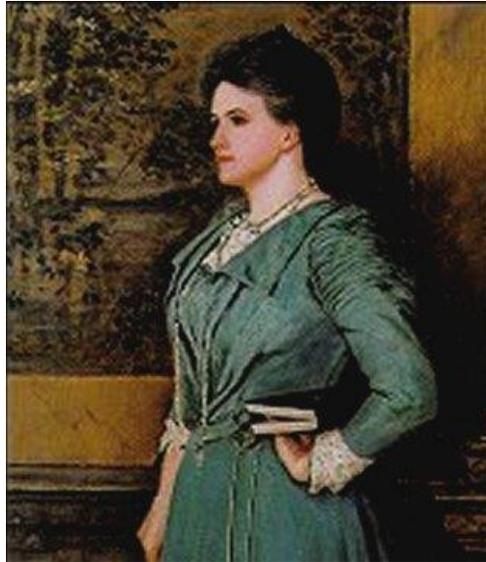


The Rees and Carrington Extracts
From the diaries of
Caroline Kipling



1892

BOOK 1

1892

10 Jan.

Rud returned from Bombay in 14 days. J, Mama and I met him at Victoria 7 p.m. He stays at Langham Hotel.

4

*J. was Josephine Balestier,
Carrie's sister.*



11 Jan **R. gets a special license** (sic)

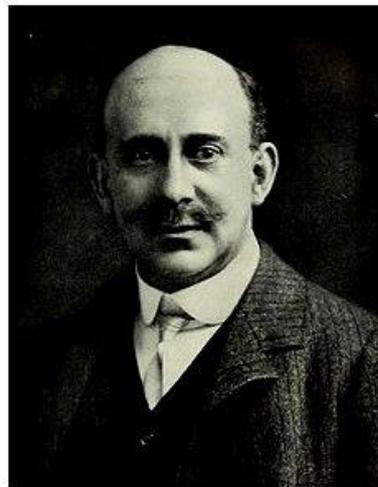
Carrington wrote '(sic)' because Carrie was using the American spelling conventions, using an 's' where British usage would have a 'c'.

18 Jan **Dull day with fog. Marriage guests besides James and Poynter, Mr. Heinemann, Philip and Tessa Gosse, E. Gosse. To Brown's Hotel.**

Jan. 18 Rud and I are married at 2 p.m. at All Souls, Langham Place. Mama and Jay (Josephine) ill in bed with influenza. Mr. H. James gives me away. Rud's cousin, A. Poynter stands up with him. The other guests are Mr. Heineman, Philip and Tessa Gosse and Edmund Gosse. We go to Brown's Hotel, Dover Street, Piccadilly.



Edmund Gosse



William Heinemann



Henry James

This was their wedding day. 'H. James' was Henry James, the American author; A. Poynter was Ambrose Poynter, RK's cousin; Mr. Heinemann was William Heinemann, the publisher; Philip Gosse was the son of Edmund Gosse, and Tessa was his sister, both in their 'teens. Edmund Gosse was a prolific writer, later librarian of the House of Lords, and a knight.

Carrie's mother and sister were unable to attend, being laid low by influenza which was then raging in London. Brown's Hotel, founded by James Brown, Lord Byron's butler, remains on the same site in Mayfair in central London, but has now expanded to occupy a site

between Dover Street and Albemarle Street. It later became the Kiplings' regular place to stay when in London.

Jan. 19 We continue to be married. (No other entry!)

20 Jan **S.B. and A.P. dine with us** [Stanley Baldwin & Ambrose Poynter]

Stanley Baldwin, later a Conservative politician and Prime Minister, was another of RK's cousins, son of his mother's sister Louisa.



23 Jan “Tomlinson” written last April published today .

Jan. 23 Rud's poem ‘Tomlinson’ published in the *National Observer* today.

See the NRG notes by George Engle.

26 Jan **To 101, Earls Court Road. Brown's refuse to render an account.**

Jan. 26 We leave Brown's for 101, Earl's Court Road. Brown sends us our bill for £22 receipted – begs us to allow him this privilege as a slight repayment for the pleasure Rud has given him.

Kipling had had rooms at 101, Earl's Court Road, a house his parents had rented when they had been in London the previous year (see notes on Something of Myself, p. 89). He had retained his Villiers Street rooms as well. Possibly his parents' lease had not run out and he was able to use them as his base until they sailed for the USA. For their wedding present from the proprietor of Brown's, see BIRKENHEAD, p. 134.

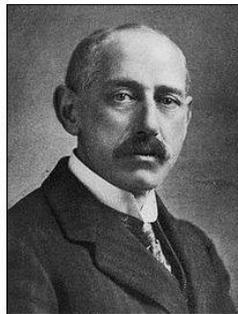
27 Jan **R. working at “Bolivar”.**

The reference is to the poem, entitled “The Ballad of the Bolivar”, which appeared in the St. James Gazette two days later.

28 Jan

Writes it out at Mr. Low's desk

BRB sent to A.P. Watt (*Barrack Room Ballads*)



Sidney Low

Low was Sidney Low (left), the Editor of the St. James Gazette.

A.P. Watt (father followed by son) were Kipling's literary agents in Britain and for publication in the countries of the Empire (Commonwealth) from November/December 1889 until his death. He used another firm in the USA.

30-31 Jan

Exchanged calls with family. Dined with Moberly Bell, who offers to print anything. [Manager of *The Times*]



Moberly Bell

Jan. 31

Moberley Bell offers to take anything that Rud may be willing to send him for *The Times*. Terms to be arranged by Watt.

2 Feb

To Liverpool: seen off by James Gosse, Heinemann and Bram Stoker.

The sentence above is punctuated as written – but there should have been a comma after James.

Feb. 2

Leave London for L'pool. Seen off by H. James, Heinemann, Bram Stoker and others.

There were four people to see them off, Henry James, Edmund Gosse, William Heinemann and Bram Stoker.

Bram Stoker was starting to make a name for himself as an author – but his most famous book, Dracula, was not published until 1897. They would have left from Euston station.



Bram Stoker

3 Feb All four sail on the *Teutonic*. Met H. Adams. [Henry Adams, the writer]

“All four” were Carrie, Kipling, Carrie’s mother and her sister, Josephine. Teutonic was a White Star liner, one of the largest and fastest then afloat (though she seems to have taken eight days from Liverpool to New York on this occasion – she almost certainly called in at Cork (Cobh) in south-west Ireland on the way. February 3rd was a Wednesday, and since the late 1860s the Wednesday White Star sailings from Liverpool had called at Cork to pick up passengers, some of them emigrants, and mail.



Henry Adams

Henry Adams (1838-1918) was an American writer, best known for his autobiography, The Education of Henry Adams.

In his biography of Kipling, CARRINGTON (p. 199) cites an extract from Adams’s book which indicates that Kipling was in excellent spirits during the voyage. (Adams was the grandson and great-grandson of two American Presidents, John Quincy Adams and John Adams.)

Feb. 3 Sail on the *Teutonic* at 2 p.m.

8 Feb **Rud working at Naulakha – verses.**

Feb. 8 Rud thinks out the end of *The Naulakha*. He starts to arrange verses and chapterheads. (*Note. Each day's run is duly entered.*)

Publication of The Naulakha had started, in serial form, the previous November. Following the death of Wolcott Balestier, his co-author, Kipling, was now preparing the text for the first publication in book form, in both the UK and USA.

11 Feb **L de Forest meets us at New York; Brunswick Hotel.**

L de Forest was Lockwood de Forest, a friend of Kipling's father, whom Kipling had first met in 1879 when he visited New York on his way home from India, and who CARRINGTON described (p. 238) as "his oldest friend in America".



Lockwood de Forest

Feb. 11 Docked at 9.30 a.m. Go to Hotel Brunswick. Rud miserable and stays indoors.

12 Feb **Called on Grandmamma.**

"Grandmamma" was Caroline Starr Wolcott Balestier, the widow of Joseph Balestier who had made his money in the Chicago land boom and had then prospered further as a lawyer in New York City. (She must have been visiting New York.) It was they who had first bought a summer residence near to Brattleboro' in the south-east corner of Vermont, and it was at Brattleboro that Carrie had grown up, and where her family still lived. CARRINGTON (pp 175-177) gives a summary of the family history. The notes on Chapter VIII of CARRINGTON (p. 525) give sources for information about the family.

12-16 Feb Social life in N. York. Publishers' \$55 received for "Bolivar".

See entry for 27 January.

16 Feb

Clear and cold. B. meets us at Brattleboro.

Fun with Beatty, Mai and little Marjorie. [Balestier]

Feb. 16

Leave for Brattleboro' at 4. P.m. Beatty meets us. Rud's first go at sleighing. He approved immensely. (*Note. Return to N. York, 20th.*)



Winter in Brattleboro Plaza, 1930s

Beatty (pronounced 'Baty') was Caroline Kipling's brother who ran the family farm, N. of Brattleboro'. Mai was his wife and Marjorie was their little daughter. There is a description of their arrival at Brattleboro and their sleigh ride to the family farm in "In sight of Monadnock" the opening letter of Letters of Travel, 1892-1913.

18 Feb

Beattie and Mai offer us a site for a house.

19 Feb

Mr. and Mrs. Cabot to call.

These were Norman and Lucy, parents of Will and Mary Cabot. Will Cabot had been in London as assistant to Wolcott Balestier, and already knew Kipling and Carrie.

Mary Cabot had recorded first meeting Kipling “on the morning after their arrival” – which would have been the 17th. She spoke of Kipling as being “boyish in appearance and manner”. She next met Kipling and Carrie in the following summer (her words), meaning later that same year.



20 Feb Back to New York.

23 Feb Rud finishes *The Naulakha* from p. 328-332.

25 Feb R. finishes “Gypsy Trail”. \$150.

This poem (with the word ‘Gypsy’ spelt ‘Gipsy’) was not published for another nine months, appearing in The Century Magazine for December 1892. It was not collected until Inclusive Verse (1919).

26 Feb Much arguing with Beatty in New York about finance. They want to buy the farm for C’s share of the estate. He won’t but he sells them the site.

Joseph Balestier had died in 1888. Carrie had little money of her own at this time, but according to CARRINGTON (p. 195) “Carrie had expectations from her mother and her grandmother, both of them widows with comfortable fortunes.” It seems probable that Carrie was expecting to receive money from the estate of her brother Wolcott – either he had left her a legacy, or, if he had died intestate, then as a sibling she might have expected to share in his estate.

Feb. 26 Rud tells the *Century* he will take anything above \$100 they care to give for ‘*The Gypsy Trail*’ (He was given \$150.)

5 Mar. Discussions with Marshall architect. B. now asks \$750 for the 10 acre lot. ?MacM give \$750 on account of 20% for *Naulakha*.

*It would seem that they hoped to persuade Macmillan & Co. to give them an advance on account for *The Naulakha*. The ‘Extracts’ give no direct indication of whether or not Macmillan agreed.*

- Mar. 9** Watt wires that Macmillan will give \$750 advance on a 20% royalty for *The Naulakha*.
- 11 Mar. **Making over the “Blind Bug” poem.** [first draught for dedication of *BRB (Barrack Room Ballads)* to Wolcott Balestier.]
- In 1890, Kipling wrote a poem entitled “The Blind Bug” which appeared in the National Observer. He re-worked five of its verses and half of a sixth to form a rather overblown adulatory verse for Wolcott Balestier, to whom Barrack Room Ballads was dedicated. CARRINGTON (p. 196) is lightly scathing about the use of the verses and the resulting dedication.*
- Mar. 11** I put *The Naulakha* to rights and, with the verses, in the post to Watt.
- 14 Mar. Back to Brattleboro.
- 15 Mar. **We go to see our land.**
- This suggests that Macmillan’ & Co. did make an advance, to enable them to pay Betty and now refer to ‘our land’.*
- 17 Mar. Back to New York.
- 20 Mar. Plans to build a house for \$7200.
- Mar, 21** Rud signs a ‘Naulakha’ contract with Macmillan for USA. (left New York on Mar. 27 for St. Paul, Chicago, Winnipeg, Vancouver where they embarked on Apr. 4 on the *Empress of India* sailing on Apr. 6.)
- 26 Mar. To Chicago.
- This marked the start of their honeymoon voyage which was going to take them to Japan, and Samoa and Australia, and thence who knew where. Letters of Travel, 1892-1913 contains descriptions of most of the journey.*
- 28 Mar. St. Paul.
- The second letter in Letters of Travel is entitled “Across a Continent”, and is in three sections: the first is largely about New York City*

(which Kipling did not greatly like); the second is datelined “St. Paul, Minnesota, 28 March”, while the last was written en route from St. Paul to Winnipeg. Kipling did not, on this occasion, write about their journey along the Canadian Pacific Railway from Winnipeg to Vancouver.

30 Mar. Through Dakota to Winnipeg.

Most of their route took them through the State of Minnesota, but they did just penetrate the eastern edge of North Dakota as the railway followed the western bank of the Red River which forms the inter-State boundary up to the 49th parallel which forms the boundary with Canada .

3 Apr Vancouver.

6 Apr Sail *Empress of India*.

They were bound for Japan. The Empress of India was scarcely a year old, having been built for Canadian Pacific Steamships, an extension of the Canadian Pacific Railway. The completion of the CPR opened up a new route from Europe to the Orient. By 1890, at which time it took six weeks to reach China from London by sea via Suez, it was possible to reach Japan in no more than four weeks by crossing the Atlantic (8 days); train to the Pacific coast (6 days); CP steamer to Japan (11 days).

15 Apr **Rud has liver – sweet to live with – slanders my native home.**

At the end of the 19th century, when one was feeling ‘out of sorts’ it was quite usual to ascribe it to one’s liver being out of order. There was a flourishing market in patent medicines of which ‘Carter’s Little Liver Pills’ were probably the best known.

16 Apr **Rud recites “Bolivar” at a ship’s concert.**

The “Ballad of the Bolivar” had been published in London in a magazine less than three months earlier (see entry for 27 January above), so it was probably quite new to the majority of his hearers.

20 Apr Yokohama. He met Sir Edwin Arnold.

Arnold was an English poet then living in Japan with his third wife, who was Japanese.

He had worked in India in the 1860s



Edwin Arnold

Apr. 20 Reached Yokohama Bay at 7 a.m. Top story (*sic*) room in the Grand Hotel at 3 yens a day (equivalent \$7). (RK works on a 'P & O Ballad.)

27 Apr Rud finishes a P & O ballad. Sociable in Tokyo and Yokohama.

The ballad was almost certainly "It was a ship of the P & O", written In November/December 1891, while on passage from Adelaide to Colombo. It exists only in manuscript and was never totally completed and never published until it appeared in Pinney, Poems, Vol. III. p. 1998 (2013).

The Kiplings were evidently enjoying themselves. (And why not – it was their honeymoon, and poor Carrie had had a pretty miserable time of it with her brother's death.)

11 May An earthquake.

May 11 Decided earthquake at 7 a.m. Move on to Tokio in afternoon (and thence to Nikko on May 12.

Japan has suffered many major earthquakes down the centuries: this one evidently was no great shakes – unintended pun – but there was another one three weeks later and a major one in 1894. Carrington doesn't make much of these two, so presumably Carrie didn't either. However, Kipling himself wrote about them in an article, "Some Earthquakes" later published in From Tideway to Tideway, itself collected in Letters of Travel, 1892-1913.]

May 16 (Back to Yokohama via Tokio. RK has completed the 1st Jap *Times* letter and is working on the 2nd.) RK dines out on May 17 and reads ‘*The Man Who Was*’ after dinner to the company. Visit to Kigishima and Eroshima on 12th and 19th.

23 May **Rud kills two snakes.**

May:

Yokohama **Rud starts his elephant yarn** (“My Lord)[the Elephant”]

May 25 Late in the afternoon, Rud sees his way clear to making the elephant yarn told us on the *Empress of India* by the 1st Officer into a Mulvaney story called ‘*The Friend*’ He made a start on paper and quite arranged matters in his head.

May 29 Rud works all the morning and some of the afternoon on his Mulvaney elephant story.

May 30 Rud finishes the first draft of the Mulvaney story.

This tale was first published under the title “My Lord the Elephant”, in December 1892, and collected in Many Inventions (1893).

3 June A severe earthquake (I think they are staying with Mrs. Hunt – certainly seeing much of her.)
Plans the “Last Chantey”

First published a year later, in The Pall Mall Gazette, 15 June 1893 and collected in The Seven Seas (1896).

June 3 Trip for four days to Myanoshita. Entry on Jun. 6 in RK’s writing in reference to a visit to the Big Hill. **Rud was in a bad temper all the way for which he repented.**

8 June He draws £10 and gives up his stateroom on *Empress of China* (*sic* – *India* as above?)

9 June N.O.B.C. have failed. Nothing left but \$100 in a New York bank.
[Oriental Banking Corpn.]

These two entries cover the bare bones of the financial embarrassment caused when their bank suspended payment on the afternoon of 8 June, and was formally made insolvent the next day. The immediate

result was that they abandoned their plans for a trip to the south Pacific, and returned home 18 days later on the Empress of China.

As regards Carrington's uncertainty over which ship it was, Canadian Pacific Steamships had recently inaugurated the route from Vancouver to Japan and Hong Kong, and had introduced three sister ships, the Empress of India, Empress of China and Empress of Japan to operate the route. It seems likely that the Kiplings had intended to move on very soon, taking passage on the Empress of China, which would be leaving Yokohama shortly to call at Shanghai and Hong Kong, before retracing her steps to Yokohama and Vancouver. Instead of going on to Hong Kong, they caught her on her return voyage.

CARRINGTON (pp. 202-3) and BIRKENHEAD (pp. 136-7) describe the situation in more detail, Carrington quoting a paragraph from Kipling's autobiographical memoir, Something of Myself.

Jun. 9 Rud goes in the morning to arrange about the passage on the *Empress of China*. In the afternoon he goes to draw money for the passage and finds the New Oriental Banking Co. have failed. As all our savings are with them we are without a cent in the world excepting \$100 in the New York Bank.

BIRKENHEAD, p. 137, quotes this entry verbatim, although he was, supposedly, under the same restrictions as Carrington was later

In the course of time, Kipling recovered much of the money he had deposited in the bank, but that was not much help at the time.

June 10 Rud posts his 5th *Times* letter and one to Watt seeking information as to our finances.

June 13 (RK makes arrangements with Thos. Cook for travelling back to USA by CPR via Vancouver.)

14 June (Nevertheless) a successful dance at the Hunts. R. dances. Busy at "3 Sealers" and an Ortheris story, ("Private Honour" or "Garm" ?) and invents Judson. ["Judson and the Empire"]

"The Rhyme of the Three Sealers" was first published in the Pall Mall Budget in December 1893, and collected in The Seven Seas in 1896. The Ortheris story cannot have been "His Private Honour" which had already been published in December 1891 – unless Kipling was editing it for potential future collection (it was collected in Many Inventions,

published in 1893). "Garm—a Hostage" was not published until 1899, being collected later in Actions and Reactions in 1909. It seems most likely that the story was "Garm". "Judson and the Empire" first appeared the following year in Many Inventions.

June 16 (In RK's writing) **A steady wet day. We play Casino after lunch, I beat R by 15 points out of 50. He goes for a walk to conceal his rage.** (Note. RK often makes entries in the diary – sometimes using the first person singular for CK but more often than not refers to her a Carrie or C.)

June 17 Rud attends a meeting of the creditors of the UBC at which it is decided at his motion that creditors accept 25% their deposit in deferred shares and give the Bank one year to pay deposits in.

24 June Creditor's meeting. R proposes and they decide to accept 25% of deposit in preferred shares.

Note the discrepancy in the dates of these two entries, evidently describing the same event.

27 June Leave Yokohama

June 27 We sail at 4 p.m. on the *Empress of China* for Vancouver.

30 June Recites "Lung Tung Pen" at a ship's concert.

Since "The Taking of Lungtungpen" is a short story, Carrington's use of the word 'recites' is perhaps not quite accurate: it is more probable that he read the story, (which had originally been published in the Civil and Military Gazette in 1887, and collected in Plain Tales from the Hills in 1888.

June 30 Rud reads 'The Taking of Lung-Tung-Pen' in the evening at an entertainment in the saloon.

July 2 (Two separate entries): first Saturday in CK's writing and 2nd in RK's. **Saturday No. 2. Crossed 180th and this day is added unto us.**

6 July RK **says a little** appeal for widow of a sailor lost overboard.

July 6 A concert at which Rud says a little to make the passengers generous in their subscriptions for the widow of a sailor lost at sea (on the 29th.)

8 July Vancouver

July 8 We reach Victoria at 4 p.m. . . . and Vancouver at midnight. (Travel back via Banff, Winnipeg, Montreal and Quebec.)

10-13 July Banff. RK fishing.

They clearly weren't rushing to get home. And although they might be rather short of cash, as CARRINGTON observes (p. 203) "Lack of ready cash was no great obstacle to a man who could always sell his wares and command hospitality", and "He crossed Canada as the guest of William Van Horne, the Chairman of the C.P.R."



19-20 July Montreal. Van Horne gives them passage to Quebec.

This entry is of interest solely in that it specifically mentions that Sir William Van Horne paid for their journey from Montreal to Quebec, raising the question of whether he did, in fact, pay for their transcontinental journey (the transcontinental terminus was in Montreal). If he paid for all their journey, why make specific mention of this Montreal-Quebec leg?

22 July **Mama wires we may have the Bliss Cottage for \$10 a month.**

July 22 Mama wires we may have Bliss Cottage if we like for \$10 p.m. to which we agree.

The electric telegraph, or 'wire', was the e-mail of the day. Messages to a postal address would be delivered from the nearest telegraph

office (in Great Britain, usually the nearest post office) by a telegraph (or telegram) boy, on a bicycle. If the telegram was 'reply paid', he would wait for any reply, and take it back for immediate transmission. (Cf "An Habitation Enforced" (Actions and Reactions), p 7, line 22, which speaks of the three-mile radius from the Telegraph Office, within which telegrams were delivered.)

They had already made preparations to build their own house on the Balestier estate at Brattleboro, but they had to have somewhere to live while RK repaired their finances, and Carrie gave birth to their first child (Carrie was three months pregnant). The 'Bliss Cottage' was a small building, a cottage for the hired help, on another farm, adjacent to the Balestier estate.

26 July Brattleboro. Beatty, Mai. **We resume the worship of Marjorie.**

Marjorie was the small daughter of Beatty and Mai Balestier.

27 July **Grandma calls.** [Madam Balestier]

28 July **To the Bliss Cottage. Beatty and Rud go to town. Grandma and I go to town.**

July 28 Arrive Brat. at 4.45. Beatty meets us and takes us to Mai's.

(A journey up to Raponda to complete the arrangements for taking over Bliss Cottage. Staying with CK's mother from July 31 to Aug. 9.)

1-8 Aug. At Raponda with Carrie's mother.

Lake Raponda is a small lake near the Balestier estate.

Aug. 9 We leave for Brattleboro' arriving at 6. We are to stay at Bliss House is in order.

Something has been lost here – it would appear that they stayed in the main farmhouse ('Bliss House') until something was fixed – which took until 29 Aug..

10 Aug Moved in at Bliss Cottage.

*But evidently not completely – see entry for **Aug 29.***

Aug. 11 Rud posts a long letter to his father telling him our family secret.

That Carrie was pregnant.

18 Aug To Coldspring Harbor [L. de Forest] near Oyster Bay.

Coldspring Harbor is on the north coast of Long Island, about 18 miles ENE of Manhattan.

21 Aug Already working at house plans. A maid at \$18 a month.

\$18 would have been about £3. 12s.sterling (£3.60) . CARRINGTON (p. 203) records that Carrie thought this excessive. Certainly, at this date, in England, a live-in maid would have received about £1 a month, plus one or two extras. (In 1912, this editor's grandmother, in what was then rural Buckinghamshire, about 24 miles from London, paid her live-in housemaid (then a late-teenager) £12 a year, plus two dress lengths and caps and aprons.)

Aug. 28 Rud finishes his *Times* letters – the last of the series.

29 Aug Really settled at 'The Blizzard'.

Evidently the Kiplings' name for the Bliss Cottage – when winter came, the name was singularly apt.

Aug. 29 We sleep in our own house for the first time.

30 Aug Offer of 10/- in the pound by a receiver for OBC [Oriental Banking Company]

10/- (ten shillings) was the equivalent of 50 pence in decimal currency. It is not clear if this was the final offer, or if it was accepted.

CARRINGTON (p.203) records that it was RK himself, at a meeting in Tokyo (see above, 24 June) who proposed that depositors should make a composition with the company and receive 25% of the value of their deposits in preference shares, and goes on "the value of these shares was eventually paid off at even better terms, though not until the Kiplings had become too prosperous to depend upon so modest a sum." It would appear that the assets of the OBC (strictly, 'The New Oriental Banking Corporation' since 1884, when it had been re-organised following a similar crisis) were about 166% of their liabilities), so an offer of 10/- in the pound was not unreasonable.

1 Sep \$50 from Gilder of the *Century*.

5 Sep The Swedish maid defaults, but Watt sends \$100

See entry above for 28 January for 'Watt'

Carrie Kipling seems to have had a 'servant problem' for most of her married life – as did many other housewives at this time.

[The 'Servant Problem' was a safe topic of conversation among middle-class ladies, and was a frequent source of jokes in that middle class humorous magazine, Punch.] Although it was recognised that domestic service had its advantages (a secure job, a safe roof over one's head, and no worries as to where the next meal was coming from), the railway, the telegraph, newspapers, all served to unsettle domestic servants; and in towns, where one might not know the family of one's servants as one often did in the country, there was not the shared background that had existed a century before. [see The Diary of a Country Parson, by James Woodforde, 1740-1803]



As for the "Swedish maid", she was, perhaps, not prepared for life in what must have been an exceedingly poky and uncomfortable cottage, far from such excitements as Brattleboro offered, with a mistress who was, by all accounts, exacting.

8 Sep Siting 'Naulahka' (*sic*) with Marshall [*the architect*]. Beginning to hand out money to B. [Beatty] to buy oxen (!) to buy Rod and Rick, etc. [a pair of horses] \$110 on out of \$400, he to have the use of them. The whole sum paid 19 Mar.

'Rod and Rick' feature in "A Walking Delegate" – The Day's Work). It would seem that there is a word missing in the third line: it should, it is suggested, read '\$110 on account out of \$400'. It would appear that Beatty bought the horses that the Kiplings needed with funds provided by Kipling, and paid (or would pay) a proportion of the total, and in return would have the use of the horses as agreed between them.

Sep. 8 Rud writes “My First Book” – a history of the making of “D.D”.

This was published in the San Francisco Examiner on 18 Dec. 1892 (D.D. is Departmental Ditties) and later collected in the Sussex Edition, Vol. XXX – see our NRG notes.

16 Sep To Heinemann: ‘I have time, light and quiet.’

Kipling had written these words (more or less) in a letter to Heinemann dated 02 September (see PINNEY, Letters, Volume 2, p. 56). What he actually wrote was “I’ve a host of things to write and I must have time to write ‘em in – time, light and quiet – three things that are hard to come by in London.”

Sep. 28 Rud writes 3 hours and makes a first draft of a story called *The Legs of Sister Ursula* – the notion of which Jay (CK’s sister) gave him in exchange for a notion called “Hush”.

This is one of the ‘uncollected’ tales, first appearing in the San Francisco Examiner of 4 June 1893, and only finally being collected in the posthumous Sussex Edition, Vol XXX.

30 Sep They dine at ~~Bainwood~~ Beechwood. (They call several times)

Beechwood was Mrs Balestier’s house.

Oct. 5 Rud started and half did a tale of the African coast – about a Lieutenant Judson.

9 Oct Sunday: **Rud does “Follow me ‘Ome”.**

This poem was first published in the Pall Mall Magazine in June 1894: and collected in The Seven Seas. CARRINGTON (p. 212) writes of Kipling’s verse that “. . . in the series of verses he produced in the next two years: ‘The Sergeant’s Wedding’ and ‘For to Admire’ in February 1894, ‘Follow me ‘Ome’ in April” [1894]. The dates are not incompatible, since Kipling was in the habit of laying a piece of verse aside, and then coming back to it, to reconsider and edit it before sending it to the selected publisher.

Oct. 11 I invite Miss Wilkins to come to us today for tiffin. (CK is becoming Indianised. She frequently referred to tiffin while in Japan, but it would appear somewhat “antithusiastic” on returning to America.)

Miss Wilkins was Mary Eleanor Wilkins (later Freeman) (1852-1930), a resident of Brattleboro’ and already an established author.

14 Oct **The day wrecked by two reporters from Boston.**

Kipling’s relations with the American press were rarely harmonious. They were out to get a story; he was intent on maintaining privacy for himself and his family. He was aware of the value of publicity, but resented what he saw as the intrusive nature of their journalism.

Oct. 18 Rud finished his tale, ‘Judson – His Empire.’

This tale appeared in Many Inventions in 1893, with the title ‘Judson and the Empire’. It was the first of Kipling’s tales involving the Royal Navy.

20 Oct The ‘Century’ gives him \$260 for the “Potted Princess” [uncollected]

This tale remained uncollected after first publication in St. Nicholas in December 1892, until it was included in Volume XXX of The Sussex Edition after Kipling’s death.

Oct. 21 Rud starts a child’s story which he calls *Kim-o’-Rishti*.

This was the beginning of Kim, which he continued to work at for another nine years, before publication in 1901

22 Oct Working at *Kim*.

27 Oct **Gave B. \$30 on account.**

CARRINGTON (p. 205) explains that “Beatty acted as general agent for all their concerns and made at first a pretty good thing of them.” (He was paid a commission on disbursements on their behalf.) Carrie, as the Kiplings’ treasurer, doled out the money in small amounts, as witness the following entries.

Kipling's biographers have observed that Carrie's attitude towards Beatty was very much that of an elder sister towards her baby brother. This cannot have been very agreeable to Beatty who, whatever his failings, was a grown man with a wife and child. To have these sums doled out in small packets must have been rather galling for him.

31 Oct **ditto**

4 Nov
.
\$2.25

11 Nov **\$50**

Nov. 11 *'The Visitation of the Sick' re-christened 'My Lord the Elephant.'*

This tale was sent back to the Civil and Military Gazette, in Lahore, in which it was published, 27 December 1892, and collected next year in Many Inventions.

15 Nov **\$20**

16 Nov **Rud finishes "Toomai".**

Nov. 16 He finishes his *Elephant Ball Room* in the afternoon.

These two are the same tale. "Toomai of the Elephants" was first published in the St Nicholas Magazine, December 1893, and collected in The Jungle Book, 1894.

17 Nov **Gave B. \$7.**

Nov. 17 He copies in the a.m and some of the aft.

" " **\$25.**

Nov. 18 Rud copies out *Tumi of the Elephants* in the afternoon.

Carrington evidently corrected Carrie's spelling – see 16 Nov. above.

22 Nov **Watt sends \$3888 for Macmillan and Methuen Nov. royalties.**

Methuen was a London publishing firm, who published Kipling's verse collections at this time. After a number of changes of ownership it is once more a privately-owned independent publisher.

24 Nov **Gave B. \$20.**

28 Nov " **\$1.50.**

Nov. 28 Rud writes in the afternoon making a start on his wolf story for *St. Nicholas*.

29 Nov **Rud finishes his wolf story called "Mowgli's Brothers".**

Nov. 29 Rud finishes his wolf story called *Mowgli's Brothers'*

This was the second of the Mowgli stories to be completed, and was published in the St. Nicholas Magazine in January 1894, before being collected in The Jungle Book.

30 Nov Rud sent his mother \$100 for Christmas.

**Gave B. \$15 in cash
\$25 cheque**

Dec. 2 Rud starts to re-cast his wolf tale for grown-ups . (Pub. In *St. Nicholas* in Jan. `94.)

Dec. 3 Rud works on the re-cast

4 Dec Sun **B. \$5**

7 Dec **\$20**

10 Dec **\$10**

13 Dec **\$25**

17 Dec **\$10. Received \$562 from Moreau.**

Moreau was Emile Edouard Moreau, senior partner of A H Wheeler & Co. This was the company which controlled the railway bookstalls in India, by whom the 'Indian Railway Library' was published. This editor's very battered copy of Under the Deodars, no. 4 in the Indian Railway Library Series, makes the claim that the stories in the 'Indian Railway Library' were "specially written for A H Wheeler & Co's Indian Railway Library." This would seem to be stretching the truth somewhat – of the six tales in Under the Deodars, only one, 'At the Pit's Mouth' was first published in that edition. Presumably, Carrie's reference here is to receipt of royalties from A H Wheeler & Co.

BIRKENHEAD (p. 89) is critical of Kipling's lack of any mention in Something of Myself of Moreau, to whom he considered that Kipling owed a great deal.

19 Dec **\$2**

25 Dec **Christmas party at Maplewood for everyone.**

27 Dec **B. \$5**

29 Dec **Dr. Conland. Josephine born 6 p.m.**

Dec. 29 (In RK's writing) **At 6.30 a girl is born.**



Josephine was the first child of Rudyard and Carrie, and the apple of Kipling's eye. The Just So Stories were created, with her very much in mind, the first one being published in 1897.

They were called 'Just So' because she would insist on the stories, which were repeated at many bedtimes, being told "just so", in exactly the same words each time. Josephine's death in 1899 was the first of the major tragedies which the Kiplings suffered.



Dr, James Conland (1851-1903) was a local doctor, who became one of Kipling's great friends, as the family physician, while they lived in Brattleboro.

He attended the births of both Josephine and, later, Elsie.

Dec. 30 (In RK's writing) **I go down town with the mother and strange citizens congratulate me. Tried to do some work but found that it was hard to fix the attention.**

Although Kipling later used "the mother" to refer to Carrie, this was Carrie's mother, Mrs. Balestier. Carrie did not make her first outing until 18 January (see below)

31 Dec **All well – and the Good God be thanked for the ending of the happiest year of my Life. (R.K.)**

These words were inserted in Carrie's diaries in Kipling's own hand.

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