

The Rees and Carrington Extracts
From the diaries of
Caroline Kipling

1895

1895

Jan. R. working at “.007”.

“.007” was another of the anthropomorphic tales about machinery and animals which Kipling wrote in this period, about a railway locomotive. It was first published in Scribner’s Magazine in August 1897, and later collected in The Day’s Work.



Brattleboro station, the Boston and Maine Railroad

The Boston and Maine Railroad ran through Brattleboro, just above the Connecticut River, on its way up to the Canadian border: and Kipling would happily spend hours chatting with the agent (station-master), Dave Carey.

Jan. 2 Armstrong, Josephine’s nurse, leaves us after two years in our service and I take over the care of the baby.

7 Jan. Colonist verses.

Professor Pinney identifies this as ‘The Native Born’, (see notes in Poems,, Vol. II, p. 635-6). It was first published in The Times. 14 October 1895 and collected the following year in The Seven Seas

9 Jan. R. has liver.

See comment on 15 April 1892.

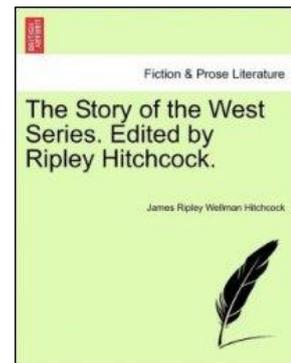
10 Jan. [a few pages of Polo Ponies talk](#) [‘Maltese Cat’]

The Maltese Cat’ *was first published in the Pall Mall Gazette in June 1895,*

11 Jan. Ripley Hitchcock comes.

James Ripley Wellman Hitchcock (1857-1918) was a publisher’s editor working for Appleton & Co in New York City. LYCETT (pp. 232-278 (passim) makes several mentions of letters between the men.

There are eight letters from Kipling to Hitchcock in PINNEY, Letters, Vol. 2.



[Gave B. \\$20.](#)

14 Jan. Hitchcock leaves. I burn my face.
[Rud writes most of her diary till 1 st Feb.]

Kipling described in a letter to C E Norton dated February 1895, how Carrie had “burned her face opening the furnace door about three weeks ago. It was more in the nature of a scorch than a burn, but naturally it upset her very much..” The ‘furnace’ would be the “new patent safety heating-stove” (Something of Myself p. 117).

Jan. 14 I burn my face and hair with a flame that rushes out when I open the furnace door. Rud nurses me.

21 Jan. [To B. \\$21.](#)

Jan. 21 (in RK’s writing) **C in bed . . . In the afternoon C & R (C being veiled) go down town.**

24 Jan. The pump out of order again.

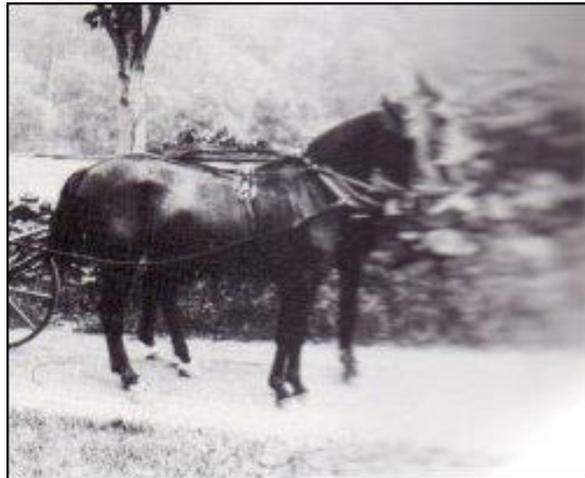
Jan. 24 **Conland comes to look at C’s eye and says she is very tired and run down.**

25 Jan. Everything bad and Conland worried.

This must refer to Carrie’s state of health, and possibly of mind, as well. All her married life she seems to have suffered from bouts of depression, much as Sir Winston Churchill did – he referred to it as “black dog”. Presumably the burns were painful – in

describing them as no more than scorch-marks, Kipling would seem to be underestimating their seriousness. It is not clear whether Conland was more worried about the burns or her mental state. Her face was described as being bandaged up.

- Jan. 25** (in RK's writing) **We fill tanks by help of the last feeble rattle of the pump late at night. Dam! Dam! Dam!**
- Jan. 26** **C very doleful all day – sits up until tea time and goes to bed early. I go out on snow shoes as usual.**
- Jan. 27** **Went out on snow shoes as usual – rather tired of going alone.**
- Jan. 29** **Walker of the Cosmopolitan – a new York magazine) writes R to “take charge of a dept.” in his magazine; 2000-4000 words a month and \$5000 for the 12 months work. Declined for the sake of art (?) if ever a £1000 was chucked into the sea for a theory .**
- 1 Feb. Bought Nip and Tuck from B. for \$650. [new pair of horses]



Nip and Tuck were a pair of carriage horses for Carrie to drive, and were a present from Kipling to help to cheer her up. There was a more practical reason, too, in that Rod and Rick, who were the pair who had been involved in the accident in the previous October, were now considered to be unreliable as carriage horses. Carrie was seen trying out the paces of her new pair with her face all bandaged up.

It is also interesting that Nip and Tuck had also featured in ‘A Walking Delegate’, written and sold the previous year – so Beatty presumably had had them for some time - possibly had bred them.

- 2 Feb. Verses about ‘Pan in Vermont.’

Not published until 1902. See notes in PINNEY, Poems, Vol. II, p. 1538.

11 Feb. Rud starts a *BB* [*Barrack-room Ballad*] about tidiness.

This was "The Heathen", of which part of the refrain was :

"All along o' dirtiness, all along o' mess,

All along o' doing things rather-more-than-less"

It was first published in McClure's Magazine and the New York Times Supplement in September 1896 (and see later entry for 10 November 1895).

14 Feb. "Red Dog"

This story was first published, in McClure's Magazine at the end of July 1895, and later collected in The Second Jungle Book.

19 Feb. We leave for Mrs. Kirkland's [boarding house in Brattleboro].

It is not quite clear why they moved out of Naulakha for five days before going down to Washington. Possibly it was because the snow was bad, and there was a threat of their being unable to get into Brattleboro. Mary Cabot's Memoir remarks, on February 10th, that "the snow is getting to be mountain-high", though on February 15th she "was at Kiplings yesterday to afternoon tea and had a charming time as usual".

Rud protesting against the Brattleboro trolley-car.

A trolley car ('tram' to the English) was all the rage in Europe and in any town in the United States which had any pretension to being progressive. It was in 1879 that the first practical demonstration of electricity as a safe prime mover for passengers was given, at the Berlin Industrial Exposition, by the firm of Siemens and Halske. In Vermont the first trolley company appeared in 1885, for horse operation, but was electrified two years later. Brattleboro was one of ten towns in the state which went in for this form of municipal transport—evidently in 1895.

The Cabot Memoir contains an entry dated February 15th 1895 which reads "There is a good chance of our having a trolley road on Main Street!

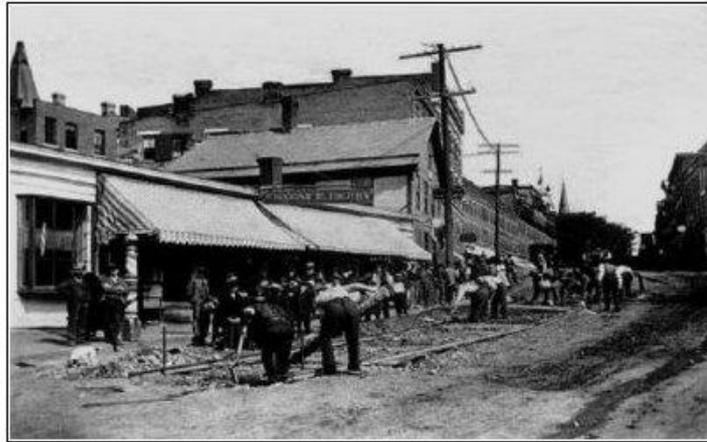
Fancy! Mr. Kipling says the day it is begun, his place will be offered for sale." And the Memoir also contains a copy of the letter (dated February 21^s 1895) which Kipling wrote to the attorney representing the opposition to the trolley car.

Feb. 20 Rud is absorbed by how best to send in an effective protest against a proposed trolley-car line in the Main St. of Brattleboro.

The reasons for Kipling's objections are set out below in a quotation from a letter he wrote to the lawyer who represented the opposition party: (taken from Mary Cabot's memoir):

"Should the trolley-line be made through the steep narrow and tortuous streets of the town I should find myself entirely cut off from my present railway-station and base of supplies, for no man who has

experience of trollies and their working would willingly risk the lives of his family or his horses by exposing them to the daily chances of accident from direct collision with cars, from fallen wires or from runaways.”

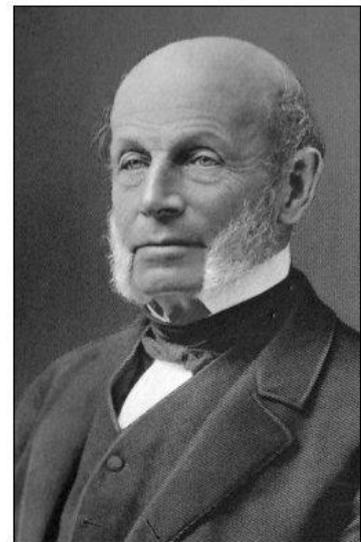


Laying rails on lower Main Street, Brattleboro

It is interesting that Kipling, who was an early motorist, and keenly interested in new technology, was so passionately opposed to the Brattleboro trolley-car system: to no avail.

23 Feb. Tea with Gov. Holbrook.

*See entry for 19 December 1894.
This tea party also features in the Mary Cabot Memoir: Holbrook had been a distinguished Governor of Vermont in 1861-63, during the American Civil War. His grandson, also Frederick, was married to Mary Cabot's sister Grace. Kipling evidently asked Mary to go with them to Washington, but she declined—a pity; it would have been interesting to read her account of their stay.*



Governor Holbrook

24 Feb. All to New York.

They went via New York to Washington “to play for a month” (letter to C E Norton (February 1895). “All” were Carrie, Rudyard, Josephine and her nurse.

25 Feb. To Washington; eggs bad: dirty rooms at \$15 a day. Afterwards they went to the Grafton, for \$45 a week.

Feb. 25 Leave for N.Y. in the 9 a.m. train in a snow storm.

Feb. 26

Go to the Arlington which seems a very bad hotel. 35 minutes to answer a bell, meat and eggs gone bad, dirty rooms \$15 a day.

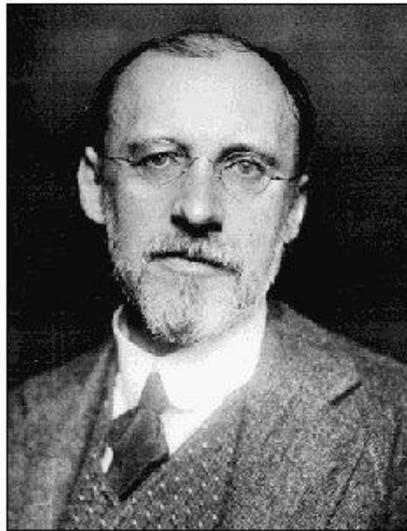
This was in Washington. Clearly the accommodation did not meet Carrie's standards, so they removed to another hotel, which evidently provided better accommodation, more cheaply. The 'Grafton', at 1139, Connecticut Avenue, was a brand-new hotel (perhaps the price was cheap, with a view to building up a clientele).

2 Mar.

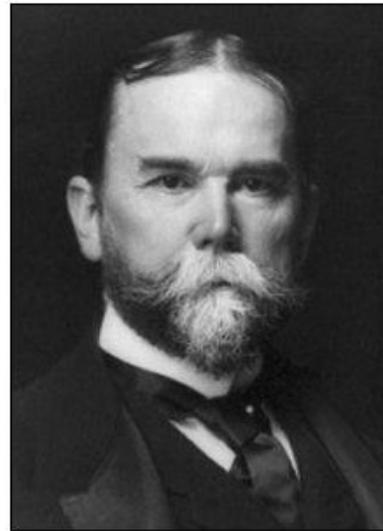
Mr. and Mrs. John Hay called and the Spring Rices from the Embassy.

Mar. 2

Rud sings a little in the morning. . . . spends the afternoon with Spring Rice, meeting Theo. Roosevelt.



Cecil Spring-Rice



John Milton Hay

John Milton Hay (1838-1905) was an American lawyer, politician, journalist and diplomat. As a young man, he had been Lincoln's assistant private secretary, and was present when Lincoln was assassinated. CARRINGTON says he was "from the State Department". He became US Ambassador to Great Britain in 1897, and later Secretary of State.

[According to Wikipedia, Hay and Hillary Clinton are the only two Secretaries of State to have resided in the White House before succeeding to that office!].

"The Spring-Rices" presumably referred to Cecil Arthur Spring-Rice (1859-1918), a British diplomat, then a senior Secretary in the British Embassy in Washington. However, he was not married at this date so Carrington's reference to "the Spring-Rices" cannot be correct (Rees uses the singular). Spring-Rice wrote the poem, "I vow to thee my country" in 1908. It was set to music by Gustav Holst in 1921, after Spring-Rice's death. BIRKENHEAD, p. 150-1 reports his discussions with both Hay and Spring-Rice and a visit to Congress with the latter. This was Kipling's first meeting with Roosevelt – see entry for Mar. 25 below)

3 Mar. Lunch at the Embassy. The Pauncefotes.



Sir Julian Pauncefote

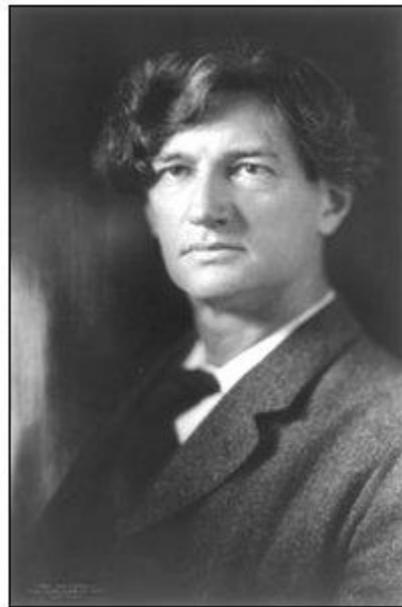
Sir Julian Pauncefote (1825-1902) a barrister, judge and diplomat, had been appointed as Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the United States in 1889.

His appointment was upgraded to Ambassador in 1891. He was later emmonled.

5 Mar. A call from Bliss-Cannon (?) [Carman] a **so called poet**, from Miss Leiter who is to marry the Hon. G. Curzon etc.



Mary Victoria Leiter



William Bliss Carman

William Bliss Carman (1861-1929) was a Canadian poet, domiciled in the USA. Carrie's dismissive comment was not unfair at that time – Carman's first publication (in 1893) had not been successful, and he had been the unsuccessful editor of a number of (mostly ephemeral) literary magazines in New York. Later in life he was hailed by fellow

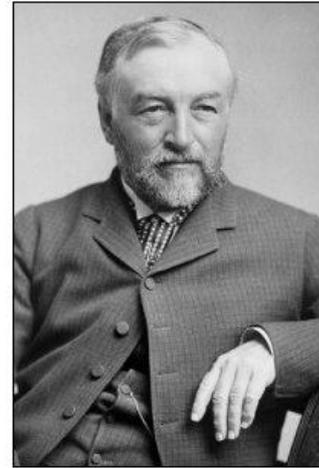
Canadian authors as Canada's poet-laureate (then an entirely unofficial position.).

Mary Victoria Leiter (1870-1906) was the daughter of the millionaire co-founder of the Chicago department store, Field and Leiter (now Marshall Field). She married Hon. George Curzon (later Lord Curzon, and Viceroy of India) later in 1895. It would be interesting to know who the "etc." callers were.

Mar. 6 Rud sings all morning and writes letters

8 Mar. Prof. Langley.

Samuel Pierpont Langley (1834-1906) was an American astronomer and aviation Pioneer, and was Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution.



Samuel Pierpont Langley

15-17 Mar. They are all ill and unhappy.

? at Washington. [evidently they were!]

R. has finished 'Red Dog'. Starting the 'Spring Running'

See entry for 14 February above. 'The Spring Running' was published in the Pall Mall Gazette in September 1895 and later collected in The Second Jungle Book. It is the last tale of Mowgli in the wild.

Mar. 16 I have a lame hand from rheumatism which unfits me for use.

20 Mar. Starts 'William the Conqueror.'

This was, in many ways, one of Kipling's most important tales of Empire and we commend to your notice our notes on this site. Click on 'Readers' Guide' on the Home page and on 'The Stories Listed' in the sidebar.

21 Mar. **He has got the hang of quite a new sort of woman and she is turning out stunningly.**

'William the Conqueror' was written for two ladies' magazines, The Gentlewoman in Britain and The Ladies' Home Journal in the USA. The story appeared in two parts at the end of 1895 and was collected in The Day's Work.

The heroine (the men play a lesser part) was, to late Victorian eyes, a 'New Woman', independent, thinking for herself, and as capable as a man in most aspects of life. In the 21st century she is scarcely unusual. LYCETT, p. 259, suggests that the seed of the idea of writing about the new woman had been planted by William Heinemann.

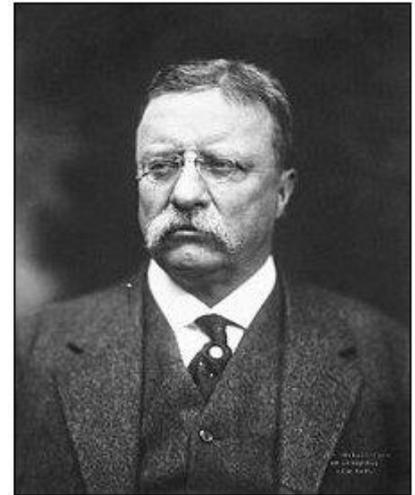
Mar. 22 I pay visits in spite of my very painful eye.

23-4 Mar. R. dining around. She still has a painful eye.

25 Mar. We dine at the Roosevelts.

The Roosevelts were Theodore and Edith Roosevelt. Theodore (popularly known as 'Teddy', a name he disliked) was a historian, naturalist, and up-and-coming politician of the Republican party. He was then a member of the Civil Service Commission. He became Vice-President of the United States, and served as President after the assassination of President McKinley in 1901. He served a second term, 1904-08. Edith Roosevelt was his second wife.

He became a good friend of Kipling's until his death.

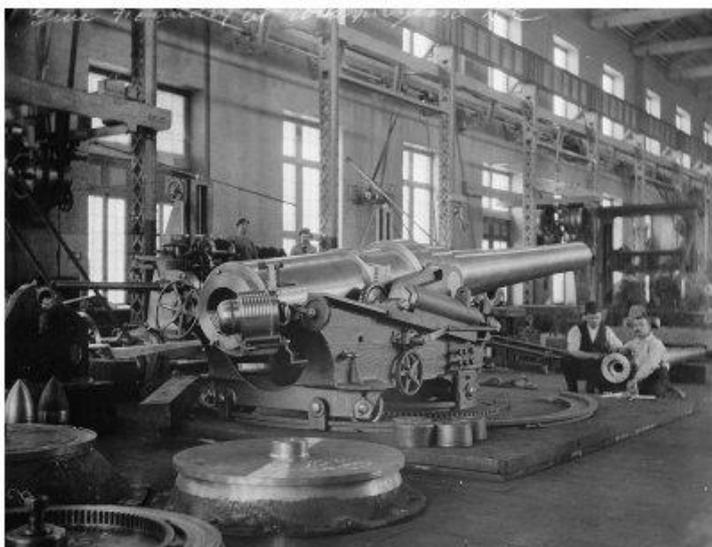


Theodore Roosevelt

A long **electric tram-ride**.

This editor wonders if this tram-ride was a fact-finding mission to determine whether he wished to pursue his opposition to the Brattleboro trolley car. Washington DC had an extensive network of tram and trolley routes.

28 Mar. R. spends the afternoon at the Navy Yard.



The Washington Navy Yard in the 1890s

The Washington Navy Yard is on the Anacostia, or East Potomac River, in the SE corner of Washington DC. It was the USN's oldest shore establishment, and at this time was primarily engaged in producing naval guns. The visit was probably at the invitation of Rear-Admiral Melville.

29 Mar. R. visiting the beavers at the Zoo.

BIRKENHEAD says that the visit was made with Theodore Roosevelt with whom he established a firm friendship which lasted until Roosevelt's death...

1 Apr. Mr. Watt has come down from N. York to see Rud.

This is his London agent, Alexander Watt.

R. lunches with Beerbohm Tree.

Herbert Beerbohm Tree (1852-1917) was an English actor-manager. At this time, he was managing the Haymarket Theatre in London, but was visiting the USA (and almost certainly performing, as well – he had been in the USA since January.)

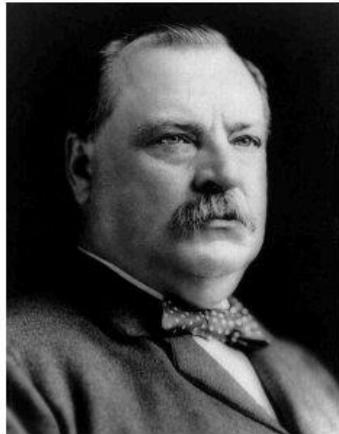


Herbert Beerbohm Tree

5 Apr. **R. goes to Lamont at the WO, sees the Cabinet and talks with**

RK's
hand.

President. He is not impressed but very sorrowful. It is a colossal agglomeration of reeking bounders - awful; inexpressible; incredible.



President Grover Cleveland



Daniel S Lamont

Grover Cleveland was a Democrat, and had been President since 1893. Lamont was Daniel Lamont (1851-1905) his Secretary of War. Kipling was most unimpressed by what he saw of the American political machine at this time, and it coloured his views of America for the next decade and more.

Rud dines with Theo Roosevelt. A man's dinner, amusing.

Apr. 5

Rud dines with Theo Roosevelt. A man's dinner – amusing.

The dinner cemented his relationship with Theodore Roosevelt and other members of the Republican opposition.

Addendum to
Apr 5

(in RK's writing) **RK goes to Lamont at the W.O. sees the cabinet and talks with the President. He is not impressed but very sorrowful. It is a colossal agglomeration of reeking bounders – awful, inexpressible, incredible.**

"Inexpressible"!? We would say he had done pretty well in expressing them as "a colossal agglomeration of reeking bounders".

6 Apr.

To New York.

7 Apr.

Many calls and reporters.

One of Kipling's permanent bugbears when he was living in the USA was the attentions of reporters; it was something with which he never came to terms. (See the entry for 14 October 1892.) Much the same applied when he returned to England, but there he was on intimate terms with many of the press lords, and could go straight to the top if reporters were giving him trouble. The lack of additional adverse comment to this diary entry suggests that both parties were in a benign mood during this short stay.

9 Apr. Enchanted to see our home again. Howard has things in order.

Apr. 9 Arrive home late and tired bringing cook, Jane Talbot, \$18 p.m.

12 Apr. R. finishes 'W. the Conqueror' and begins 'Dogs in Alaska'. ['Quiquem'.]

14 Apr. Easter Sunday. R. finishes 'Song of the Banjo.'

There is no significance about the mention of Easter, apparently. 'The Song of the Banjo' was destined for Henley and the New Review – see entry for 25 May 1894.

19 Apr. R. mostly out of doors. The first blood-root today.

Blood-root (so-named because of the reddish rhizomes growing just below the surface from which the flowers grow.



21 Apr. **Gave B. \$7.**

23 Apr. R. to Boston alone to a dinner of the Tavern Club, back 28th.
A great ovation.

Apr. 23 Rud goes alone to Boston to a dinner given by the Tavern Club for him. He is to stay with Mr. Norton.

The Tavern Club is still in existence in Boston, in the same premises as it occupied when Kipling dined with them.

27 Apr. **Gave B. \$15.**

Apr. 28 Rud returns.

1 May Bp. Hall, Miss Cabot and the Beattys to lunch.

For details about Bishop Hall, see entry for 11 February 1894.

*The Cabot Memoir for 3 May 1895, records this lunch, and that, in conversation with a Miss Wood, the Bishop said “it was plain to be seen that the Kiplings were “inflated”. Miss Cabot observed that “**for some reason he did not appear at his best—as I thought— and neither did Mr. Kipling.**”*

Gave B. ;\$4.30.

3 May The OBC's last dividend comes..

Gave B. \$2.50 as interest on note.

May 3 We try out my new Washington carriage with great success today.

Presumably this was to replace the one damaged in the smash in October 1894—and to go with their smart new pair of horses.

16 May **Gave B. \$54.**

29 May Rud gets signers to his P.O. petition.

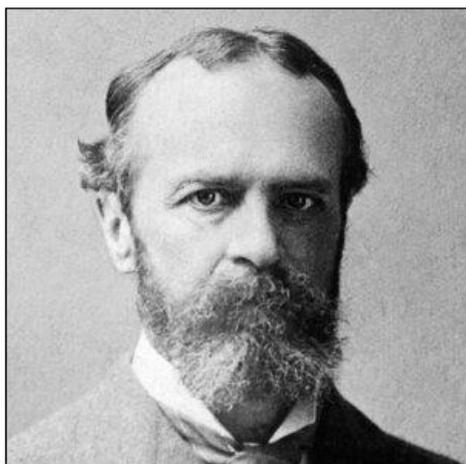
Not surprisingly, Kipling had a large correspondence, and it was inconvenient to have to drive three miles into Brattleboro to receive or send mail. So he endeavoured to get a Post Office set up closer to 'Naulakha'. It is also possible that this request was connected with the possibility of the electric trolley in Brattleboro: his letter of objection cites the possibility of horses being frightened by the trolley-cars (a real enough fear at that time) and that with that threat it would not be feasible to collect or post his mail.

3 June He sends in his petition for a P.O. (Post Office) at Waite's Corner, near Naulakha.

The petition was successful (he had the ear of a Washington lawyer. William Phillips, (see LYCETT, page 273)).

8 June Mr. and Mrs. W. James come.
(BSB still a friend).

(21 May: RK to CEN about Beatty: still friendly).



William James



Charles Eliot Norton

Mr. and Mrs. James's were Henry James's brother William, a leading philosopher and psychologist, and Harvard professor, and his wife.

CEN was Charles Eliot Norton. The letter from Kipling to Norton, cited here, does not appear in PINNEY, Letters,, Vol. 2.

June 11 Rud and I go to New London to see Dr. McDonald.

New London is on the coast of Connecticut, more-or-less due south of Brattleboro. The visit was, presumably, for Carrie to consult the doctor.

June 12 Return to our home.

13 June News that our petition is granted.

The reference is to the Post Office at Waite's Corner. At Naulakha, much of the early summer was occupied with plans to circumvent the effects, real or imagined, of the trolley line, construction of which started on June 4th. Mary Cabot's Memoir gives details, of Kipling's ideas of creating a community in the vicinity of Waite's Corner, with its own railway depot and freight yard (there was already a siding there). Clearly, at this time, Kipling saw his future as being in America. However, his idea of a local community does not seem to fit easily with his desire for privacy.

14 June **Gave B. \$6.**

15 June C.N. Stoddart comes.

We have been unable to find any other reference to someone of this name. However, there was a C(harles)W(arren) Stoddardu with whom



Kipling corresponded (PINNEY, Letters, Vol. 2, pp. 67, and 135-6). In the latter, written in England the previous year, Kipling had given a general invitation (" make me want to be back in Vermont. When shall we see you in that place?") It seems possible that Carrington (or his typist) had mis-read Carrie's handwriting

20 June **Gave B. \$7.25.**

24 June **\$25**

The girls go off on their bicycles. Catlins.



Evidently the Catlin girls were staying (possibly with their mother). The 1890s saw the start of a bicycling craze, some ten years after the 'safety bicycle' (much like today's bicycle) had replaced the 'penny-farthing'.

29 June Rud has fever.

30 June **B. to settle accounts.
He is overdrawn \$45.15 and \$100 for wagon.'**

June 30 Rud has a return of his fever and is so ill we send for the doctor.

1 July We all go to Gloster. (GCH upset by the quarrel).

“We all” presumably refers to Rudyard, Carrie, Josephine and her nurse; and possibly the Catlin girls as well. ‘Gloster’ is an abbreviation for Gloucester (Massachusetts), which Kipling had visited previously (see entry for 31 August 1894).



There is a Carrington (?) under the crossed out initials GCH (they have been so blotted out that it is possible that the third initial is ‘M’ rather than ‘H’). But GCH was Grace Cabot Holbrook (see entry of 10 March 1896) and it is considered certain that the initials refer to her.

We assume that “the quarrel” related to a disagreement between Beatty and Carrie, resulting from the financial settlement reached (or not reached), two days earlier. From here on, relations between Naulakha and Maplewood went downhill. It is not our purpose to give details other than as they relate to entries in the ‘Extracts’.

Kipling also became increasingly concerned about events arising out of the Anglo-American coolness over the border dispute between Venezuela and British Guiana. This latter had been going on for 50 years, but in this year America had decided to support Venezuela, in accordance with the Monroe Doctrine, and anti-British sentiment was whipped up by the Democrat administration of President Cleveland. (See entry for [Dec. 24](#) below.)

July 1

The doctor finds Rud better. We start for Boston and E. Gloucester. The servants are left in charge at Naulakha.

It would seem that previously Beatty had been left in charge of Naulakha, but the row (30 June above) had made it impossible. BIRKENHEAD pp156-182 charts the accelerating decline of the relationship between Carrie and her brother, into which Kipling was perforce dragged.

8 July

To Boston.

The fireworks make it a horror.

We wonder about the date. We would have assumed that there might have been a firework display for 4th July, but the 8th? However, we have received an explanation from an American member, Meredith Dixon, as follows:

“The noise would almost certainly have been from enthusiastic children still using up fireworks left unused on the Fourth. In states which allow home fireworks, you can expect to hear them going off up to a week before the Fourth and up to a week afterwards, though there will be far more of them on the day itself. [M.D.]

Municipal fireworks celebrations are another matter. In rural areas local communities often stagger their celebrations, with one small town having their display on, say, the Friday closest to the Fourth and the town next door having theirs on Saturday. In cities, there may be more than one display on different days, usually one on a weekend and another on the day. But the 8th would be very late for a municipal display, and Monday would have been an odd day to choose.

Whatever the source of the noise, Carrie’s nerves were clearly ‘all on end’.

9 July

Left for England on the *Saale*. (German ship). It would seem that they did not take Josephine with them, this year (see Mary Cabot’s Memoir).

These two dates, 8 and 9 July in Carrington are incorrect, and should be ‘4 July’ and ‘6 July’ – see Rees entries which follow.

There is something wrong with this entry and the following one. The Saale was a North German Lloyd steamer, and quite fast by the standards of the day, at 17 knots. But given that the distance from New York to Southampton is c.3400 nautical miles, a speed of 17 knots gives an elapsed time of 200 hours, or 8 days, 8 hours. Even if one assumes that she left New York at one minute past midnight, and arrived at Southampton at 1800 on the 14th, in time to reach Brown’s Hotel before midnight, that is only 5 days, 18 hours, requiring a speed of 24 knots, an impossible speed for such a ship in 1895. (9 July was a Tuesday, 14 July was a Sunday – possibly Carrington meant “Week Commencing 14 July”, but a more likely date of arrival was 16 July.) The Saale was a sister ship of the Havel in which they had crossed the Atlantic the year before.

July 4

Stay the night in Boston.

July 5

We go to Hoboken . . . the night made a horror by setting off of belated fireworks

July 6 We leave at 9 a.m. on the *Saale*.

We have deliberately not put the Carrington and Rees entries in strict date sequence, because Carrington's do not make sense – see our note above on date of the fireworks and the apparent speed of the Saale. The Rees dates do make sense.

14 July Southampton. To Brown's Hotel.

Their usual London base.

Saw much of the Poynters.

Sir Ambrose and Lady Poynter (Aunt Aggie (Agnes), Kipling's aunt and uncle-by-marriage.

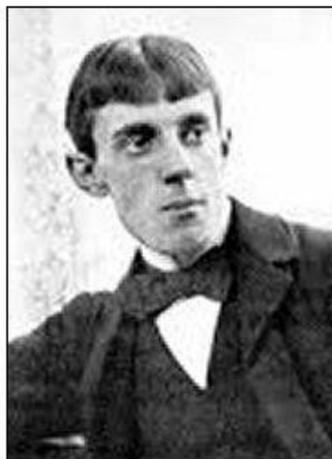
July 15 I am in bed all day – Rud on the foot (*of the bed?*). We are both ill and have the doctor.

July 16 I am a miserable worm.

We are not sure if this remark was due to depression, or whether it was remorse because she was spoiling their holiday.

July 18 Rud goes down to Tisbury to see his family.

21 July Met Aubrey Beardsley.



Aubrey Beardsley

See previous entry, 10 April 1892. But again we wonder about the date. We would suggest that it is unlikely that Carrie met Beardsley on her own: it would have not been 'proper', nor was there any reason for her to do so.

July 22 Rud returns at noon

25 July To Tisbury.

They were only spending the inside of a month in England, and so did not hire a house, but stayed with Kipling's parents.

July 25 We leave for Tisbury – go to sleep at the inn and for breakfast and have lunch and dinner with the pater.

27 July Windhams and Lady Queensberry dine with us.

Again, the Wyndham name is misspelt. There were a number of Lady Queensberrys at this time (NB, we assume that Carrie or Carrington were using the conversational usage – the ladies' formal title was Marchioness of Queensberry). The then Marquess was the 9th Marquess (who gave us the Queensberry rules of boxing, and was responsible for the downfall of Oscar Wilde). His mother, the dowager Marchioness was still living (aged 74): his first wife (who had been divorced in 1887, was still alive. There may also have been a third Marchioness, because he had remarried in 1893, but that marriage was annulled sometime this year. Be all that as it may, we would suggest that the most likely lady to have dined would have been the dowager Marchioness (LYCETT, p.277, concurs).

July 30 After lunch come to 'The Gables' to stay. Mrs. Kipling makes us most comfortable.

This is the first acknowledgement by Carrie of Alice Kipling's presence at Tisbury.

31 July R. starts 'Bread upon the Waters' done on the *Saale*. (a German liner) Fishing.

9 Aug. Back to Brown's, same rooms as when we were married. Fog.

This is a reminder of what London could be like before the days of the 'Clean Air Act'. It was high summer, yet the fog was evidently bad enough to occasion remark.

Aug. 9 (Leave.)

11 Aug. We call on Rud's old ladies in the Albemarle Road. Dine with them, B. Jones & Crom Price. Very sweet.

Kipling was 12 when his mother came home in 1877 and took him away from Mrs. Holloway and 'the House of Desolation'. After their holiday together in Epping Forest, and before she went back to India, Mrs Kipling placed him with three maiden ladies living together at 26, Warwick Gardens, in Kensington, which was near to her sister Georgiana Burne-Jones' home. They were the Misses Mary and Georgiana Craik and Miss Winnard (see notes by Thomas Pinney in our annotations of Something of Myself.) We have not been able to find a photograph of them.

Aug. 11 In the p.m. we call on Rud's old ladies in the Abbermarl (*sic*) Road.

13 Aug. H[enry]. James to lunch.

14 Aug. Left from Southampton.

Following a take-over in 1892 by the London and South Western Railway (which had greater financial resources than the previous dock company), Southampton started to attract the North Atlantic trade from Liverpool. The American Line was the first to move, in 1893 (White Star and Cunard did not move until later).

Aug. 14 We leave Waterloo 10 a.m. for Southampton and reach *Havel* at 3.30

They used Norddeutscher Lloyd steamers for their Atlantic crossings for three successive years.

Aug. 15 Our cabin just behind machinery, small and not clean: to start with seats at one of the side tables (They sat next to the Captain, travelling from USA to GB.)

We will see in later years that Carrie became very conscious of what she considered was due to Rudyard

21 Aug. New York.

Aug. 21 We make docks at 8.

Seven days – that's more like it – see entry for 9 July.

22 Aug. Home.

Aug. 22 We rush for our 4 p.m. train to Brattleboro. Howard meet us. We find the house in perfect order and a good supper ready for us.

'The Servants' had shown that they were capable and responsible.

23 Aug. Rud has an idea for a story of a dream life, (see **8/ix/1895 RK**)
Howard has everything in perfect order.

Over the date reference above, Carrington has inserted in m/s ['The Brushwood Boy'].

Aug. 23 Rud has an idea for a story of a dream life.

Aug. 24 Rud thinks over his story

25 Aug. See Mrs. Waite about new P.O.
Working at Dream Story.

The Post Office was to be established at Waites Corner.

Aug. 25 Rud starts his dream story which he calls the "Infants of Bohemia",

Aug. 26 Rud at work all morning on his story which comes on well and pleases him.

Aug. 27 Rud does his story all morning.

Aug. 28 Rud works on his dream story.

Aug. 29 Rud works on his story.

Aug. 30 Rud works on his story.

Aug. 31 Rud is occupied with his story.

Sep. 1 Rud does some work on his story and corrects proofs

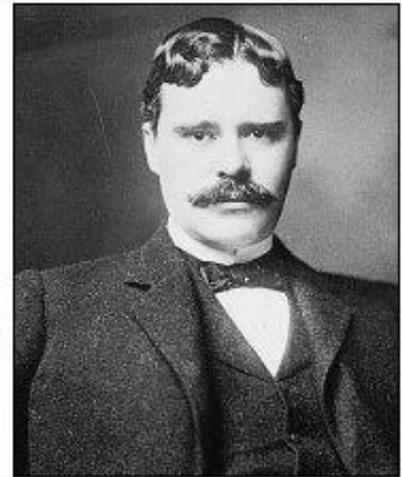
Sep. 2 Rud gets to his work at 11.

Sep. 3 Rud works some on his story/

4 Sep. Owen Wister invites himself.

Owen Wister (1860-1938) was an American author and friend of Theodore Roosevelt. The latter had introduced Wister to the Kiplings while they were in Washington earlier this year.

He had only just started his career as an author, and his most famous book, The Virginian, the first cowboy novel, was not published until 1907. However, he did not actually come to visit until 7 October.



Owen Wister

Sep. 4 Rud is re-writing his story some of the a.m.

5 Sep. Mrs. Browning comes (I think it is Mrs. Penn Browning)

Both CARRINGTON and LYCEIT confirm that this was indeed Mrs. Pen. Browning, daughter-in-law of the poet Robert Browning. In a letter to his aunt Louisa Baldwin (PINNEY, Letters, Vol. 2, pp. 200/1) Kipling wrote that she was the “wife of the bad son of a good father”. Her given name was Fanny, and she and Pen (a shortened form of his nickname ‘penini’) had separated in 1893.

Sep. 5 Rud works all morning on his story which he has decided to call “The Brushwood Boy”

This is the title under which the tale was finally published in The Century Magazine in December 1895, being later collected in The Day’s Work in 1898.

6 Sep. **Renew a note for BSB due July 25 for 4 months - \$165.**

Sep. 6 Rud works all morning on his story.

Sep. 7 Rud works on The Brushwood Boy and pots his winter roses.

8 Sep. Rud finishes up ‘The Brushwood Boy’.

Sep. 8 Rud finishes the Brushwood Boy.

There is no indication as to why Carrie should have chose this particular tale for a day-by-day account of its gestation – nor of why Rees should have chosen to record it as part of the extract.

10 Sep. Rud gets a bicycle.

See entry for 24 June above.

Sings a little on his Brushwood poem.

This is 'The City of Sleep', originally published, untitled, with the story. According to our member Brian Mattinson, there have been seven musical settings of this poem, though none are likely to have been the tune to which Kipling sang a little. The earliest was composed in 1899 by Percy Grainger. (See our General Article on the main web-site, 'Kipling and Music', which provides a link to a list of all known musical settings. From www.kipling.org.uk click on "The New Readers' Guide" and then on 'General Articles'.)

Sep. 10 Rud sings a little on his Brushwood poem.

Sep. 11 Rud does some work on his Brushwood poem.

Sep. 14 Rud works in the morning on the typed copy of Brushwood Boy.

Sep. 15 Rud finishes his typed correction of brushwood Boy.

Sep. 19 Rud finishes the verses for Brushwood Boy.

Sep. 20 The Brushwood Boy goes to *The Century* by afternoon post.

25 Sep. Occupied all morning singing 'The Native Bom.'

*See entry for 7 January above.
You can sing it to the tune of 'Macnamara's Band'. Go on, try it!
Although the song seems only to have been recorded and sung in public
in the 1940s, the tune is said to be "Irish, traditional", so it might be that
Kipling knew it.*

Oct. 4 Brushwood proofs are corrected and go off.

8 Oct. Owen Wister leaves.

(PINNEY, Letters, Vol. 2, p. 295) In a letter to Sarah Orne Jewett, dated 16 October, Kipling wrote "Owen Wister has looked in on us for a day. He's a splendid young man and I think he has steam enough in him to carry him a long way". (See entry for 4 Sep. above.)

Howards Wm? goes away to be footman at the Harp.

Howard, the coachman, had been hired as a "man and wife, without

encumbrances” (CARRINGTON, p. 218), but proved to have not only a wife, but eight children, of whom two girls became Carrie’s maids. William was a son, and had found employment at a local inn.

Rud sings verses all morning.

10 Oct. **a glory of a day turned wrong by miserable Beatty complications.**

Oct. 10 A glory of a day turned wrong by a miserable Beatty complication.

The writing had been on the wall with regard to Beatty for some time, in particular since the disagreement back on 30 June. Both CARRINGTON, pp. 225-6 and BIRKENHEAD, pp. 160-2 go into greater detail about the feud, the latter basing much of his account on local Brattleboro sources which have not been printed.

17 Oct. Our pump gives out.

CARRINGTON, p. 226 explains that, as a consequence, they had to obtain water from ‘Maplewood’, Beatty’s house, at a time when the families were not on speaking terms.

23 Oct. R. writing ‘Garm’.

“Garm – a Hostage” was not published for another four years appearing in the Saturday Evening Post, 23 December 1899, and being collected ten years later in Actions and Reactions.

25 Oct. Put on free list of Times.
Elected to Century Club.

Newspapers used to provide free copies of each issue to distinguished persons who might be influenced by the newspaper’s policies, and in turn, being people of influence themselves, pass their views on to others. The newspaper was probably the New York Times rather than the London newspaper, which would have taken a minimum of nine days from London to Brattleboro.

The Century Club was a New York club, founded in 1847.

28 Oct. Miss Norton staying.

Miss Sally Norton, daughter of Charles Norton (see entry for 8 September 1893).

31 Oct. Bother about the pump.

- 10 Nov. R. puts on a great spurt, finishes ‘Soldier & Sailor Too’; ‘Bill Awkins’; The Young Recruit’.
(4 Nov. to Kay Robinson at Minneapolis. Come and stay ‘bungalow in the hills of the D’.)

The three poems named were ‘Soldier an’ Sailor too’, first published in April 1896 in Pearson’s Magazine and McClure’s Magazine and collected in The Seven Seas. ‘Bill ‘Awkins’ was not published in a magazine, but first appeared in The Seven Seas. ‘The Young Recruit’ is, in fact, ‘The ‘Eathen’ which Kipling had started over a year-and-a-half earlier (see entry for February 11 1894). Although the first verse starts “The ‘eathen in ‘is blindness, bows down to wood and stone”, the next four verses all begin with “The young recruit is . . . “

The letter to Kay Robinson, Kipling’s former chief on the Civil and Military Gazette, is not in PINNEY, Letters, but Kay (and his brother) appeared a week nlater (see entry for 18 November below.)

- 13 Nov. Working at ‘Bell Buoy’”.

This poem took some time in gestation—see entry for 11 October 1896, where the publication details will be found

- 17 Nov. ‘The Flowers’.

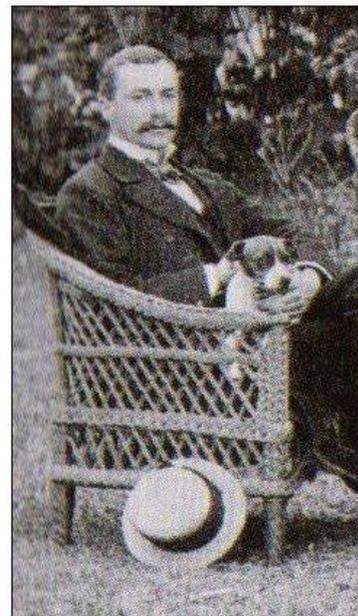
This poem, which may with truth be described better as a song, appeared first in the Daily Chronicle, 10 January 1896 and was collected in The Seven Seas (1896). There appears to be only one musical setting known. PINNEY, Poems, Vol. 1, p. 638, in his notes on this poem, quotes from a letter from Kipling to John St. Loe Strachey (whole letter to be found in PINNEY, Letters, Vol. 2, p. 362.)

- 18 Nov. Kay Robinson and his brother come.

*(See entry for 10 November above.)
Kay Robinson’s full name was
Edward Kay Robinson (1857-1928)*

*From being a journalist he
became a naturalist of some repute,
and an early broadcaster on country
matters.*

*He had just ceased to be the
Editor of the Civil & Military
Gazette in Lahore.*



*Kay Robinson in Lahore
in the 1890s*

- Nov. 18 In the early afternoon comes Rud's old chief in India, E Kay Robinson and his brother.
- 19 Nov. They leave and he goes on with "The Flowers".
- Nov. 19 (They leave.)
- 20 Nov. R. to Cambridge to the Nortons..
- Nov. 20 R leaves for Cambridge to stay with Mr. Norton.
- 23 Nov. He returns.
- Nov. 23 Rud returns.
- Nov. 28 The English Edition of *The Second Jungle Book*.
- 29 Nov. R. sings his song of "The Flowers".

We do not know what tune he used.

- 30 Nov. Someone calls from Scribner's (this must be FND)

See Something of Myself pp. 125-6 for an account of the arrival of FN Doubleday from Scribners, the New York publishers, with a proposal for a full edition of Kipling's then works. He became known to the Kiplings as 'Effendi', a play on his initials FND. 'Effendi' is an Egyptian honorific, frequently used among expatriate Britons, serving in the Egyptian administration and Army, and used by Kipling in a number of his stories.



Frank Nelson Doubleday

Kipling took to him, accepted the proposal, and they remained firm friends thereafter.

It is strange that the Rees extracts make no mention of this significant Occurrence in Kipling's personal and professional life.

- Dec. 1 Rud sings on his flower song.

6 Dec. \$170 for "Brushwood Boy" from Century.

This is only 13 dollars per 1000 words and was a ridiculously small amount, considering that a year earlier (22 September 1894), he had received over ten times as much (\$135 per 1000 words) from the same magazine. It must be considered possible that Carrington misread Carrie's diaries, or that Carrie herself mis-wrote the figure. Had the figure been correct, surely Carrie would have commented on the reason for so small a sum.

Dec. 6 Cheque from *The Century* for the Brushwood Boy \$1700 (then equivalent £354)

That's more like it. (In 2018 money, £354 equates to £32,534: not bad for one month's concentrated work)

24 Dec. Rud is **unsettled by the War news**.

Dec. 24 Rud is unsettled by the war news and does no work. We dress Josephine's Xmas tree for her.

The reference must be to the bellicose language being reported in the United States newspapers, resulting from President Cleveland's address to Congress, which was seen as a direct threat of war against Great Britain. Congress effectively acquiesced to Cleveland's attitude on 18 December, though in reality neither side wanted war.

25 Dec. A quiet dinner. *[for Christmas Day]*

This was a contrast to the previous Christmas, when Kiplings and Balestiers had celebrated Christmas together at Maplewood, with other guests.

26 Dec. R. to New York.

Dec. 26 Rud leaves for New York.

28 Dec. Back.

So ends our fourth and best year.

Dec. 28 Rud returns by the night train.

Dec. 31 (RK's footnote) **And so ends our fourth and best year. The lord has been good to us beyond telling and we have taken delight in all the days of our life.**

At the end of the page of the Carrington extracts appear the following four footnotes.

(8 Dec. to Sally Norton, using skis that C. Doyle sent him).

13 Jan 96 it is all most dolefully true . . . hope for the best.

(4 June to Howells - quote - 'I don't think quite of quitting the land permanently' - etc.)

(8 Jan. RK to C E Norton- quote - 'politics don't like America')

The letter to Sally Norton does not appear in PINNEY, Letters : however, the letters dated 4 June and 8 January may be found in Letters, Vol. 2, but in 1896.. Both of them relate to Kipling's discomfiture at the American attitude towards Great Britain over the dispute concerning the border between Venezuela and British Guiana (now Guyana). See entries for 1 July and 24 December, above). There was a lot of sabre rattling in the American press, and had been since mid-summer when they were in Washington, and with Carrie pregnant again, Kipling was seriously worried that it might come to war.

It is of interest that the bellicosity was all on the American side—in Britain, there was more concern about the activities of Kaiser Wilhelm II of Germany who had sent a telegram of support to President Kruger of the Transvaal Republic in South Africa. over the Jameson Raid, in which a force of British adventurers had tried to stir up an insurgency in Johannesburg. The Kaiser's actions provoked Britain into mobilising a powerful naval squadron, which was done without withdrawing any warships from the seven other squadrons then maintained around the Empire.

The realisation by the Kaiser and his advisers that Germany had no navy worth speaking of, led to Germany's determination to construct a fleet to challenge Britain's supremacy at sea. This was one of the factors which led to the First World War.

The fourth entry above (13 Jan '96) was not contained in brackets like the other three, nor (if it was taken from a letter) does it appear in PINNEY, Vol. 2. We therefore cannot say to what Carrie or Kipling was referring.

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

