Kiplings had made the acquaintance of Princess Patricia of Connaught (1886-1974) on their voyage to South Africa in December 1905 (see Index). She was about to marry Captain Hon. Alexander Ramsay, RN (1881-1972), later an Admiral, who had been her father's ADC when he was Governor-General of Canada, 1911-13. It was a classic case, in naval terms, of the flag-lieutenant marrying the admiral's daughter.*

1 Mar. Bath to London. Both poorly.  
Dr. Milsome prescribes Rud's trouble as an adhesion of the liver, and medicines.

Mar. 1 Dr. Melsom comes to examine Rud and confirms his theory that there is an adhesion of the liver and colon and this gives him his pain. He says it can be kept in order by medicine and the pills he now takes daily give him great relief.

Mar 2 We leave for London.

3 Mar. Cecil Bailey's wedding – [our children's oldest friend](#).  
Oliver Baldwin repeatedly calls.

**Mar. 3** Rud gives Cecil Bailey away at her marriage, she being our children's oldest friend.

*The bride was Sir Abe Bailey's oldest daughter, whose first name (an unusual choice for a girl) was due to her father's friendship with Cecil Rhodes. The marriage, to Major William Christie, Royal Army Medical Corps, took place at St. Mary's, Bryanston Square. We do not know the circumstances which prevented Sir Abe Bailey from giving away his daughter himself.*

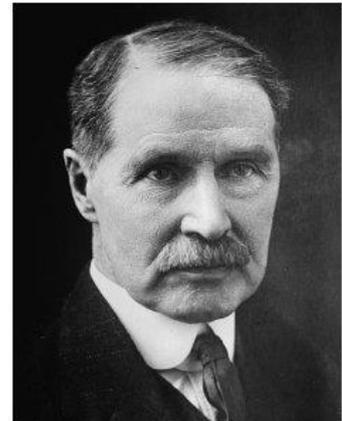
6 Mar. Rud reads us *Woodstock* in the evenings.

*Woodstock was a novel by Sir Walter Scott, set in the years of the Commonwealth (1650-60)*

10 Mar. Dined at Downing Street with Bonar Law.

*Andrew Bonar Law had recently (10 January) changed his ministerial post from Chancellor of the Exchequer to Lord Privy Seal and Leader of the House of Commons.*

*This may have been a farewell dinner before he moved out of his official residence, No. 11, Downing Street.*



*Bonar Law*

**Mar. 23** Home by motor.

*It will be seen (13 May below) that Carrie particularly enjoyed being able to use their car again, now that the war is over.*

**Mar. 24** Rud starts work on the Irish Guards History. I at my desk the entire day – no secretary makes things difficult.

25 Mar Rud working at Irish Guards history,  
*I have news of my mother's death quietly in her sleep on Sunday night – a great loss to me. We have kept very close together all these*

years, writing twice each week, and her death tears up all the roots I have left of my child home and life.

Mar. 25

I have news of my mother's death quietly in her sleep on Sunday (23<sup>rd</sup>) night. A great loss to me – we have kept very close together all these years and her death tears up all the roots I have left of my child, home and life.

*Caroline's mother, Anna Balestier (1838-1919) had lived in America all her life.*

*Although the wording of this entry is the same in both Carrington and Rees, the addition of a single comma, after the word child in Rees, makes the exact interpretation of Carrie's words uncertain.*



*Caroline Kipling*

*On first reading the Carrington version, this editor wondered if Carrie had meant to have written “. . . of my childhood home and life”. This would make sense, since the association with her mother would have primarily related to Carrie's youth. But the Rees version may be interpreted as implying that Carrie has now lost the last of her contacts with her life with her first-born, and the first house of her own, into the design, building and furnishing of which she had put so much of herself, and her life when she first established herself out of the shadows of her parents.*

*To set against that interpretation, it may be argued that her sister was still living in New England to provide a contact with Brattleboro, and Josephine Kipling's ashes had been taken home to England to be interred or scattered at Rottingdean.*

26 Mar.

Miss Ponton, formerly governess takes on as secretary in the Oasthouse Cottage.

**Mar. 26** Miss Ponton, formerly Elsie's governess, starts work as Secretary, the office being removed to a room in Bateman's oast house cottage.

*The Oast House Cottage is now the National Trust shop. See our note of 9 Sep. '02 on the use of oast houses for their proper purpose of roasting the hop flowers.*

10 Apr. 'The Years Between' published.

**Apr. 10** 'The Years Between' published today.

*'The Years Between' was the first general collection of Kipling's verse since 'The Five Nations' in 1903 (there had been later, particularised collections, eg, 'Songs from Books'). The first 'Inclusive' (1995-1918) Edition of Kipling's verse would be published later this year.*

20 Apr. Correspondence with Josephine Dunham, [a sad bitter business](#). Mother had always supported Beatty out of capital [except the few years when we supported him out of the work he did for us](#).

**Apr. 20** A letter from my sister Josephine about mother's money affairs – only a small amount of securities are found – a sad bitter business as she had not realised mother had always supported Beatty out of her Capital except when we supported him out of work he did for us when we were building Naulakha.

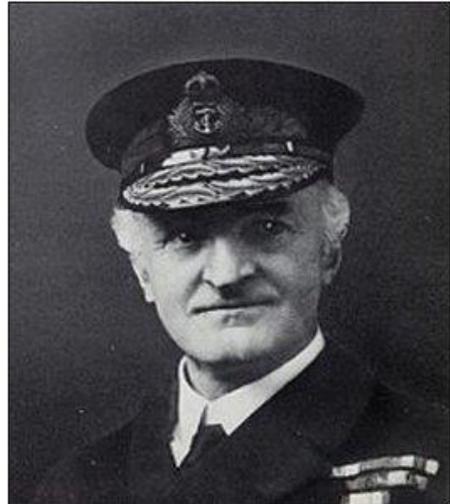
**Apr. 26** A new chauffeur, called Taylor, takes on today.

*The use of "takes on" is interesting. We recall M'Andrew ('M'Andrew's Hymn') using the phrase when he takes over the Engine Room watch at the end of the voyage.*

3 May To London. Admiral Hall [Chief of Naval Intelligence] and Lord Castlerosse.



*Lord Castlerosse*



*Rear-Admiral Sir Reginald Hall*

*Rear-Admiral Sir Reginald Hall (1870-1943) had been Director of Naval Intelligence throughout the war, and was responsible, for the development of all forms of 'wireless' (radio) intelligence (today's 'spooks' at GCHQ owe a great deal to him). He had just become a Unionist Member of Parliament for a Liverpool constituency.*

*Lord Castlerosse (1891-1943), later Earl of Kenmare, described by LYCETT, p. 553 as a "favourite of Beaverbrook's", had served in the Irish Guards during the war, and, according to his entry in Who's Who, was, or was about to become, a Director of the Beaverbrook newspapers.*

*They and Kipling were all members of the 'Beefsteak' club, and shared similar right-wing political views: but we do not know what the purpose of their meeting was. They do not seem to have featured to any great degree in Kipling's life later.*

13 May      A wonderful drive with S S McClure. [Return to the free use of a car.](#)

*For McClure, see Index.*

21 May      To Oxford. The Randolph [Hotel]. Glorious weather. Fletcher, the Oslers, A L Smith, a Rhodes Scholars' party, Sir H Warren. He is trying to revive 'The Harbour Watch'.

See entry for *May 26* below.

May 21 To Oxford by car.

May 22 Rud calls on Mr. Fletcher.

*PINNEY. Letters, Vol 4, pp 556-7 has a letter to Fletcher, concerning a proposed additional chapter to their joint History of England, which was probably discussed at this meeting. The chapter was never included in the History.*

May 24 Rud meets 25 of the Rhodes Scholars.

*They were beginning to pick up the threads of their pre-war life. For Fletcher and the Oslers, see Index. Kipling had become a Trustee of the Rhodes Trust in August 1917.*

*A L Smith was probably Arthur Llewellyn Smith (1850-1924), Master of Balliol; and Sir H Warren was Sir Herbert Warren (1850-1930) Master of Magdalen College (since 1885).*

May 25 Home.

May 26 Rud starts to bring up to date a play acted a long time ago, 'The Harbour Watch'.

*See various entries, 19 March to 29 April 1913. This was the only play written by Kipling to be staged during his lifetime.*

2 June To Lady Diana Manners wedding with Elsie.

*Kipling evidently did not attend – his name is not on the list of those “present in the congregation” in The Times Court Circular column of 3 June (nor was Elsie’s, but none of the younger generation, who must have been present in large numbers, received a mention, even though they were ‘out’, as Elsie was).*

*Lady Diana Manners (1892-1986) was the society beauty of her day. Daughter of the Duchess of Rutland, she married Duff Cooper, a strong Baldwin supporter, who became an MP and a Minister, and later British Ambassador in Paris. As Lady Diana Cooper she continued her glamorous social career, and wrote notable memoirs of upper-class life before and after the Great War..*



*Lady Diana Manners*

*The wedding took place in St, Margaret's Westminster, and was a 'great squeeze' – The Times report said that "Long before the arrival of the bride, every seat in the church had been taken, while the side aisles were packed with those who had perforce to stand ... it was found impossible to make room for any more, so that a number of guests arriving late had to be refused admission. . . . It was, in fact, what is known as a popular wedding, for it is seldom indeed that so many people are to be seen at any but a marriage of the very first importance." Socially, things were returning to normal.*

6 June Rud has a bad fall, a rug slips from under him.  
Elsie to May week at Cambridge

*'May week' was at the end of the academic year, after the exams were over, when many of the colleges held – and still do – 'May Balls'.*

(Eye trouble. Rud advised to rest.)

June 8 Rud busy at his proofs which bother his eyes.

June 10 Rud's eyes rather worse. No work.

June 11 Rud's eyes so troublesome he cannot use them.

24 June Rud meets Marshal Joffre who knows his books well.

*Marshal Joffre (1852-1931) had been the Commander-in-Chief of the French armies on the Western Front from the start of the war until December 1916.*

*He was in London, 23-30 June, to receive the Order of Merit from the King, and an Honorary Degree from Oxford University*



*Marshall Joffre*

*The ceremony at Oxford, the Encaenia, took place on 25<sup>th</sup> and this was probably the occasion on which Kipling met Joffre. Eleven war leaders, British, French and American were honoured: among them were Rear-Admiral Hall (see entry for 3 May above) and Herbert Hoover, future President of the United States. Kipling, we presume, attended as a senior member of the University, by virtue of his own Hon. DLitt. (see entry for 26 June `07).*

5 July Rud as usual, in pain.

*We assume that Carrie was referring to Kipling's intestinal pain, which troubled him, on and off, for the last twenty-five years of his life, and the cause of which, an ulcer, ultimately killed him.*

6 July To the thanksgiving service at St. Paul's, a **big gathering . . . but dull and uninspired.**

**July 6** St. Paul's Cathedral for the Thanksgiving Service. A big gathering and impressive as such but the service dull and uninspired.

*The report in The Times of 7 July gives an impression of a*

*Thanksgiving Service which was, perhaps, more in keeping with the National mood than Carrie felt. The Times said “In all that great assembly there was no overwhelming and spontaneous expression of rejoicing, such as can only come once, and had come for us already – in last November; nor was there that intense relief that follows the first cessation of pain. The abiding impression was rather that of an extraordinarily stately and solemn ceremonial of a historic occasion.”*

**July 19** All servants go to village for Peace Celebrations.

*There had been church services throughout the land on 6 July: these festivities, whatever they may have been, were celebrations.*

27 July Maitland Park [an American friend] in financial difficulties, to be helped again.

*Carrington has misidentified Park – see Index and our entry for 21 April 1914. According to his entry in Who’s Who, Park was still Chief Editor of the Cape Times until his death in 1921.*

30 July Edward Poynter’s funeral in St. Paul’s. Rud a pall-bearer.

**July 30** To London for Sir Edward Poynter’s funeral.

*Sir Edward (see Index), husband of Kipling’s aunt, Agnes, had died 26 July. A report of his funeral appeared in The Times of 31 July.*

*Sir Edward was buried in ‘Painter’s Corner’ in Westminster Abbey.*



*Sir Edward Poynter*

**July 31** Rud sees Mr. Baker about a memorial bronze

Church to John's memory.

1 Aug. [Sir H.] Baker calls about a memorial tablet to John in Burwash church.

*A memorial to John was later placed in the church, in addition to his name appearing on the war memorial in front of the church.*

*Baker (see Index) was still Mr. Baker – he did not receive a knighthood until 1926.*

Aug. 2 A new gardener called Cann arrives.

8 Aug. The oatfield cut by [machine and German prisoners](#).

*The “machine” was probably a horse-drawn (two horses) reaper-and-binder, which cut the oats (in this case) and bound the cut stalks into sheaves which were ejected from the machine to be picked up (by the German prisoners) and stood-up in ‘stooks’ (usually 10-12 sheaves to a stook) to dry out .*

14 Aug. Rud selecting stories [for Pathé to film](#).

Aug. 14 Rud selects Cinema stories for Pathé to film.

*Pathé Frères was originally a French company making film equipment and producing films. They were extremely successful, and soon developed into an international company with subsidiaries in many countries, including Great Britain. British readers of a certain age will remember the crowing cock which opened the Associated British Pathé newsreels which were a part of every cinema programme until about 1970. LYCETT, p. 499 gives an outline of the negotiations which do not seem to have been pursued with any great urgency.*

Aug. 17 Give Elsie a ring bought with money from John's account representing his estate.

*If John had died intestate (without leaving a will), then his 'estate' would have passed to his parents as his next-of-kin. They had presumably decided to use the proceeds to buy a ring for Elsie as a tangible reminder of her brother.*

24 Aug. 'Gods of the Copy-Book Headings'.

*This entry presumably refers to Kipling working on these verses – later on (7 Oct.) we find them being sent "to press"*

26 Aug. Capt. Ponsonby, RN, visits and tells stories of the Secret Service.

*We have been unable to identify this officer. In the January 1919 Navy List, there is only one officer with the name Ponsonby on the Active List of the Royal Navy, and he is a Lieutenant, aged about 27. There are none of that name in either the Royal Naval Reserve or the Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve: nor are there any on the Retired Lists of any of those three branches of the Naval service. Whoever he was, and whatever the stories he told, Kipling does not seem to have made any use of them.*

3 Sep. For a motor tour.  
Ascot to see Lady Roberts – Oxford – Astley – Worcester – Cotswolds – Aunt Louie at Wilden – Lincoln, the Dean – Durham – Moffatt – Beaufront Castle, the Cuthberts – Dalelathic (*sic*) Lodge, [Daisy Low](#) – Loch Katrine (16<sup>th</sup>) - Melrose and Abbotsford – fishing.

Sep. 3 We leave for our greatly anticipated motor trip. Lunch with the Dowager Countess Roberts at Ascot. On to Oxford.

Sep. 4 Astley.

Sep. 7 Lincoln.

Sep. 9 Durham.

Sep. 10 Moffatt

- Sep. 11** Dalclathic Lodge, Comrie, Perth to stop with Daisy Low.
- Sep. 25** Leave for Melrose.
- 26 Sep. Back down the Great North Road on account of Railway Strike.
- Sep. 26** Arrive Melrose. After dinner hear news of railway strike all over the land and in consequence cut our visit short
- Sep. 27** Durham.
- Sep. 28** London.
- 29 Sep. Arrive Bateman's during a Railway Strike.  
A mass of correspondence.

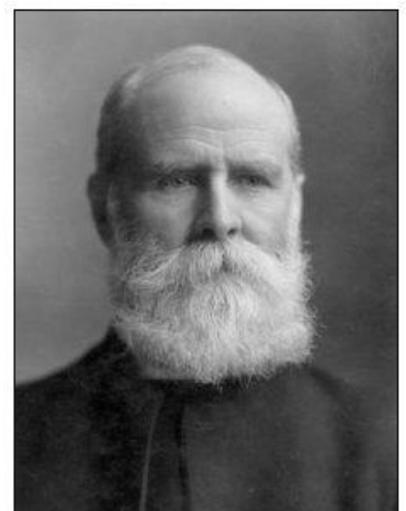
*They were away for nearly three weeks. Lady Roberts (Dowager Countess) was the widow of Field-Marshal Lord Roberts ('Bobs')*

*Lord Roberts had died in 1914. (See Index) Astley was the home of Stanley and Cissie Baldwin. Wilden was the home of Kipling's Aunt Louisa Baldwin, the mother of Stanley Baldwin.*



*Lady Roberts in 1911*

*At Lincoln the Dean was the Very Reverend Thomas Fry (1846-1930). We do not know what connection he had with the Kiplings.*



*The Very Reverend Thomas Fry*

*Their visit to Mrs Cuthbert (see Index) (she was a widow) at Beaufront can only have been for a passing one, for lunch or tea – Beaufront is near Hexham, in Northumberland, in the north of England, and lies close to the direct route from Durham to Moffatt over the Scottish border.*

*'Daisy' Low was Carrie's cousin, Juliette Gordon Low (1860–1927). With the help of Robert Baden Powell, she had founded the Girl Scouts of the USA.*

*Kipling described this visit to the Scottish Highlands in a letter to Stanley Baldwin (PINNEY, Letters, Vol 4, pp 569-70).*



*'Daisy' Low*

*It is interesting that the national railway strike (27 Sept. - 6 Oct.) caused the Kiplings to abandon their motor tour. It is, a measure of the degree to which Britain depended on the railways for the supply of everyday goods – e.g., the petrol to from a roadside garage would have come via the nearest railway station, probably in 40 gallon drums*

Oct. Rud gathering material for André Chevrillon.

*For Chevrillon, see Index. André Chevrillon was preparing to write and publish an article on Kipling's poetry which appeared in the following May in Revue des Deux Mondes.*

*Kipling made copious notes for him which can be found in PINNEY, Letters, Vol 4, pp 571-77 (6 October); pp 580-82 (11 October);*



*André Chevrillon*

*pp 582-88 (22 Oct.); and  
pp 591-93 (10 November, 1919).*

7 Oct. The 'Clerks of Oxenford' and 'The Copy-Book Headings' to Press.

*The 'Clerks of Oxenford' was published in Nash's Magazine in 1920 as 'The Clerks and the Bells', and 'The Gods of the Copy-Book Headings' in the Sunday Pictorial, the Boston Post and Harper's Magazine. Both were later collected in Inclusive Verse – 1885-1926 and later.*

12 Oct. To Mrs. Colefax for tea – meet the new Lady Ribblesdale and her ancient lord and Sir John and Lady Hall and one E. Marsh. [Eddie]

*For Mrs. Colefax, see Index.  
"The new Lady Ribblesdale"  
was an American divorcée and her  
"ancient lord" was only 65, some  
ten years older than Kipling.  
She herself was a sprightly 51.  
Her first husband had been Colonel  
J J Astor, who was drowned in the  
Titanic in 1912. .*



*Ava, Lady Ribblesdale*

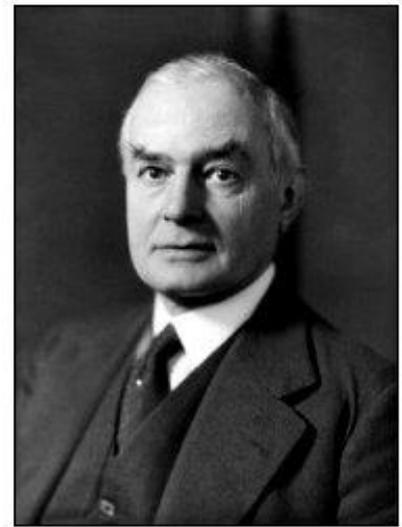
*Sir John and Lady Hall were  
probably Colonel Sir John Hall  
(1865-1928) and his wife Sophia.*

*He had served in the Irish  
Guards, at Warley. where John  
Kipling had trained for France.*



*Colonel Hall, as a Major  
at Warley in 1915*

*'Eddie' Marsh was probably Edward Howard (later Sir Edward) Marsh (1872-1953), civil servant and a classical scholar of note. He had been Assistant Private Secretary, or Private Secretary, to numerous leading statesmen, including Joseph Chamberlain, Herbert Asquith, J H Thomas, the Duke of Devonshire, and Winston Churchill.*



*'Eddie' Marsh*

13 Oct. Col. Fleming has sold his house in Edinburgh. [Trix Kipling's husband]  
Trix going to Jersey for the winter.

Oct. 15 We go to town to see Trix Fleming on her way to Jersey for the winter, Colonel Fleming having sold his house in Edinburgh.

4 Nov. Our dear old friend Mr. C Leonard from South Africa

*See Index.*

He [Kipling] is keeping some kind of relative called Ruth (Kipling) Dryden and sending her cheques. Also the two Prices.

*Ruth Dryden seems to have been a distant connection from Yorkshire. For the two Prices [Teddy and Dorothy] see Index.*

10 Nov. Oliver Baldwin and George Bambridge, Irish Guards, come by motor – it is the latter's car – to help about the history, most effective.

*For Oliver Baldwin, see Index. This is the first mention of George Bambridge (1892-1943), who later married Elsie.*

13 Nov. Oliver's visit to end tomorrow. We all love to have him and deplore his leaving. A hint of a son about the house always crosses with his

visits. (Rud now amuses himself chopping wood.)

1 Dec. To London. Elsie meeting many young guardsmen.  
Rud dines with the Guard at Buckingham Palace.

*Kipling had dined with the Guard previously – see the entry and note for 14 July 1913.*

At the end of the year they motor to Bath and to stay with Aunt Louie (Baldwin) who is showing her age.

*Aunt Louie (Louisa) was 74.*

Dec. 22 To London. Captain Bambridge for dinner.

Dec. 23 Arrive Astley about 2 p.m.

*They spent the Christmas season with the Baldwins. (No doubt Aunt Louise was there also – it was probably incorrect to say, as Carrington noted (see above) - that they stayed with Aunt Louie, whose home was at Wilden.)*

Dec. 24 Rud looks through copy for his Book of Travels (*Letters of Travel, 1892-1913*) which is now to be published in the Spring of 1920. It was prepared and ready in 1914 Autumn but deferred.

Dec. 30 We leave Astley and reach Bath at 2.40.

*For Carrie's annual 'cure'.*

---

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