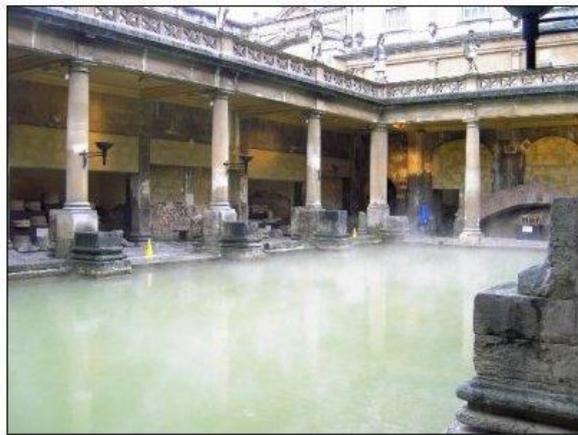


The Carrington and Rees Extracts
from the diaries of
Caroline Kipling

1920

1920
Jan.

At Bath.



Bath, the Roman baths

He calls on Saintsbury.

He reads *The Road to En-Dor* [War Memoir of a prisoner in Turkey], which greatly interests him (a rare reference to a contemporary book in these diaries).

For Saintsbury, see 18 Feb 1919 and Index.

The Road to En-Dor, by Lt. Elias Jones, tells how two British officers, prisoners of the Turks, used their skills with an Ouija board - for speaking to the dead - and as amateur magicians, to fool their captors into releasing them. 'En-Dor' refers to 1 Samuel, chapter 28, in which the Witch of En-dor calls up the ghost of the prophet Samuel. During the war, in which so many people lost loved ones, there was considerable interest in spiritualism. Kipling thought it very dangerous. See his poem "En-Dor" published the previous April in The Years Between, and our NRG notes on the poem, and his story "They" (1904).

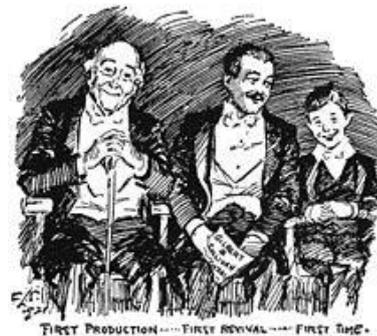
Jan. 21 Leave Bath for London

22 Jan. To London. (They regularly go to see Gilbert and Sullivan).
(The de Chairs now begin to appear.)

Gilbert and Sullivan, librettist and composer, had been leading figures of the London musical theatre from 1875 to 1896, like Rodgers and Hammerstein in the 1940s and 50s.



Their operettas, The Mikado, Iolanthe, The Pirates of Penzance and eleven others, were staged by Rupert D'Oyly-Cardé, and remained immensely popular for generations, witness this cartoon of 1921. In the 1919-20 season, they presented most of the shows in repertory at the Savoy Theatre, where the Kiplings saw them.



*The Joy of Three Generations
(To be seen any night at the
Gilbert and Sullivan Operas)*



Admiral de Chair

We cannot positively identify 'the de Chairs', who in fact do not appear again in these Extracts. Possibly they were Admiral Sir Dudley and Lady de Chair. He was Kipling's contemporary and she South African. He later (1923) became Governor of New South Wales.

Jan. 27 Mr. Bennett in the evening to report on the new purchase of cottages.

Mr. Bennett must have been Carrie's agent, or their bailiff who had acted on their behalf.

6 Feb. By car from London to Rottingdean for Aunt George's (*sic*) funeral. *A simple beautiful service. A great loss to us both. Aunt Georgie was of our dearest – always deeply loving.*

Feb. 6 Rud and I leave by car for Rottingdean to Aunt Georgie's funeral. A simply beautiful service. A great loss to us both. Aunt Georgie was of our dearest – always deeply loving.

The two texts differ slightly – “simple beautiful service” in Carrington, and “simply beautiful service” in Rees, which changes the emphasis of the description slightly.

Rudyard had always been devoted to ‘Aunt Georgie’ and to her husband ‘Uncle Ned’ Burne-Jones, who had died in 1898.



'Aunt Georgie'

14 Feb. *Letters of Travel* sent to press.

See our entry for Dec. 24 1919.

[General] Sir A. Montgomery (-Massingberd) a close friend at this time.)

Major-General Archibald Montgomery (he added the -Massingberd in 1926, and was later Field-Marshal) was about to go out to India as Deputy Chief of the General Staff of the Indian Army.



Maj-Gen Montgomery

Feb. 18 We order a Ford tractor.

This was distinctly advanced: although farm mechanisation had been developed during the war, very few farmers could afford a tractor, and only the most forward-thinking would contemplate replacing the horse. In fact, it was a Fordson (a Ford subsidiary).



Fordson tractor at work with a reaper and binder, in the 1920s

*Later that summer, Kipling wrote, in a letter to Teddy Price (PINNEY, **Letters**, Vol 5, pp 33-35), “. . . we’ve got our oats in, ably assisted by the Fordson tractor, which Taylor (the chauffeur) drove. He is awfully fascinated by the tractor. It makes a row like a battery of artillery and stinks out the whole valley with paraffine (sic). But it does get the work done.”*

Feb. 20 We leave home at 2 p.m. for Southsea.

21 Feb. To Cowes and Freshwater, I. of Wight

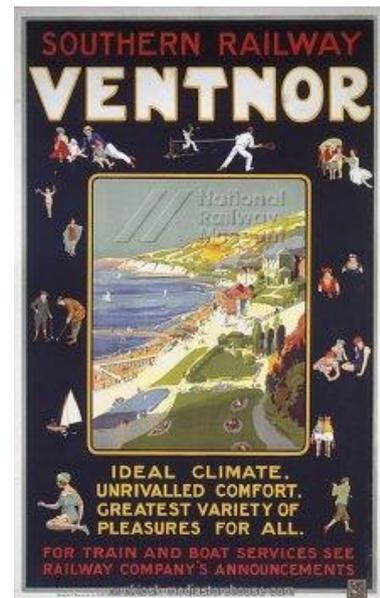
To Chale where I spent 3 mo[onth]s with mother and Josephine and Wolcott the year Wolcott died (1891).

A rare mention of Wolcott Balestier, Carrie’s brother and Rudyard’s great friend.

Feb. 21 Take the Southampton – Cowes passage arriving at Ventnor teatime.

It would be interesting to know if and how they took their own car to the Isle of Wight, a few miles off the Hampshire coast. The first purpose-built car ferries were not introduced until 1927.

At all events, they toured west Wight that first day – from Cowes, westward, stopping at Chale and on to Freshwater which had been the home of Alfred, Lord Tennyson, and the pioneer photographer, Julia Cameron. Thence (probably) along the Military Road along the ‘Back o’ Wight’ to Ventnor, a very attractive resort at the southern tip of the Island.



25 Feb. Southsea. Rud takes me to see Lorne Lodge near St. Bartholomew’s Church and near Outram Rd. where he was so misused and forlorn and desperately unhappy as a child – and talks of it all with horror.

Feb. 25 Rud takes me to see Lorne Lodge, near St. Batholomew’s Church, and near Outram Road, where he was so misused and forlorn and desperately unhappy when a child and talks of it all with horror.

‘Lorne Lodge’ was the ‘House of Desolation’ where Rudyard and his little sister were boarded out in their childhood while their parents went back to India. See Something of Myself, Chapter 1, and the story ‘Baa, Baa, Black Sheep’.



‘The House of Desolation’

*See our NRG notes on this story by John McGivering.
Lorne Lodge still stands, with a blue plaque recording
Kipling's time there, 1870-1877. St. Bartholomew's Church
was demolished in 1958. The surrounding roads are named
after the heroes of the Sepoy Rebellion in India, 1857-58. Sir
James Outram was the defender of Lucknow during the siege.*

*During this time in Southsea, next to Portsmouth, with its
naval dockyard, Kipling also visited the Navy. In a letter to
Major Guy Paget (PINNEY. **Letters**, Vol 5, pp 12-13), he writes
**"I've been playing with submarines this week – woppers, and
one of them an ex-Hun minelayer, looking internally like a
third-class continental railway lavatory – all pale blue paint
and cheap woodwork."***

Feb. 26 We leave Brighton for home.

Mar. 2 Nellie Beeching, sewing maid, who has been taught everything she knows under me, received every kindness for 16 years, comes to say since her father's death she decides it will be to her advantage to work at home. No word of thanks for all I have done for her. No sign of gratitude. An odd cramped nonconformist woman.

Mar. 4 Cook gives notice.

Mar. 6 Housemaid gives notice.

*Carrie's household was disintegrating. No wonder 'the
servant problem' was a perennial source of discussion among
the middle classes.*

12 Mar. To an afternoon party at Buck[ingham] Pal[ace].

16 Mar. To Dover for a trip abroad.
(Gap till 5 Apr. when they see a bull fight.)

Mar. 16 We go to Dover and stop at the Burlington Hotel. (There are no further entries until April 21st)

LYCETT, p. 501 suggests that the purpose of their trip was so that Kipling could see the work of the War Graves Commission at first hand (and perhaps to give Carrie a break from her house-keeping cares). However, the bull-fight suggests that they also went down to the south, which was the only place in France they would have been able to see a bull-fight.

21-22 Apr. Paris – Dieppe – Newhaven – London
Rud made FZS which pleases him.

Apr. 21 Rud is made a Fellow of the Royal Zoological Society. We leave Paris for Dieppe.

The correct title of the Society is ‘Zoological Society of London’ (ZSL): a member can use the initials FZS (as Carrington wrote). But it was established by a Royal Charter in 1826, so Carrie’s confusion (if indeed she wrote “Fellow of the Royal Zoological Society”) is understandable.

Apr. 22 Newhaven and London.

Apr.23 I go with Rud in the evening to hear his speech (to Royal Society of St. George on St. George’s Day)

The text of this speech is collected in A Book of Words, No. XVI, entitled ‘England and the English’, and can be found via NRG on this site. The dinner, at which Kipling presided as a Vice-President of the society, was reported in The Times.

24 Apr. Home to Bateman’s.

Apr. 24 Home by train.

27 Apr. [He talks to 150 MPs in a committee room.](#)

Apr. 27 Rud spends the day in London on Graves Commission. He talks to 150 members of the House of Commons in the Committee Room.

LYCETT, p. 501, says that the MPs were all men who had served in the war, and that the address concerned the work of the War Graves Commission, which was under frequent attack at that time. There is a report of the meeting in The Times of 28 April (p. 11) and also an approving article (p. 17) about the decision of the Commission as to the uniformity of the headstones for all the dead, officers and other ranks being treated equally.

Apr. 28 Rud busy with his speech at the opening this evening of the Etchingham memorial. Rain, sleet and bitter wind at the time of the ceremony.

Etchingham is the next village east of Burwash, standing at the confluence of the Dudwell and the Rother, small streams both. It is slightly smaller than Burwash, but has the railway station which the Kiplings used. The fact that Kipling was prepared to unveil the Etchingham memorial but not that of Burwash, his own village, caused local comment: perhaps it was one thing to unveil a memorial with which he had no connection, but quite another for one which carried the name of his own son.

29 Apr. [A meeting of the Liberty League.](#)

We have been unable to find any information about a 'Liberty League' at this date.

1 May Clare Sheridan and her daughters motor over.

Clare Sheridan (1885-1870) was the daughter of Moreton Frewen of Brede Place (see Index). She was a sculptor, journalist, traveller and novelist (encouraged in this last by both Henry James and Kipling). She was a war widow, and had, in fact, only one daughter – another had died in infancy.



Clare Sheridan

This visit was the cause of considerable vexation for the Kiplings, as it resulted, in September 1922, in the publication of articles in the New York press by Mrs. Sheridan, in which she ascribed to Kipling views and statements which he repudiated – see our entries and notes for [Sep. 11 1922](#).

- 18 May John's memorial [a great failure - to be done again](#).
- [May 18](#) Rud to town to see John's memorial which has been cast in bronze – a great failure and to be done again. *LYCETT, p. 503, describes the memorial tablet and the problems in its casting.*
- [May 21](#) To Virginia Water to spend the night.
- 22-26 May At the Randolph, Oxford.
(Dick [Bonar] Law at St. John's. Many meetings with Rhodes Scholars and met T E Lawrence.
- Lawrence was a Fellow of All Souls at this time. See Index.*
- [May 22](#) Arrive Oxford.
- [May 26](#) We leave for home by car.
- 29 May Bought 21 head of cattle.
(Endless complaints about bad service.)
- Were these the originals of "my Sussex cattle feeding in the dew" in 'Alnaschar and the Oxen' (Debits and Credits)?
For Carrie's servant troubles, see our entries on [Mar 2, 4 and 6](#), and note.*
- 31 May Teddy Price goes to India. His guardians have muddled his affairs. Rud lends him £70.
- [June 4](#) *Letters of Travel* published today. Teddy Price's affairs become entangled because of the ineffectiveness of his proper guardians. Rud gives him a cheque for £70 which is to be repaid.

Obviously the same events, but different compiler, different dates. Price had left the army after the war, and was now in India, in business; see Kipling's letter to him dated 6 Sep. 1920 (PINNEY. Letters, Vol 5, pp 33-35). That letter confirms that Price's guardian (un-named) was ineffectual.

11 June Stalky comes to stay. Rud greatly enjoys seeing him.

For 'Stalky' (Major-General Lionel Dunsterville), see Index.

13 June Old Mrs Feilden (*Feilden*), the Colonel's wife, died.

June 13 Mrs. Feilden, wife of our dear old Colonel, died last night.

Mrs Julia Feilden, née McCord, was a 'southern belle', whom the 'dear old Colonel' had married (in 1864) when he was serving as a volunteer in the Confederate States army, 1862-65. She and the colonel had moved to Burwash in the same year as the Kiplings (1902), after living in Norfolk for 22 years. For Colonel Feilden see the Index.

June 23 Rud to see about placing John's tablet in the Church and again at 4 p.m. when it is finished and in place.



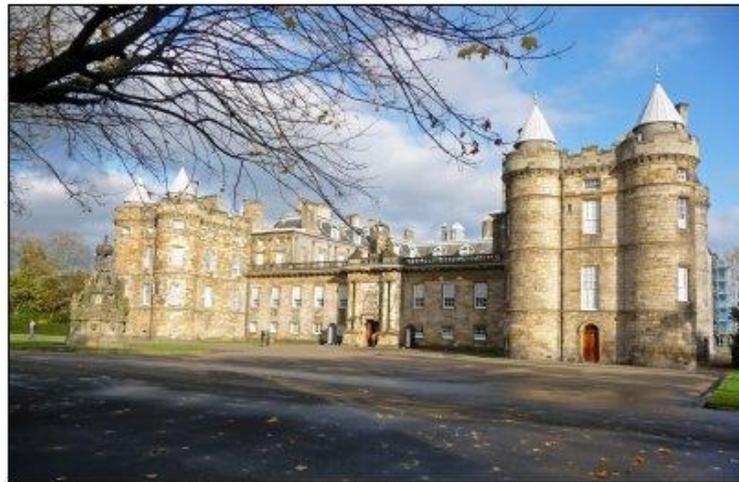
*John Kipling's Memorial
by Sir Herbert Baker*

6 July To Roxburgh Hotel, Edinburgh.
King and Queen there. All to a Holyrood Garden Party.

July 6 We leave for Edinburgh.

'We' included Elsie. They travelled by train, and hired a car and chauffeur in Edinburgh.

July 7 Rud and I go to the garden party at Holyrood Castle.



Holyroodhouse

The Palace of Holyroodhouse, to give it its proper name, is the royal residence in the city of Edinburgh, the capital of Scotland. The monarch usually resides there for a week or two in summer, holding various court and social functions. In this case, the Kiplings were invited since Kipling was about to receive an honorary Doctorate from Edinburgh University

8 July Rud has an LLD and addresses the students. [Edinburgh Univ.]
Much society and return 12 July.

July 8 An early start to the graduation ceremony where Rud has a great ovation on receiving his LLD degree. On to lunch at the Union where Rud makes a speech with great success.

Kipling made two speeches while in Edinburgh. The first was made at a dinner for graduands on the evening of 7 July, and was originally entitled 'Spirit of the Scotch'. It is this speech, later edited slightly, which is collected in A Book of Words, No. XVII, under the title 'The Scot and the War'.

(See our notes in NRG, by Leonee Ormond.) The speech referred to above by Carrie was a short impromptu one. Both speeches are reported in The Times, and Kipling also wrote to Colonel Feilden (PINNEY, Letters, Vol 5, pp 24-26) giving a full description of the garden party and the graduation ceremonies – including a lament for his “tall silk hat” which had been sat upon by a lady who “weighed an honest 14 stone, and hoped she had not done any harm. I said she had not; for which God will forgive me, but the hat never.”

July 12 Leave for London.

July 13 Home by train.

21-22 July Southampton-Havre for a battlefield tour, George Cecil’s grave at Villers-Cotteret.

For George Cecil, see Index.

July 21 We leave for Southampton on a trip to France for Rud to do the ground over which the Irish Guards fought.

Sunday
25 July They identify Chalkpit Wood [where John was killed] and rescue a party of other English whose car has broken down. Visits many other cemeteries and helps several other mourners.

July 25 To Loos. We manage after our second trial to be at Chalkpit Wood about the hour John fell and to pass by it about the hour he left for the Red House.

In his Annual Summary of this year, Rees wrote of this entry “They harrowed themselves at the scene of John’s death while over there.” It would be surprising if that were not so, but there is nothing in the actual Extract which indicates that the original entry contained more emotion than appears here.

July 28 Poperinghe.

A village west of Ypres where British troops fought in 'the salient', the gateway to the battlefields of Ypres. It was the home of 'Toc H' (Talbot House) an all-ranks club founded by the Reverend 'Tubby' Clayton, which endured after the war.

July 29 Arrive Arras, the greatest desolation of all.



Arras, after the Great War

By November 1914, some three-quarters of the city had been destroyed. It was rebuilt, much as it had been.

July 30 Left Arras after Rud had taken a photo for an old lady (the erasure is CK's) woman of Durham we met last night, going miles out of our way to do so. Arrive Amiens.

July 31 Rouen.

2 Aug. Trouville.

Aug. 2 Trouville.

4 Aug. Home via Southampton.

Aug. 4 Home.

LYCETT, p. 503, gives more details of this trip.

[Editor's note: the next two months of the 'Rees Extracts' are dated uncertainly . The originals were placed badly on a photocopier. Dates which appear normally are accurate – we have been able to correlate them with the 'Carrington Extracts' – but dates in brackets are approximate: A.J.W.]

11 Aug. We go over the books and give many of John's to the school library in the village.

(Aug.) The gardener gives notice – no reason assigned, general unrest and fancy and a violent-tempered wife.

*He had been with them a year – see entry for **Aug. 2 1919**.*

15 Aug. Though pressed, Rud refuses to 'open' the Village War Memorial.

Aug. 15 Rud goes to a Committee meeting of the Village Memorial. Declines to open same though pressed by many members of the committee.

*See our comment on entry of **April 28** above.*

(Aug.) Rud gets on with his history. I start to read it and am greatly excited over its success in picturing the life of the Regt.

29 Aug. Capt. Freyberg, VC. Most interesting

Bernard Freyberg (1889-1963), born in England , had grown up in New Zealand. His substantive rank was Captain in the Royal Naval Division, but by the end of the war he had become an acting Brigadier-General, with a VC and three DSOs He later became a Lieutenant-General, and commanded the New Zealand Division in WW II.



Bernard Freyberg

31 Aug. To the Goschen wedding. Milner, Balfour, Salisbury, Princess Louise, etc,

For the Goschens, see Index. They were neighbours of the Kiplings, just over the border in Kent. The wedding was held in the church of the bride's home village, Flimwell. The groom was a Balfour, and a cousin of the Cecils, and so related to the Salisburys and about to be related to Lord Milner: altogether a high Tory 'Establishment' wedding.

1 Sep. To Lady Bathurst's at Cirencester.

Sep. 1 We leave for Cirencester for a visit to Lady Bathurst.

For Lady Bathurst, see Index.

Sep. 4 Arrive home.

15 Sep. Freyberg comes again. [An interesting man but not a pleasant one.](#)

*Kipling anticipated this visit in a letter to Teddy Price dated 6 September, (PINNEY, **Letters**, Vol 5, pp 33-35), writing: "I met him the other day. He's immensely interesting".*

28-29 Sep. Frank Doubleday. Much talk on Anglo-American affairs.

1 Oct. He decides against publishing his 'Ed Baker' verses which are about American affairs.

*See 21 June 1918, also PINNEY, **Letters**, Vol 5, p 35 for a letter to Doubleday, addressed, on this occasion, as 'Dear Old Man', the salutation he had used frequently in his letters to John.*

15 Oct. Helen Cecil engaged to Eric Hardinge [Lord Hardinge of Penshurst]

Helen Cecil was the daughter of Lady Edward Cecil. Her fiancé's name was, in fact, Alexander Henry Louis (1894-1960) who later became Assistant Private Secretary to King

George V, and Private Secretary to King Edward VIII and King George VI.

18 Oct. Plans with Mr. Lewis of Pathé Frères a film to be made from 'Without Benefit of Clergy'. [Nor released]

Oct. 18 A Mr. Lewis comes for lunch and dinner – sent by Pathé Cinema people from the USA to get Rud's help about some stories to be put on the films. Rud puts his whole efforts into the job and 'Without Benefit of Clergy' is finished in the first stage.

*'Mr. Lewis' is identified by a letter which Kipling wrote to him later in the year (PINNEY, **Letters**, Vol 5, pp 40-41). The notes to that letter give further details of the films of Kipling's tales, made by Pathé.*

24 Oct. Lord Home (*mis-reading of Lord Horne*) unveils the Village War Memorial and comes to tea.

Oct. 24 After lunch we go to the opening of Village War Memorial by Gen. Lord Horne.

*See entry and note for 15 Aug. and **Aug. 15** above. General Lord Horne had commanded 1st Army on the Western Front, 1916-18. He was a 'Gunner', an officer of the Royal Artillery, which was usually regarded as a 'supporting arm'; he was the only Gunner officer to command a whole army during the war*



General Lord Horne

29 Oct. Begins story called 'Department of Death'.

See our NRG notes, by Lisa Lewis and Liz Breuille, on 'On the Gate: a Tale of '16', collected in Debits and Credits. From those notes, it is clear that this was a tale which Kipling had

started back in 1916 (see our notes for Apr. '16), and which he was now reconsidering: in the event, it was not until 1926 that it was published in a magazine, being collected later that year.

30 Oct. Elsie and I go to see the village memorial and find the date of John's death has been wrongly put. Rud had charge of it and I hope will investigate it and get it put right.

The date recorded on the memorial is 29th September 1915 and remains so to this day. From what is now known about John Kipling's death, it is generally accepted that he was wounded and died of his wounds on the first day of the attack, 25 September 1915.

Nov. Lewis comes several times. They're now working on 'The Gate of a Hundred Sorrows'. [Not released.]

Nov. 3 Rud dictates to Mr. Lewis a film of 'The Gate of a Hundred Sorrows' and another story.

See entries above, 18 Oct. and Oct. 18.

(Nov.) Col. & Mrs. Goodland for the night and much talk of the Graves Commission whose servant he (Rud) is.

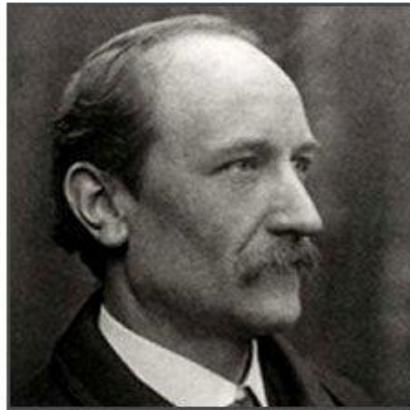
Colonel Goodland was Colonel Herbert Goodland, DSO, (1874-1956), Deputy Controller Imperial War Graves Commission (France and Flanders), responsible for construction of British War Cemeteries and Memorials.

We suggest that the interpolation "(Rud)" in the quotation above was Carrington's rather than Carrie's and is probably incorrect: "whose servant he is" more correctly describes Goodland than Kipling.



Colonel Goodland

10 Nov. See Emery Walker in London about maps.



Emery Walker

Emery Walker (later Sir Emery)(1851-1933) was an engraver, photographer and printer.

He was instrumental in encouraging the setting up of many small specialist printing firms at the time of the Arts and Crafts movement.

PINNEY, Letters, Vol 5, pp 61-63, has a letter some four months later from Kipling to Walker. Professor Pinney's notes thereto explain that Kipling used Walker to produce the maps for The Irish Guards in the Great War.

11 Nov. Armistice Day – in the Park

This day saw the unveiling by King George V of the Cenotaph in Whitehall, as a national memorial to all the dead of the British and Imperial forces: associated with the unveiling was the procession and burial of the Unknown Warrior in Westminster Abbey.

The Kiplings were evidently somewhere near Hyde Park Corner to see the passing of the Unknown Warrior's cortège, which had processed from Victoria station, up Grosvenor Place to Hyde Park Corner, thence down Constitution Hill, past Buckingham Palace, along the Mall, through Admiralty Arch, and so down Whitehall past the Cenotaph, where the King laid a wreath on the coffin on its gun-carriage and so to the Abbey. The Times of 12 November has some very evocative descriptions of the events of the day. Kipling's 'Recessional' was sung during the burial service in the Abbey.

Rud sells all his Indian securities, mistrusting the future of India.
Landon going to India.

For Landon, see Index.

Nov. 11 We get off all our Indian securities to be sold. Rud deeply distrusting the future of India.

In the aftermath of the Amritsar massacre of 13 April 1919 (the result of a major error of judgement by the local British army commander) there had been substantial unrest in the Punjab (Kipling's home territory) and elsewhere. The following January Mahatma Gandhi, with the support of the Indian National Congress, would start the non-co-operation movement, part of the process leading ultimately to Britain's ceding independence to India in 1947.

Nov. 13 Rud says he does some mechanical work connected with the History on his little Corona typewriter he bought in London.

*In a letter to Frank Doubleday in early January 1921 (PINNEY, **Letters**, Vol 5, p. 40-41), Kipling wrote "**You are the first before whom I venture to air my new accomplishment.**" In his note to this letter, Professor Pinney says "That is, typing a letter. The "accomplishment" is hardly new, since RK had used a typewriter since 1891 or earlier; but he had just bought "a little Corona typewriter" and had renewed the practice.*

20 Nov. Rud writes a long letter of complaint to Watt about his American affairs.

*A P Watt had been Kipling's literary agent since 1890. The father, Alexander, had died in 1914, and his son, A S Watt, had taken over the business. Originally, Kipling had employed another agent for his American business, but Watt now dealt with Kipling's literary affairs world-wide. Next year, Kipling wrote to Watt with a testimonial to their cordial and mutually advantageous relationship (PINNEY, **Letters**, Vol 5, p. 82).*

(Dec.) To London at 1030.

7 Dec. Harold Maxwell (Irish Guards) to lunch.

Harold Holmes Maxwell was one of John's contemporaries.

Dec. 7 Dine with Lady Colefax with reception after. Meet many friends. The Italian Ambassador, Lady Birkenhead and Mrs. Ronney Grevell (*sic*). for dinner.

For Lady Colefax, see Index. It is not clear who is meant by "the Italian Ambassador". There had very recently been a change of the Italian Ambassador to London. The Marquis Guglielmo Imperiali had been the Ambassador throughout the war, but had fallen out with the Italian Foreign Minister and been replaced by Baron Giacomo de Martino. It is possible that Kipling had met one or other during his trip to Italy in 1917; but since Carrie refers to "many friends", she may have meant to refer to Sir Rennell Rodd, who had recently ceased to be British Ambassador in Rome, and whom they had met in 1908 (see Index).

We must suspect Rees of doing his own editing: Lady Birkenhead was still Mrs. F E Smith, wife of F E Smith, then Lord Chancellor, who did not receive his peerage until mid-1921. Carrie certainly couldn't have written 'Lady Birkenhead'. For F E Smith, see Index.

"Mrs. Ronney Grevell" (Greville) (1862-1942) was a well-known Society hostess and philanthropist

Her father, William McEwan, had been a brewery multimillionaire .



Mrs 'Ronnie' Greville

Dec.

In London.

Col. Alexander [later F-M] helping Rud to revise the History [Irish Guards].

*Colonel Harold Alexander
(later Field-Marshal Viscount
Alexander of Tunis) (1891-1969)
was an Irish Guardsman who
had fought with great distinction
with the regiment on the western
front.*

*In World War II he rose to be a
Field-Marshal, and Supreme
Allied Commander, Mediterranean.*



Col. Harold Alexander

Working with Mr. Lewis at *'Without Benefit of Clergy'*.

See our entries above for 18 Oct. & Oct. 18.

Harold Maxwell and George Bambridge going out with Elsie

*George Bambridge seems to have been (as would have been
said a century earlier) 'growing rather particular in his
attentions' to Elsie.*

Dec. 14 Leave for home.

20 Dec. All to *The Beggar's Opera* '.

*The Beggar's Opera had been written by John Gay in 1728,
and had been adapted and revived many times in the previous
two centuries. It was now revived again by Frederick Austin
and enjoyed a long run (1920-25) at the Lyric Theatre,
Hammersmith.*

Christmas Day kept in the old style at Bateman's.

Much pleasure and no joy.

Rud finishes reading the last of Scott's novels aloud. Then starts on Lockhart and chops wood.

Lockhart would be John Gibson Lockhart (1794-1854) who was Scott's son-in-law and biographer (Life of Sir Walter Scott, first published in 1837.)

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

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