CHAPTER - II

KIPLING'S BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH AND HIS LITERARY CAREER

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Rudyard Kipling, the great Imperialist and writer, was the son of John Lockwood Kipling and Alice. John Lockwood Kipling was the eldest son of the Reverend Joseph Kipling of the Wesleyan Ministry and Frances Lockwood. Alice, the mother of Rudyard Kipling, was the daughter of a well-known preacher, George Browne Macdonald. Frederick Macdonald was her brother. He was an artist and had 'the breath of something new and mysterious' 'in a narrow and religious community'.¹ He was the friend of Lockwood Kipling, who was 'interested in everything, sympathetic and critical and with a wide general knowledge', had arisen in Macdonald's life 'an intellectual quickening'.² Frederick introduced his sister Alice to his new friend Lockwood Kipling in Burslem where he was 'a modeller and designer of terracotta'.³ Alice was 'Keen' quick and versatile beyond anyone I have Known, Saw things at a glance, and despatched them in a word. His mind moved more slowly, and was patient and meditative. It was a case of the masculine and feminine mind each in high typical development, and the result, as so often in such cases, was a kinship of thought and feeling that soon ripened into something more'.⁴ They became engaged after a day spent together at Rudyard Lake that is between the village of Rudyard and Burslem and 'from this place Kipling's strange Christian name was derived'.⁵
Lockwood and Alice were married at St Mary Abbot's Church on 18 March, 1865. The marriage ceremony was arranged by Alice's sister Georgiana, who was already married with William Morris, the painter. Morris was connected with the family of Edward Burne Jones and with this family Macdonalds had friendship. Morris and Georgiana "moved to 'The Grange', North End Road, which was one day to become a place of refuge for Rudyard in his hour of agony."

Soon after marriage, Lockwood and Alice sailed for India and landed here in May, and on 30 December the same year Joseph Rudyard Kipling was born in Bombay, where his father had been appointed Professor of Architectural, Sculpture in the school of Art. Kipling was not as white as the English are; so 'malicious whispers' rang in the air, as he had 'sallow, swarthy complexion' and black blood. But this insinuation has no legs to stand on when one examines his ancestry and family history, as has been done by Lord Birkenhead in his book-Rudyard Kipling.

Rudyard Kipling spent his childhood of about six years in Bombay with his parents, Goan Christian Ayah, the syce Dunoo, Meeta- His Hindu bearer, who made toys out of oranges and sometimes took him into the Hindu temples where he gazed in awe at the dim friendly gods, or for walks by the sea in the evening in the shade of the mahim palm-grove woods. His Bombay Childhood was a paradise to him. He had no perils here of caste and race. Angus Wilson says: "For Kipling's years in
Bombay, unlike the rest of his life, were years of safe delight, at any rate in memory. Wilson glorifies his life in Bombay: 'But in his own Bombay Childhood he could remember no such perils. It was all bliss. He could go with his Hindu bearer into the temples for he was 'below the age of caste'. Below, indeed, the consciousness of caste, class or race - although they had grown instinctive within him as we shall see. But in his conscious mind, it was Paradise ... And this sense of India as the Garden of Eden, before the Fall, never left him, making the Indian Peasantry-What most Englishmen thought of as 'The Indian People' - his first love, his beloved children for the rest of his life, decade after he had lost all contact with their land, and even in places like Canada where the Indian concern was minimal. His Bombay time, too, made childhood the sacred age from which all growth was a more or less painful lesson of cunning endurance.'

Rudyard Kipling was very naughty in his childhood. He was the most dominating and odious one. He used to tease his grandparent Macdonald in Bewdley where Alice went in 1868 and Trix, his sister was born. He screamed loudly and created disturbance in the peaceful house of Macdonalds. Kipling's street mutterings- 'Ruddy is coming, Ruddy is coming; out of the way, out of the way, an angry Ruddy is coming'- charmed the Villagers in Bewdley but displeased the grandfather very much.

The Paradise of Bombay life of Kipling did not continue for
long. On 15 April 1871, the children-Rudyard who was now five and a half and Trix rising three - left Bombay for England with their parents. ‘This departure was the beginning of the most miserable Period of Rudyard’s life, and of a Sudden desertion by his Parents, the causes of which are still obscure. The Kiplings answering an advertisement, had decided to take their children to England and board them out with two strangers at Southsea. Their name was Holloway and they took in children whose parents were in India, The Kiplings had no acquaintance with the Holloways’.12 Angus Wilson calls this Journey of Kipling with his mother and sister on 15 April 1871 his fall from Paradise of Bombay, and, likewise, Lord Birkenhead tells us: ‘so on 15 April 1871 the days of light and darkness, heat and shade in India were over’.13

The Lockwood brought their children to Southsea and kept in the guardianship of Uncle Harry and Aunty Rosa - the Holloways. They were Kept in the house which was called the ‘House of Desolation’ or ‘Forlorn Lodge’; the Parents Kept their children there and left the place soon without giving any explanation as to why they were kept there in such a house under the guardianship of such rude persons. The children felt that they were deserted.

Rudyard Kipling and his sister Trix spent their time there for more than five years-in a house that was small and in no sense beautiful and healthy. But the children had the benefit of enjoying the sense of the ships and wave, shops and people nearby the harbours of the Southsea. These children were under strict discipline of the Hollyways -
specially of Aunty Rosa who used to beat Ruddy regularly and spare Trix. Kipling wrote about this sixty-five years later:

"It was an establishment run with the full vigour of the Evangelical as revealed to the Woman, I had never heard of Hell, so I was introduced to it in all its terrors - 1 and whatever luckless little Slavery might be in the house, Whom severe rationing had led to steal food. Once I saw the woman beat such a girl, who picked up the kitchen poker and threatened retaliation. Myself I was regularly beaten. The woman had an only Son of twelve or thirteen as religious as she. I was a real joy to him, for when his mother had finished with me for the day he (we slept in the same room) took me on and roasted the other side. If you cross-examine a child of seven or eight on his day's doings (specially when he wants to go to sleep) he will contradict himself very satisfactorily. If each contradiction be set down as a lie and retailed at breakfast, life is not easy. I have known a certain amount of bullying, but this was calculated torture - religious as well scientific. Yet it made me give attention to the lies I soon found it necessary to tell: and this, I presume, is the foundation of literary effort."

Here in the above mentioned quotation, we find some glances of the rude activities of Aunty Rosa and her son - Harry - the Devil Boy and the thinking of a child and the means of 'the foundation of literary effort' of a writer. Harry's tortures to them were permanent. Aunty Rosa always sided with her son, but Uncle Harry was kind to them.
They were under so strict captivation that 'they made no attempt to communicate their unhappiness to their parents,' though they wrote regularly to their parents but their letters were always strictly censored.

Mrs A.M.Fleming had written to Birkenhead about Ruddy's days in the 'Lorne House' Which Birkenhead puts in the following words:

'The constant process of accusation, detection, homily and punishment should have produced an introvert, but Rudyard showed no particular signs, during this period, of living in a World apart, or having any special powers or life of his own until his mother came home in 1877. He was too busy struggling to adjust himself to these crazy and inexplicable conditions, and to keep his head above water. Even at night, When he might have let his thoughts ride, he was constrained by Harry's nearness in the next bed in that low-ceilinged attic."

Rudyard was not able to read when he was five. He could read when he was seven, Trix-his Sister-was able to learn to read before Ruddy but Ruddy was ahead of Trix in understanding and passing in lessons. These children had the opportunity of reading some books which were in the house and of going out to visit some people rarely, they suffered almost the complete abandonment by all her relations there in all those bleak years they lived there though their grandmother sometimes used to visit the 'Lorne Lodge';
While living at South Sea, Rudyard Kipling had also got the opportunity of enjoying one month each year in Christmas Holidays with Aunt Georgie Burne-Jones at ‘The Grange; Where Richardson’s Clarissa Horlowe, Pamela and Grandison were written and where he met Burne Jones’s daughter - Margaret, who found that Rudyard’s imagination was abnormally active and he could recite Stories with eager fluency rare at that early age. Aunt Georgie used to read The Arabian Nights to them in the evenings. His days at ‘The Grange used to pass well but When he came to the South Sea to the ‘Lorne Lodge’ his happiness was away from him.

In March 1877, Mrs. Kipling visited South Sea and saw her children and found that she was welcomed by them but in the evening they hung with Mrs. Holloway - Which was the effect of her discipline. Rudyard’s formidable character was formed here and the bitter experiences and injustices of life in ‘Lorne Lodge’ were the making of much that was best in Rudyard’s character. He left the ‘Lorne Lodge’ with his mother on the day of liberation with joy having all kinds of experiences of that house, of the Holloways, and of the people and scenes of the place in mind.

Mrs. Kipling rescued her children from ‘Lorne Lodge’ and the discipline of South Sea and brought them to a family called Pinder for a complete change. The children were free here from the discipline of the South Sea, They visited daily the farmhouse near the Epping Forest.
They made friends with the farmer, his wife and and Jarge the farmboy and the miller. Ruddy used to help here the farmer in Pig-killing. They rode donkeys here. They collected mosses and ferns and hedge clippings and fir cones for boyish plays and jokes. This enjoyment near the Epping Forest ended with the coming of the Winter, but the bitter taste of the Southsea was removed here.

From the hay-sunted barn of Epping Forest, they were brought to a small lodging house at No. 227 Brompton Road in London, Where, Ruddy thought, he would not he happy again. But Ruddy felt later on that he was happy here because be used to see thbe passengers in the Street from his room and make jokes at them with his funny activities by throwing or dropping a packet or a parcel in the Street. The children also enjoyed this place. They spent their pocket money in buying dolls and toys. They also visited the old South Kensington Museum where they saw the rare colections of the world, and which enriched Rudy’s experience.

After this, Rudyard had his schooling. Birkenhead says: ‘In January 1878, Rudyard arrived at the United Services College, Westward Ho!, for which he was soon to find that the draconian regime of Mrs Holloway had been no bad preparation,’17 Here Kipling spent his School days from 1878 to 1882 under the headmastership of Cormell Price Who had come from a School of Hailey bury, USC. Kipling had his friends there and among them L. C. Dunsterville and
George Beresford were prominent - and the pictures of these three friends are found in his book Stalky and Co, in which L.C.Dunsterville is the original of 'Stalky', George Beresford is called 'M' Turk' and Kipling is 'Stalky'. USC prepared the boys for the Army and the Navy under violent and strict discipline, but there was a refreshing absence of militarism in its curriculum, Which can he attributed to the libertarian tendencies of the headmaster, while the fact that the trappings of the Army, Cadet Corps, bands and drill-hall were also absent was inevitable in a School conducted on such slender resources. 18

'Kipling spent his happiest moment at westward Ho! on the Sea-Shore and the sands' 19 He took no part in games due to his eye problems. He learned swimmings; though he was never a good swimmer, 'he loved the excitement of bathing in the open sea beyond the Pebble Ridge where the Atlantic White Horses plunged into Bideford Bay.' 20 He had shown his ability in writing and reading. In the words of Birkenhead, we find some peculiar characteristics of Kipling along with his two friends: 'These three boys visualized their life simply as a series of pitched battles against the masters and the Sergeant, varied in Kipling's case by incessant reading, and writing of verse on cream-laid vellum. They were refreshingly indifferent to the accepted standards of the normal public school. They cribbed frequently in their work, and sneered at the idolatry of games. They were not interested in bullying. They despised rules, discipline, the herd instinct, and the public-school Spirit,'
They smoked pipes and cigars and read Ruskin, Carlyle and Whitman in their hut in the middle of the densest patch of furze bushes, or in a tiny room they hired from one of the cottagers, ... There they cooked Stolen blackbirds, potatoes, turnips, hens' eggs and apples over a Spirit lamp,... the trio actually did little, They were not boys of action. They did not throw Stones at bottles on the beach, or join in a favourite recreation of Victorian boys, the tormenting of cats. 21

Kipling was thirteen in 1878 and had "made several contributions, including poems and signed 'Nickson'. By 1880, Cornell Price was satisfied that Kipling would be a writer, hence he appointed Kipling to the editorship of the School Magazine - The United Services College Chronicle and allowed him to run the library, where he found all kinds of literature, poetry, dramas, fictions, romance, etc. in - English, American, and translations of the Russian and Arabic ones - the reading of which enlarged and broadened his learnings, experiences and views as well as his outlooks. Besides Tennyson, Browning and Swinburne, he had read the robust novels of Smollett and Fielding and had been an early captive of Thackeray, Dickens, Bunyan and Defoe. 'In this impressionable phase of his development the influence of Poe is almost as frequently discernible in his early verse as that of Browning.' 22 He widely read the literature of the American writers - Logfellow, Whitman, Emerson and Mark Twain. He read the works of Carlyle and Ruskin. He was 'so ardent a disciple of Bret Harte that when his own book of verse Departmental Ditties
was published a few years later in India, it was with the work of that poet that his own verse was most frequently compared.23

Kipling’s importance in the School increased with his appointment as editor of the Chronicle. He took part in acting plays. Like all his friends, he enjoyed discussing women. He was physically and mentally developed to an unusual degree, and it appeared that he was already more a man than a hoy. At sixteen he looked like a man of 26. And in discussing women, Rudyard’s ripe opinions on this absorbing topic were eagerly sought and widely circulated.

In 1881, a volume of verses called School boy Lyrics was got published by his mother in India, without the knowledge of Rudyard, who could know of it when he came to Lahore and saw one of the little books and was in a great rage. The poems of this book are derivative, and the influence of the authors he had read can be clearly traced in them. ‘An Echo’, ‘School boy Lyric’, ‘Ave Imperatrix’ and other poems are there in this volume.

In 1881, Kipling had the idea of becoming a doctor, but he abandoned this when he gave a little time to the Latin in Caesar’s Commentaries. By July 1882, when hw was to leave Westward Ho!, he was committed to writing, and in Summer holidays of’ 82, Cornell Price told him that a fortnight later he was to go to Lahore and work there on a newspaper for Rs. 100 a month, but when he went there he was offered Rs. 150 a month.
Kipling had first met Florence Gerrard when he was fourteen. Flo was two years older. He was reticent about this unsatisfactory early affair, and 'we know little of the details of his long pursuit, or how deeply his feelings were engaged. He who was so reserved that he shrank from the description of the passion of others in his written work... Kipling throughout his life, Shrank from emotional intimacy with women. Flo never married. She died in 1902. She is 'Maisie' in The Light That Failed. He gave the name Florence to the blind woman in They and to the beautiful drug addict of In the Same Boat.

Before Sailing to India, Kipling had spent the last few hot August days of 1882 with Aunt Georgie, the memory of those days gave unhappiness to him and he never forgot that.

Birkenhead observes Kipling's precociousness and maturity at his becoming Seventeen and during the period at Westward Ho!:

"His interests were entirely literary, and what time was left from them he spent in the swaying fortunes of the constant battles against the masters. He was no prig; smoked heavily at Sixteen, cribbed in examinations, Possibly had sexual relations with local girls, and often used coarse language. He was not then or afterwards greatly moved by the beauties of Nature, Seeing in them, as in everything else that attracted his penetrating eye, a subject for writing.

His interest in craftsmanship had not yet awakened; he was not a boy of action, and he took no interest in militarism or imperialism."
With no experience yet of the Army, he was not fired by Subaltern worship or the endearing ‘cards’ of the ranks, and the Boby Wickes, Brushwood boys, Infants, Cherubs and Mulvaneys all lay in future. ‘It always amused us’; wrote an early friend, ‘that he should have become so fervidly the prophet of Action and the laureate of the Deed; for as a boy - and I never knew him after-he was a book worm, entirely absorbed in the life of books, unathletic, unsociable, and sad to say - decidedly fat.’

‘He did not enthuse’, said Beresford, to any Vision of national or racial greatness. War was no subject in those days for him to celebrate. His development in the direction in which he did expand was utterly unforeseen by all. In those days it was the individual that interested him, his struggles and triumphs, his failure, his fate, his doom.’

When Rudyard Kipling was sixteen years and nine months old, he came from Westward Ho! to Bombay on 18 October, 1882. Then after four days by rail he came to Lahore where he saw his Parents and English Society and the people of the place. He says that ‘that was a joyous home-coming’. He was employed as a journalist on the Civil and Military Gazette, the Provincial Newspaper founded by James Walker and William Rattigan. The Pioneer was a newspaper published from Allahabad and its founder was George Allen. Walker and Allen were Lockwood’s friends who had employed Rudyard for their papers.

Rudyard worked hard as a journalist in Lahore. He was the sub editor of the paper also. Birkenhead observes: ‘It was his duty to prepare
for Press the telegrams of the the day; to provide all the extracts and paragraphs; to make headed articles of official reports; write editorial notes; and be responsible for sports, outstation and local intelligence. He also read all the proofs except the editorial matter. And in addition there was the eternal sub-editing. 28 He used his wit and intelligence in reporting the varied news with his deft training in precis work given by Crom Price. He reported village festivals, communal riots, local race meetings, opening of bridges, the visit of the Viceroy, murder and divorce trials, inquiry into the percentage of lepers supplying beef and mutton to the European Community of Lahore, reviews of armies expected to move against Russia at any moment and reception of an Afghan Chieftain, and other news of the time and place.

Rudyard was not liked by the English Community there for his straight manner and behaviour, though they shook over his explorations in the back alleys and dim-lit temples of the bazaar. But his new life had seen him completely in thrall and joy. He writes: 'I'm in love with the country and would sooner write about her than anything else.' 29 His travels over India deepened his knowledge of her and he relished the new strange scenes with sensual delight. "There was much adverse comment in the English Community over the young Kipling's immersion in the bazaar and in other aspects of native life, and many gloomy forecasts were made of the manifold dangers lurking therein for so young a man, For a time even the adoring Lockwood Kipling was seriously disturbed, but
his anxiety was unnecessary. This boy of seventeen was patiently amassing a profound knowledge of Indian life and character. ‘He acquired in the bazaar’, said one who well remembered Rudyard in India, ‘an immense knowledge of Indian ways, language, and trade customs. He was extraordinarily accurate in his Indian details. What we could not get from personal exploration, he was able to get from his father’.30

As a true journalist, he laboured hard in collecting the news of different shades of life for the newspaper. He awoke whole night moving here and there even in the unbearable heat of the weather. He took risks, even of his life, in doing so. He cared more to save the profession of a journalist, and for this he refused to have the bribe from a Khan for writing a news according to his sweet will. He refused the bribes of Rs. 16000/, of a beautiful Kashrcami girl, of three fine and robust horses, ‘a little bag of uncut Sapphires and big greasy emeralds’ pushed beneath the gullet plate of the saddle of the horse.

Rudyard had his military inclination that he conceived his lifelong devotion to the Army.31 Though he was not a soldier, he considered himself to be a soldier. He had his contacts with the soldiers and officers of the Army. He had his visits to Fort Lahore and the Mian Mir Cantonments for the journalistic purpose and the materials for his stories and poems. In April, 1884 he had ‘won his spurs as a descriptive special correspondent’32 of the newspaper. He had been sent to Patiala to collect report on the visit of the Viceroy, Lord Ripon. There he felt
that his life was different from Westward Ho! - 'Now he found placed at his disposal an elephant, a four-in-hand, and as many horses as he could use daily, and lived like a Prince, with sentries, guards of honour, and every consideration except the salute' only because of his non-official position. At the end of vist, he was offered Rs. 1000/- as a conventional bribe with fruits and nuts, which he refused and abused the Prime Minister and the Finance Minister and the Council of Regency of the Maharaja for their such scrupulous action and behaviours. Other reporters who took the amounts were also child. (In August, 1884, Echoes was published in Civil and Military Gazette).

In Lahore, Punjab Club and Nedou's Hotel were the centres of Kipling's life. His aggressive behaviours were seen there and he used the episodes and actions and situations of those places for his writing news and stories. In 1885, he spent his days in Simla and was Special Correspondent for his paper, earning £ 420 a year. 'For that sum he was supplying editorial notes, reviews, articles and Social Simla letters.' In Simla he had his connexion with the Viceroy, Lord Dufferin. In 1886, when E. Kay Robinson in place of S. Wheeler, became the editor of the paper, Kipling had a delightful change in his official life. Robinson tells us Kipling's habit of doing hard work for the press.

In 1886, Kipling started writing 'the satirical verse and the Short Stories which were published daily in the Civil and Military Gazette and brought him instant fame all over India.' By December 1886 the name
of Kipling was known all over India. His verses born out of the life about
him were about the backslidings of Government officials and their Jokeying
for position, about the Scandals of Simla life, about the Bazaar and the
places he visited. And these verses were published in the Paper. When
these verses were brought in a book form, it was named *Departmental
Ditties* and addressed to all heads of departments.

In the same year he began a Series of Stories in the *Civil and
Military Gazette*. These stories were called *Plain Tales from the Hills*,
about which Oscar Wilde felt, as he languidly observed, as if he were
‘seated under a palm tree reading life by Superb flashes of Vulgarity.’

But Kipling said with modesty that these tales were used as
padding when Space required it.

The *Mark of the Beast* in 1886 and *Plain Tales from the Hills*,
1886, when sent to Andrew Lang and other Critics of London, were not
liked and were considered by them poisonous. Yet the books began to
move in India and London.

When he was twenty-two, he was transferred from Lahore to
Allahabad to Serve on the *Pioneer* in the South-east. He made his several
visits to Northern India and in Rajputana, in November 1887, found the
material for *Letters of Marque*, a series of articles which afterwards
appeared in the volume *From Sea to Sea* and for the background of *The
Light that Failed* and other stories.

1888 was the year of his gains. Throughout this year he poured
out fiction after fiction published in the Pioneer and Week’s News. In June 1888, by leaving Allahabad Club, he began to live with Professor Hill and his wife, who were to play an important part in Kipling’s life. Living with them, he wrote there Baa Baa Black Sheep, a Short Story based on his sufferings at ‘Lorne Lodge’.

By the end of 1888, Kipling had in his possession one book of Verse, one of Prose and a set of six railway-bookstall volumes. Soldiers Three, Wee Willie Winkie, Under the Deodars, The Story of the Gadsbys, In Black and White and The Phantom Rickshaw. All these books were contracted to be published by Emile Edourd Morean, Senior Partner in A. G. Wheeler & Co. Books were published in India and got a rising success in India and England as well.

Kipling was highly thrallled within by his success as a writer. He began to consider a move from India and Journalism and to work as a full time writer. His cousin Margaret Burn-Janes was to marry Jack-Mackail and Trix was to be married to John Fleming. He disliked these relations and hence his manners towards them changed and, this was not liked by his mother.

Mrs. Hill was suffering from meningitis and was to leave India for America to get rid of her illness. Kipling also thought to leave India with the Hills. He paid his last visit to Lahore in February 1889 and on 3 March, 1889 he left it. Through Rangoon, Singapore, Hong Kong, Japan, they came to San Francisco after twenty days by observing the
new scenes with his writer’s senses. When he embarked at San Francisco, he displeased the Journalists, the porters and the other Americans by his insolent behaviour. He visited Portland, Tacoma, Montana, Salt Lake City, Washington and Boston. He stayed with the Hills in Pennsylvania for a full two months. Kiplings described this journey in From Sea to Sea.

Kipling’s Sister refers that he became engaged with Mrs. Hill’s Sister Caroline. This engagement was broken off. Trix also refers that her brother was to marry Mrs. Hill after the death of Mr Hill but was advised that it would be disastrous. He left this idea.

Kipling at last decided to go to England when he was twenty-four. He came to London in October 1889 “to make his great assault on the capital”97

After his arrival in England, Kipling found that London Contained many different Schools and trends of thought. There were Aesthetic Movement and the writers of decadent School. There were Symbőlists. He despised the writers of these groups. The other Victorians were there also, but he loved his hard working method and knowledge.

Rudyard came in contact with Andrew Lang first of all. Lang took him to the Savile Club a few days after his arrival and with his advice his first Volume Soldiers Three was published in 1890 in England. From November 1889, he was contributing his Stories and Poems and Plays to Mowbray Morris’s Paper - St. James’s Gazette - to be published. In December, his superb Ballad of East and West was published
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in Macmillan’s Magazine. In these Publications his brilliant ability was observed by all there.

He began to live in Strand Villiers Street. He used to see his relations. He toiled hard for ten hours. He remained beseiged by editors. ‘He had no fear of writing himself out, and his head teemed with plots and rhythms. Rather was his greatest fear that of losing his head from praise, and committing some literary folly in consequence.’38 He had his contempts for the great writers and did not like patrons - ‘But he regarded famous men of letters with profound Suspicion mingled with a terror of Patronage, and was often at his arrogant worst when confronted them. It was a point of honour, to him not to be impressed by the great’39

He came in contact with one Frank Harris whom he liked. He also fell in love with Caroline Taylor. This love affair did not continue longer. His most important contact was with Wolcott Balestier, an American Publisher in London. His sister Caroline Balestier, after the long pursuit and trail of Wolcott after Kipling, was married to R. Kipling after Wolcott’s death. Rudyard had his friendship also with Mrs. Clifford, a novelist of that time, but that did not continue due to an odd remark by her on Caroline Balestier who was to be his wife in future.

‘Kipling’s reputation was assured’ by the year 1890 with the help of W.E. Henley who was the editor of National Observer. Henley’s ‘tastes in letters was Catholic, and he collected round him a group of writers of whom Stevenson, Yeats, Barrie and Kipling were the most no-
table, to which later were added Wells and Conrad. Henley's writers
were men mostly of the Anglo-Saxon tradition, knit together by a strong
esprit de corps and a tenacious loyalty to their editor.\textsuperscript{40} By having gone
through The Barrack Room Ballads & Danny Deever in February, 1890,
was overjoyed with his Patron - Fitzroy Bell, and Herbert Stephen
arranged to call on Kipling, a boy of twenty four full of assurance and
confidence of his talent. He had written a Slashing Satire on the Liberal
Party - Specially to Castigate Gladstone for his humiliating dependence
upon the Irish Vote in the House of Commons. The Times had regarded
it too dangerous to touch. But Henley, with his courage and risk,
published it with 'Fuzzy Wuzzy' in the Scots Observer of 8 March, 1890
as 'cleared' in which one finds Kipling's petrified pathological hatred of
Liberalism. This poem concludes bitterly:

'We are not ruled by murderers, but only by their friends'.

Henley and his assistant Charles Whibley were Imperialists and
Tory and both of them found in Kipling the same thing. Birkenhead
observes this: "It must have seemed to these two men as though
political as well as literary manna had dropped from heaven when Kipling
appeared upon the scene and was enticed into their fold." Birkenhead
further notes about Kipling's fame:

"The Barrack Room Ballads fell one by one upon a shocked
but enraptured public. After that macabre masterpiece 'Danny Deever'
came 'Tommy', 'Fuzzy Wuzzy' and 'Loot' in March; 'The Widow at
Windsor' in April; 'Gunga Din' and 'Mandalay' in June. Their success
was immediate but, with the exception of 'Danny Deever', these Verses have now lost their magic. Most of them, to modern readers, represent that aspect of Kipling which is most ugly and repellent to their ears - the Cocksureness, the Vulgarity, the Synthetic Cockney accent. 'Loot' is a revolting little piece, and the undoubted charm of 'Mandalay, has been dulled by a thousand reproductions.

Some of these reactions were no doubt felt in 1890, but then with a delightful Shock. Kipling was presenting to the public an entirely new genre of poetry, and his ballads fell upon them like a Series of hammer-blows. 44 Henley was entranced by the Success of Kipling’s verses and with his new author. Kipling found a literary master in R. L. Steveson and the latter eulogised the former for his Verses and Works.

Birkenhead marks a rupture in Kipling’s 'natural delight in his success' 42 due to his depression, overwork, eyestrain and emptiness of his private life. Trix, Kipling’s sister, now Mrs Fleming, Coming from America in the beginning of 1890, found her brother ill and dejected in England. His relation with Caroline Taylor was over and he had met Flo Gerrard in the Street by accident and was infatuated by her, but it became over when he knew that She had not been influenced by his fame and she had her interest only in painting. the Part of his Secret regions of his heart towards love remains a Secret Subject to be explored with no concrete result as Kipling Possessed morbid reticence. But it was certain that he was depressed and this depression was removed with the Presence
of his Parents in London and the Visit of Westward Ho!

1890 brought a big basket of Kipling: "Eighteen ninety was an 'annus mirabilis' for the young Kipling. It not only saw the appearance of Barrack Room Ballads and the reissue of many of his Indian Books, it was also marked, as we shall see, by a Series of new Stories of supreme literary merit, far surpassing anything he had accomplished before. He was now contributing to Periodicals such as Harpers Monthly, Lippincott's Magazine and Macmillan's Magazine, and in the opinion of Charles Morgan it was the influence of Mrs W.K. Clifford which first brought him to the House of Macmillan."

The new Series of Stories which so greatly enhanced his fame this year are 'The Head of the District', 'The courting of Dinah Shadd', 'The Man Who Was', 'Without Benefit of Clergy', 'At the End of the Passage', 'Lippincott's', 'The Mark of the Beast' and 'On Greenhow Hill'. A novel, 'The Light that Failed', was also published this year in August. It was a 'rotten apple in this teeming Orchard'.

The Light that Failed is largely an autobiographical novel. it failed as an art, but Captain Courageous gave a signal that he was more fit in writing Short Stories than in writing novels: "This unsatisfactory and ill-knit book Suggested to a discerning eye a fact that was afterwards confirmed by Captain Courageous, that the Short-Story, not the novel, was Kipling's forte, and the less he ventured into this genre the better for his own reputation."
"As it was, a shower of dangerous adulation descended upon him. Again an author had woken up to find himself famous, and his rise had been one of the swiftest and most spectacular in literary history. 'I hear that he is only twenty-four year old', said the Weekly Times. 'Even if he were twice that age his talents would be remarkable; but as matters Stand they look something akin to genius'. His fame spread to Australia, Where the South Australian Gazette described him as 'the literary sensation of the day', and to America, Where the New York Mail and Express inquired in a banner headline: 'Will Success turn his head'? But there were adverse critics Whô laid just emphasis on the debit side of Kipling's work in which they found incorrigible Vulgarity - the fault from which he could not be immune. It was a clinging companion to his genius, Voices of protest were many against Kipling but such Voices were lost in the general hero-worship. Kipling was strong and he remained aloof from the criticism against him, though he liked his admirers. He was fully aware of the intoxication of success as well as of the surprise fall in life, but as an artist he believed in himself and in his work. As an artist, 'his business is to do his work and sit still'. For the rest his business is to think as little about his soul as possible for that breeds Self Consciousness and loss of power. The event is in God's hands absolutely and no'hawking or clutching for fame or any other Skittles is the least use...'. My business is to get in touch with the common folk here, to
find out what they desire, hope or fear, and then after the proper time to speak whatever may be given to me ... From this ideal I make no doubt I shall lamentably fall ... It's an awful thing to think that each Soul has to work out its own Salvation, and more awful to know that if it Sits down to think about that Salvation it is in deep danger of losing it ...

... for I must do my work my own way,..." 45

It can be noticed here that Kipling believed in the philosophy of the Gita that Work is Worship and that the worldly Trinity-Power, Money and Success is vain and is of no permanent use here and hereafter, and that one should do one's work and should not depend upon the result of one's work - which is bound to come out; and even that no one knows in What Way and in what direction.

During the last months of 1890, Kipling's health had broken down. He used to remain ill and even the climate of Italy, Where he stayed with Lord Dufferin, did not restore his health. His health was also affected by the turmoil over the copyright of his books. He had become a Victim of the American literary Pirates about Whom he had the ideas - 'when an author is unknown to fame they content themselves with insulting him; When he is celebrated they insult and rob him." 46 This ironical remark was answered in a letter Signed by Walter Besant, William Black and Thomas Hardy who deprecated the remark of Kipling and claimed that the American Publisher in question had treated them in a just and liberal fashion. Kipling became furious over this servile apologia
and wrote the ‘Rhyme of the Three Captains’ in which he took Besant, Black and Hardy to task for their servile apologia of the American Publisher. The American Publishers deceived him in many ways but ‘he always remained on the best terms with his Publishers when he met them privately.'

The episode of the American Pirates evidently left his mind ringing with abhorrence for some time; and this was why he was critical and hostile about the five members of the Savile Club in which there were Sophisticated Writers - Later on he was advised by W. Besant to avoid literary squabbles and factions. He followed this advice. He kept himself aloof from literary cliques generally till the end of his life.

Rudyard Kipling wrote a new poem in December 1890 - ‘The English Flag’ - which marked him to be an Imperialist. The words and phrases of this poem were ringing round the world:

Winds of the World, give answer! They are whimpering to and fro -
And what should they know of England who only England know?

‘The English Flag’ was first published in the St. James’s Gazette in April 1891 and included in Henley’s anthology of English verse Lyra Heroica with honour.

Kipling’s health was going down and the writers of the time - specially his admirers - were very much pained to know this. Edmund Gosse advised him to go to East and collect the new materials for his work and change. At this time, he was warned by R. L. Stevenson for his
Copiousness and haste’, ‘Smart Journalism and Cleverness; it is all bright and shallow and limpid. No blot of heart’s blood, no harmony to the music. But it was James Barrie who felt the trouble of Kipling and came forward for him with these words: ‘His chief defect is ignorance of life. This seems a Startling Charge to bring against one whose so-called knowledge of life has frightened the timid. But it is true... He believes that because he has knocked about the world in shady company, he has no more to learn.’

Thinking over all these problems, Kipling decided again to leave England. And in June 1891, he was in America with his uncle Fred Macdonald. This visit proved to be the worst form of recuperation he could have attempted, for he frequently went to rages by his encounters with the American Press.

He returned from America with his ill health and without peace and travelled to the isle of Wight. Even the torpid atmosphere of the place did not raise his spirits. He decided to go round the world and came to Capetown in 1891. He remained in this dusty little town for nearly two months until the end of September 1891, enjoying the sunshine and the pure air of the island with its beauties of Nature and the locals. From there, then, he went to Tasmania in twenty-four days through Hobart and from there to Newzealand across the Tasman Sea. There he travelled from Auckland to Wellington, Christchurch and Dunedin. After Newzealand he made his journey to Australia, where he was feeling the loo of the Punjab.
Kipling had a strong desire for seeing R. L. Stevenson in Samoa and the enchanted islands of the South, but the weather was unfavourable and the master of the boat was not inclined to move that way to Samoa. Then he decided to revisit India through Colombo. After reaching Colombo, he left the ship there and made his way to Lahore by train, passing through Southern and Central India. After four days and four nights, he reached Lahore at the end of December 1891 before Christmas. At Lahore, he was with his Parents, happy and gay at the old place. But his joy was turned into grief when he got a telegram from Caroline Balestier that Wolcott Balestier was no more. Wolcott died in Germany from Typhoid. He was writing ‘Naulahka’ with Kipling and was very close to him in London. He felt much for his loss. He decided to go to London soon.

Kipling spent his Christmas days at Lahore and set sail for London and was there on 10 January, 1892. He expressed his intention of marrying Caroline Balestier, because they were united together by a common love of the dead man, who, while dying, ‘had charged his friend Rydyard Kipling with the care of his family’. So they were married on 18 January at All Souls, Langham Place, the Church with the pencil pointed Steeple. The wedding was quiet: Henry James Stood for Caroline and Ambrose Poynter for Rudyard. Besides, this Wedding Ceremony was attended only by four persons: William Heinemann, Philip, Tessa Gosse and Edmund Gosse, When a grim Influenza epidemic was ringing in the
town with the high death-rate.

After Simple ceremonial duties at Brown’s hotel, Kipling thought to get out of the pest-ridden city as quickly as possible with some £2000 in Fixed Deposits as the Vagrant Spirit again fretted in him. He bought two Cook’s tickets for a Voyage round the World and on 2 February, 1892 they left London for Liverpool where Henry James, Heinemann and Bram Stoker were there on the Platform to see them off. On 3rd February, they sailed on for New York. They reached new England on 16th of February. He thought out the end of the ‘Naulahka’ and had arranged the verses headwise during the Voyage. At New England, he met his brother-in-law Beatty Balestier at the Balestier home at Brattleboro. His brother-in-law did not receive them in the midnight there when the freezing atmosphere was paining them with all rigidity.

Kipling’s life was the life of another Odyssey this time. He was restless and had no peace in mind and in life. He enjoyed the Painful but beautiful snowy atmosphere of the place for some days and decided to resume his Wedding Tour. From New York, they started for St. Paul, Chicago, Winnipeg and Vancouver. At Vancouver he bought twenty acres of a ‘Wilderness called North Vancouver’; and, though he paid taxes for this for years, he discovered later that the land belonged to someone else. The behaviour of the local people regarding this was also very much disgusting and painful. Kipling was realizing the grim tragedy of life. Yet he was not hopeless. He had a mission.
On 4 April, 1892 Kipling with his Wife started from Vancouver in a ship for Japan and reached Yokohama Bay on 20 April. The warm and beautiful sights of the place where they stayed filled them 'with a sense of repose'. An unforgettable event, full of disaster, came in Kipling's life when he found that Yokohama Bank where he had kept his account, had failed in the afternoon, though he had taken out some money from the Bank in the morning. They were without a cent there excepting $100 in the New York Bank and they had a child.

They were having gloomy moments, but Carrie had the courage of the New Englanders - to face such Situations. The next day they were playing Casino and Kipling did not prove a match for his wife in this play. His heart was throbbing out of rage and hence he went out. Later they planned to sail for Vancouver from Yokohama in the Empress of China on 27 June. Kipling was showing his interest in the life of the Ship. He read aloud The Taking of Lungtungpen in the ship and entertained the persons on it. 'He was already occupied, with The Rhyme of Three Sealers, and was sending back accounts of his travels to The Times. The Stormy American Period had begun.'

Leaving New York behind them, on 9 August, 1892 they arrived in Vermont where his brother-in-law Beatty Balestier was there. There they hired a building 'Bliss Cottage' for £2 a month. They were in troubles here. They had acquired from Beatty a Pasture of eleven and a half acres of land. Kipling's literary output during this honeymoon period
was not Satisfactory, but one of the most powerful Short Stories - Love O’ Women - was written during this time.

In ‘Bliss Cottage’, his beloved daughter Josephine was born on 29 December 1892. He also thought to buy this house, but the owner of the house refused to sell it. Josephine died in 1899 and her death "was the first of a Series of Paralysing blows that were to shatter the Serene Progress of Kipling’s Career. She was his idol. He had a Passion for Children. He felt within his heart as to what the death of children meant to their Parents, especially to their mothers. The death of Mary cabot’s two children, one after another, also "Struck him with a Shattering Force” The name of death of anyone was not liked by him. Hence he did not allow even the Photograph of Wolcott Balestier to be hung in the house. And, during these hours of grief, he was wired of he death of R.L. Stevenson, and, that put him in heavy grief and pain—he was prostrated with grief and unable to write a line for nearly three Weeks.'

Kiplings passed their time sitting in a buggy with two horses or sitting in a cart with two oxen and they were remembered by the farmers of Vermont. Kipling had a timid heart. He did not like killings even of the wild animals and birds. He liked the beauties of the countryside and took a deeper interest in the ‘cycle of the seasons, which come in New England in violent contrasts of beauty.’ He loved the place and the people there and learned many things from them. ‘He remained deeply immersed in his private universe of creations, and incompetent in practical
affairs” for which one had to ask Mrs. Kipling. He got built a house by Jean Pigeon from Quebec on a high foundation of solid rocks in Vermont. This beautiful house, which was their first and own, was named as “Naulakha” - which gave a great delight to Kipling.

Kiplings moved in their house - ‘Naulakha’ - in the Summer of 1893, and the omens were good as they had a home as well as a family and a few intimate friends. Kipling’s spirits soared here. He was more confident of his creative powers and strength and was feeling that when he had gone to London to Conquer the capital. His father - Lockwood Kipling -, after retirement came there and made the house more beautiful. He also inspired him to use his imaginative brain more freely and Rudyard followed his advice; and, the result was fine - the birth of the Jungle Books, the story of the Mowgli’s Brothers, collected poems - The Seven Seas, another Jungle Books and the Short Stories assembled in The Day’s Work, The Ship That Found Herself (1895). The Stories of these books are enchanting and immortal, fascinating and repelling - showing Kipling’s “imaginative genius, untainted by bitterness, and unalloyed by special pleading. Had he written nothing else, these inspired stories could have made a powerful claim to immortality. They may have been in the direct line from Aesop’s Fables, and have owed something to the Jataka tales... and the dream world of Swan Lake.”

Kipling had also written some poems here of mark and beauty - ‘Soldier Verse’, ‘Shillin’ - a Day’, ‘The Widow’s Party’, ‘Bobs’
'Gentleman Rankers', 'The Sergeant's Wedding', 'For To Admire', 'Follow me 'Ome', 'The Mary Gloster', 'Mc Andrew's hymn', 'The Mary Gloster' was supreme among his Verses at this time - 1894. This poem is similar in form but far more Successful than 'Mc Andrew's Hymn'.

Here Kipling began to take interest in athletics and confined himself to a few friends of notable marks, among whom Dr. James Conland proved to be the best friend that Kipling made in New England. Birkenhead points out some of the peculiar behaviours of Kipling in these words:

"His small circle would assemble for tea at 'Naulakha', tea made by the hostess, and served on a Benares brass-topped table. Kipling's manner at these parties was hearty, and even rollicking. Mary Cabot has left us a picture of him smoking a pipe, one leg over the arm of his chair, talking in a soft mellow voice strangely at variance with his choice of words, which was strong and picturesque, but anything but refined'. He welcomed with cordiality anyone introduced by one of the habitues of the house, but was liable to take refuge in mutinous silence when confronted by strangers. He was apt to withdraw completely into himself in the presence of persons uncongenial to him, in a manner closely verging on rudeness. At a Supper Party he refused to speak to an agreeable woman who had been invited to hear him talk, and was equally cold to the other man present, whom he did not know, but among his friends there were no such awkward lacunae.
He bubbled with Vivacity and inventive wit. At parties in his barn, lit by smoky Kerosene lamps and illuminated by texts in Kipling’s writing and, in his most immature vein, a notice: ‘Here are the marble pillars, here is the gilded divan!’ - with a fiddler from Slab Hollow, he was relaxed and free from constraint. At the Christmas Celebrations for Josephine and Marjorie, daughter of Beatty Balestier, he talked with a wonderful freshness and vigour, and in a tour de force extemporized Seventy-five Verses in unhesitating sequence, never wanting a rhythm, never pausing, drumming on the desk in accompaniment to the rhyme, illustrating the subjects as he improvised with drawings in pencil, on and on with tireless virtuosity until the audience cried out for quarter.'52

After this the relation and function of Kipling and his wife Caroline ‘were sharply divided, Kipling’s Share in the partnership being almost entirely confined to writing. Every aspect to business was, from now on, taken off his Shoulders by Caroline, no bad thing perhaps for a Creative Writer. Her character was strong and possessive... She was in many ways the ideal wife for a man of genius - jealously guarded his health, supervised every detail of his daily life, arranged the Publication of his Works and the term of his contracts, acted as his copyright agent, and fiercely interposed herself between him and jarring interferences with his work.’53

Birkenhead has very judiciously noted his fame, habits, eccentricities and freedom and privacy he liked. He has noted as well the
hatred given and made to him by the journalists and the people who sought for his sure judgements in any problem. These can he seen better in the word of Birkenhead:

'The desire for privacy that has so often been referred to as neurotic and unnatural had begun to grow. It is true that Kipling resented what he regarded as intrusions, but his reserve has been ridiculously distorted by the clinical probings of Psychological Critics. It is easily forgotten how immense this man's reputation was in the 1890s. When he lay desperately ill in New York in 1899 the whole world waited in breathless suspense for the bulletins of his progress. He received a telegram - to his deep Subsequent annoyance, for his mistrust of German intentions was already alert - from the Kaiser. He was clearly fair game of any kind of intruder, particularly members of the American Press, who badgered him in such a manner that, had he yielded to all their demands for interviews, his output serenely proceeding, would have come to a standstill.

He believed fiercely that he was entitled to a private life, and he did not think it part of his Public life to be interviewed. He and Caroline also placed an extremely high value on anything that he wrote or said, and intensely resented giving away valuable copy for nothing, unless to some person he wished to help. What he had to say, he preferred to write himself, and his own prejudice in this direction, strong as it was, nothing compared with Mrs. Kipling's fury at the interruption of his jealously guarded creative routine.
Furthermore, although virile in the written word, he was timid under the harassing fire of American reporters, and greatly dreaded the ordeal of their interrogations, so that they usually went back unrewarded, angry with Kipling for a fruitless journey, expensive in time and livery hire.

It is sad to observe his growing estrangement from his own once beloved profession, and his resentment of reporters that sometimes verged on hatred. He went to hide in John Bliss's barn from visitors who, he said, he was sure were reporters. "Why don't you tell them to go to hell?" asked Bliss. "Can't do that, they, would write it all up in their papers."

Kipling's attitude was strongly resented by the American journalists, accustomed to easy access to everyone from the President downwards, and they vindictively bided their time. Kipling's judgement, when he was irritated or nervous, was by no means a sure one, and he undoubtedly committed some very foolish actions. Had he been a better mixer, had he made up his mind to neutralize a potentially hostile force with bonhomie and tact — had he in fact been a different man — he might well have been able to preserve most of his existing freedom. He would — also have avoided the occasion, intensely lacerating to his nerves, when the moment ripe for revenge, Pressmen from every State in the Union descended like Vultures on the little Court House at Brattleboro, and tore him to pieces before the world at the trial of Beatty Balestier...

The truth is that Kipling, in his contempt and resentment for
anyone who tried to get something from him for nothing, could never realize that it was impossible for him to preserve intact both his fame and his seclusion. He stubbornly refused to see that he belonged to no one person, and that the public which was so faithful to him, and provided his ever-growing income, had some right to know about him. He forgot, too, the innumerable occasions when, as a reporter, he had interviewed others in India at inconvenient moments and in a ruthless manner.

The result of this attitude was that Many Americans unnecessarily disliked him, and felt no compunction about disregarding his feelings. What he regarded as curiosity was, in many cases, nothing more than a desire to be friendly. The ignorant flow of destructive criticism of England, which most English visitors supported with what patience they could summon, stung him to fury and caused him to accuse Americans of a 'savage parochial pride that squeals under a steady store or a pointed finger'; and a mere comment which angered him appeared to Americans to distort his entire view of a subject, particularly in international affairs, in which he was becoming more and more convinced of the unassailable virtue of his own opinions.

Though Kipling's attitude towards America and Americans was always curious, yet he loved them: "I love this people... but I love them..."  

Kipling had his political inclinations too, And this political development had reached in 1893, the year of success and happiness from
the points of view of literary output and income. In 1894, with his Wife and a Sergeant, he visited Bermuda barrack, and had his dinner in the Mess. In April he went to England again to see his parents in a Wiltshire Village. Before the publication of 'Bobs', he, alongwith Mr. Astor and Lord Roberts, attended a dinner in May. In July he revisited Westward Ho! Where he was welcomed. He was sorry to see that C ornell Price was retiring. In 1894 and 1895, his income rose to $ 25000 a year. He revisited London in July, 1895 to see his parents and relations. On his return to Brattleboro in August he thought of writing a story of a dream - The Infants of Bohemia. Later he altered its name to the Brushwood Boy, which was published in Century Magazine in September. He had contemplated of writing The Second Jungle Book in 1895. And when his wife's face was burnt from a stove, he went to Washington. And during his holiday, he made his friendship with Theodore Roosevelt, who became President of the U.S.A. with him he had high spirits, in active life and in correspondence. At the end of the year 1895, Kipling received at his house a new man named Frank Doubleday with his old friend Kay Robinson. Doubleday was an editor, and he presented himself on behalf the publisher Scribners to undertake a complete edition of Kipling's works. Doubleday became his lifelong friend.

On 2 February, 1896 their daughter Elsie was born. A fiction about cod-fishing was finished in October - Captains Courageous. There was a bad episode in Kipling's life on 6 May, 189. On this day, he was
threatened and abused by his brother-in-law - Beatty Balebier. Kipling filed a case against him and got him arrested; but he lost the case and Beatty triumphed. This case dulled his life for some time. After losing the case, he passed some months in agony and at last decided to leave Vermont. At the end of August, 1896, Kipling left, America with a heavy heart. Tears filled the eyes of the Kiplings at the time of leaving 'Naulakha' the only house they had known.

On 8 September, 1895 the Kiplings returned to England and next day at Maidencombe, a village near Torquay, they leased "Rock House" from where they could see the fine scenes around that place and the ships and people at the Coast of the Port. He was in touch with the Navy. He was also in contacts with the local characters. He soon became restive in the strange climate and was all happy in November with the fine flowers of Nature. The collection of Verse *The Seven Seas* was published in November, 1986 and it had a grand success both in sales and in critical praise. His father also came there to make his works picturesque with figures in low relief. His friend F. Doubleday also paid a visit to the 'Rock House' and desired to publish his American edition of works in England as a Publisher. Friends and relations came there. They were happy there.

In December, Kipling started a story of school boy life which was to become *Stalky and Co*. When this book came out, he relished it and was very happy within. It has his fine and sharp humours in each story. There are revengeful comic climaxes, feathers of irony, economy
of understatement and delightful moments in the Stories Stalky & Co. like Bruggle Smith, My Sunday at Home, The Village That Voted the Earth Was Flat, The Puzzler and Tom Brown’s Schooldays are such important Stories as attract our hearts to laughter and smiles. Herein we find the pictures of the days at Southsea - of Uncle Harry and Aunty Rosa and of the days at Westward Ho! - of Crom Price, Three Partners of Room no. 5 and other Students and Masters.

In the Spring of 1897, Kipling decided to leave Devonshire and on 11 May, they left Torquay for ever. Kipling had already been elected to the Athenaeum on 2 April 1897 and had won the great honour. He remained hard at work writing Poems and Stories. They came in June ‘North End House’, Lady Burne - Jones’s home in Rottingdean, where he had been fourteen years before. From there they moved to’ The Elms’. He wrote then Just So Stories.

It was Kipling who, first of all, was able to foresee the danger from the Germans in the Spring of 1897 and warned England from such races brutal attacks. 1897 was the year of Queen Victoria’s Jubilee. Kipling sat down to write ‘Recessional’, as a Nuzzur-Wattu (avertor of the evil eye) on 22 June. The Jubilee Celebrations were on 21 June. The Poem was published in The Times on 17 July 1897. It was an outstanding poem, presented to the British Nation Through Lord Baldwin Bewdley at The coronation of King VI. Then it was accepted by the trustees of the British Museum.
On 17 August 1897, Kiplings had a son John-born at 1.50 a.m. They were very happy.

On 8 January 1898 they Sailed for South Africa and arrived there on 25 January. They met Cecil Rhodes there and spent four months there in South Africa. Kipling Visited Kimberley, Bulawayas and Johannesburg. In April they returned home and spent the rest of the year at 'The Elms'.

On his return Kipling found that America had become a Colonial Power with the Philippines and Cuba on her hands and this made him to sing the glories of Empire to the American People who used to sing the glories of liberty. He Called the American People 'to join in the vast civilizing movement which in Kipling's eye England had spread across the world.' This brought a great decline in Kipling's reputation.

On his return from South Africa, Kipling added to the Stalky Stories. He wrote an article on his African tour. The Fleet in Being was produced. He also spent a great deal of time on Kim. In June he got the dramatized Version of The Light that Failed. In October, a Collection of Stories - The Day's Work was published. As the guest of Captain Norbury in September 1898, he was with him on his Ship HMS Pelorus and taking interest in the parts of the vessel and the matters Connected with it for his literary purposes.

Though Kipling was under the firm Control of Caroline and serious about his contracts, yet he was indulgent to the young. By
contribute "A Few Hints on Schoolboy Etiquette", he helped the Schoolboys of Horsmonden School in Kent for their magazine, that had a good sale.

After this, the Kiplings sailed for America on 25 January 1899 and arrived at Newyork on 2 February. He was surrounded by his old enemies the reporters, whom he did not like to give anything more. They stayed in a hotel. Their three children were also with them. They had been here to see Caroline’s mother. But America did not suit them this time. They all became ill one by one and Josephine left them for ever on 6 March giving much sorrow to Kipling, because he saw Death this time with his complete experience and vision of His. Kiplings passed their most tragic days here in America from 2 February to 18 May having their illness, Consultation with the doctors and remedies with a loss of a dear child. They returned to ‘The Elms’ on 24 June. Kipling had been advised to have rests and not to work hard. In July, Philip Burne - Jones made his famous portrait of Kipling.

In August, they set out for Sutherlandshire, where they enjoyed the beautiful scenes of Nature. They were also interested in the Duchess of Sutherlandshire, who was ‘a beautiful creature, but haunted by a worse than New England Conscience.’

Stalky and Co was published on 6 October, 1899, It gave a relief to Kipling. ‘His sufferings made much further work in 1899 impossible. After his return he did little writing, only the Elephant Jo So Story, Which he completed on 17 October, and a little Verse. He had
become interested in The Volunteers, and a new car that he had ordered gave him amusement and distraction.58.

Being a patriot, and so an Imperialist, Kipling always stood for the honour of England and the British Government. Hence, when the British govt. declared War on 11 October on the Boers in South Africa, Kipling began to take interest in its trouble. He believed that the Boers were not fighting 'for liberty for their own hearths or even for a republic'. He was sad to see the disgraceful condition in which the British Soldiers had been despatched to South Africa. Hence he wrote a Verse entitled 'The Absent-Minded Beggar' to subscribe to a fund for Soldiers' Wives and children. The Poem appeared in the Daily Mail and a Fund was raised over £2,50,000 for Soldiers in South Africa. For this he was offered a KCB on 14 December. He refused this.

Not only interest he took in the South African problems, but he with his Wife went in February 1900 to South Africa too to have participation in War, not as a Soldier of the field but as a Soldier of the nation to fire at the enemies from the Press. He met many renowned Journalists there and began to work for The Friend with the same relish as he had with the old Civil and Military. He had experienced the troubles of the soldiers and the men and the women working in and for the war. From these experiences came the inspiration for one of the finest rhetorical poems Kipling ever wrote, The Dirge for Dead Sisters, an elegy to the nurses who died in the South African War59. Concerned with the War are

[72]
his many Verses in which are reflected the harsh country and the scarred battlefields.

On return from South Africa in April, he participated in the Mafeking day festival in London and was heartily glad over the Victory. His relations disliked it. 'He loved these relations, but could not regard their politics except with pity and contempt'.

Kipling believed that the British People were born to govern, since they alone were capable of doing so. Democracy to him was a system conducted by unpractical people who tended to obstruct those who were properly equipped in the art of government, but he was not Slavish idolater of British rule. We find such mordant criticism in The Masque of Plenty and the Head of the District. The Jungle Books, the inspired Stories of animal life represents his view that an English man like that of Mowgli of The Jungle Book can govern better than the other - Bagheera the Panther or Kaa the Python.

Kipling's experiences and memories of the War were bitter. He believed in action and discipline and thought So that the English were brave and fighting race with a super sense of governance. He had an unyielding nature of Prejudice and rigidity. He had a bitter hatred for Radicalism and liberalism. He disliked Politics, because politicians were/ are liars. They accuse one another for their gains. He believed in good governance. 'A passionate admiration for everything 'military' accompanied his zeal for efficient administration. He had developed an early mistrust for democratic government, and Members of Parliament
visiting India in the course of their Parliamentary duties were exposed
to such bitter sneers as Pagett M.P. ¹⁶¹

‘Kipling was authoritarian in his conception of Civil
Government. He believed that the ‘Job belongs to the man who can do
it.’¹⁶² He believed his experts. He had a passion for technical Proficiency
and, indeed, for any form of craftsmanship’. His erudition of technical
Knowledge can be easily seen in many of his Stories, Kipling believed
that War is a necessity. He in his imaginations saw the horrors of War and
considered that it spread the rule of law and kept the youth ready for
service of the land and Queen. It is not true to say that he delighted in
War. His only Son had been killed in the first world war in 1914. The
Drums of the Fore and Aft shows his romantic attitude to war. On
Greenhow Hill and Many Inventions and The Head of the District exhibit
his intellectual brutality of War. He believed in the maintenance of the
‘Law’ and the ‘Wall’. ‘It is a fundamental demand for strong government,
an almost atavistic demand for Security, His law is the Law of
Civilization and of Progress, and at least part of his interest in inanimate
objects (locomotives, machinery and so forth) Which sometimes so
exasperates us lay in the fact that he saw them as agencies for
strengthening the Law and assisting orderly and peaceful progress’.¹⁶³ He
believed that the maintenance of the ‘Law’ and the ‘Wall’ depends upon
eternal Vigilance, will power and self-sacrifice.

One of Kipling’s most important books, Kim - a fiction - was
published in 1900. It has a story of an Irish Orphan in India doing the secret service of the British Goverament. Kim becomes the ‘Chela’ of a Tibelan Lama. He moves between the two opposed world of the Pathan horse dealer - Mahbub Ali and the Tibetan Lama. The Lama believes that this world in an illusion - ‘maya’ - from which one must he free. The Lama and Kim realize that for this they would have to deny human emotions and hence they recoil from such cold admonitions from the cloister. And they realize ‘At the very last moment, love and human relationship are more important than Nirvana for oneself.’

Rhodes, Kipling’s friend had built a house - ‘The Wool Sack’ on the ‘Groote Schuur’ estate for the Kiplings. The Kiplings came to South Africa again on Christmas Day 1900. They were to return these every Winter until 1907. Kipling always worked during these Voyages in a cabin of the Ship Childern in the ship gathered round him in its corner and he told them stories that afterwards became the Just So Stories. The White House built by Rhodes was really very fascinating and charming because of its beauty and the beauty of Nature and Wild animals around it, which Kipling liked and appreciated.

R. Kipling was grateful to Rhodes’s generosity. He gave him his Divine Status, but he liked Jameson’s Wit that matched his own. Jameson, too, was his friend and “he adopted the character of Jameson for the poem ‘If’ Rhodes had no such gifts” as Jameson’s. Kiplings Started the Rhodes Scholarships there in South Africa after the name of Rhodes for the Scholars.
When Kipling came back to England in 1901, he started a rifle-range club at Rottingdeam, where the young men were taught and prepared for War that he saw was to come. His enthusiasm of such kind is to be marked with a wonder or a praise or both. He was already greatly pestered by tourists' there. 'He was regarded by some as a good Parishioner who took an interest in local matters.'

In 1902, The Islanders, a poem, was published in The Times. This verse of Kipling showed his violent and intemperate nagging of the British people for the shortcomings revealed in the South African War. This also showed their strange reluctance to devote their leisure to military preparedness. This poem offended many, even his staunchest supporters.

Kipling was a kind hearted fellow. His kindness can be noted from the two episodes of his life. One is that a lunatic from England had followed him to 'Woolsack' house to kill him with a pistol. He talked with him in his room and gave him Whisky until he slept. At intervals, he fired several times at Kipling. When he was found dead somewhere at the Cape, Kipling sent to his funeral a large Wreath, with his card attached.

An another episode is that when peace was signed in South Africa on 1st June 1902, his aunt - Aunt Gorgie, whom he loved and revered and whose views on War were not at one with Kipling, had hung a black banner from the window of 'North End House' : 'We have killed and also taken possession of'. This infuriated the young men and in the
evening they tried to set fire the house and kill her there. Kipling came to
know this and he rushed to save his auntie and did this.

Kiplings were thinking of having another house as they were
not feeling well at Rottindean. On 10 June 1902, hence, they bought a
house - ‘Bateman’s’ at Burwash in Sussex, with thirty-three acres, for
£ 9,300. On 2 September they moved in that old house which had been
built in 1634. ‘We coveted the place for two and a half or three years,
and have loved it ever since our first sight of it.’ Living in this house,
‘Kipling’s creative imagiantion began to Soar with astonishing Vigour.
The Five Nations, his book of South African Verse was finished in 1903.

It was followed in 1904 by a Strange story, Mrs Bathurst, which puzzled
many of his admirers. In it he showed that tendency, which was to grow
upon him, to concedeless and less to the reader, to pare the material so
ruthlessly down to the bone as to leave an impression of baffling
obscurity, seeming almost to challenge the reader to place his own
interpretation on it.

He next began work on They, an allegory deriving from his
unassuaged grief at Josephine’s death, its background the fruit of his
own experiences driving about Sussex in such of a house.

There was no pause now in the creative torrent. A few days
after They was finished Kipling’s leaping imagination turned to a very
different subject - the World of the future. In With the Night Mail he
described with brilliant perception an Atlantic crossing by air in the year
2000. With a foresight equal to that of H. G. Wells he envisaged in 1904 - when there was no radio-telephony - an air liner guided by radio Services giving weather reports, and allotting safety levels and landing Priorities. It was no mean feat to predict ‘flying control’, seven years before Bleriot flew the Channel.

He followed this story three years later, in 1907, with another attempt to pierce the future, As Easy as A.B.C., in which broadcasting is described, and an international company of technicians, the ‘Aerial Board of Control’, gradually takes over the administration of the world, the old - national States becoming eroded by the force of the new technology. He had been fascinated by radio experiments since his cruise with the Channel Fleet in 1898, and in 1903 had written what many consider his most brilliant inventive story, Wireless, in which time as well as the aether is penetrated and thrilling contact made with a past Century. There are good grounds for the opinion held by many that this in Kipling’s finest Short Story.”

After these Prophetic Writings, there came his Puck of Pook’s Hill and Rewards and Fairies in between 1904-1910. In these works we have the stories in which the episodes and histories of Rome and England have been beautifully presented in their continuity of the Past to the Present for the children. These stories are immortal to be enjoyed by the children as well as by the grown-ups. Cold Iron and The Tree of Justice are the stories with symbolic meanings with layers of four or five interpretations.
We have notable and praiseworthy pieces of Verses also of Puck of Pooki Hill and Rewards and fairies. Birkenhead tells:

"Even more notable to many than the stories were the Verses which accompanied them, perhaps the apex of Kipling's poetic achievement, the earlier tastelessness purified or discarded. "Puck of Pook's Hill" includes among other Verses the Harpsong of the Dane women, 'Cities and Thrones and Powers, and 'A Smuggler's Song.' Rewards and Fairies is even richer in the quality of the Verse accompanying it- 'A St. Helens Lullaby,' the haunting 'Way through the Woods,' and 'If'. He continued in this happy vein with the verses written for C.R.L. Fletcher's History of England which included 'The Glory of the Garden' and the magnificent 'The Roman Centurion's song.' This in one of Kipling's most poignant and successful poems. So is 'If' in which we have Kipling's robust declaration of faith.

Kipling's had his political activities but he declined to stand for Parliament for Edinburgh; instead he liked to visit places which he liked and were in mind, His bitterness increased with the new turn in politics when in the General Election of 1906. The Liberal Party, whom he abhorred, came in Power and the House of Commons censured his friend Milner, who all alone had reconstructed South Africa. Likewise Gameson, his friend, who had been Prime Minister in Cape Colony, lost his majority in the Election of 1907. For all these, he criticised Winston Spencer Churchill, Under Secretary of State for the Colonies.
Kipling was very serious for the compulsory national service, and for this he always wrote to the editor of *Standard* - Gwynne in London to have the referendum and Plebiscite.

Though Kipling refused all national honours, he was, for some reason, willing to accept academic awards. He was offered a Doctorate by Durham University and at Oxford, he took D. Litt degree. He was also honoured by McGill University in Montreal. In September 1907 he went to Canada and had his train journeys of many towns of that land with his speeches, reporters and receptions. He found Canada in deep contrast to United States. He found here Law, Honour and Obedience which were absent in U.S.A. He became deeply interested in this country and had two remarkable Canadian friends - Andrew Bonar Law and Max Aitken.

On return from Canada in December 1907, he was offered the Nobel Prize for Literature which he received at Stockholm; this was the high distiction, but he cared little for this.

Kipling's tour to Engelberg in Switzerland every year from 1908 to 1914 gave him immense joys, but even then he was fearing Germany's attack on England. He was under depression due to this. Not only this, he was further depressed in 1910 by a series, of personal losses. Cornell Price died in 1910. His mother expired in November 1910. His father's death also followed in January 1911. His many old friends had left him. Trix had had several nervous breakdowns and was of little comfort to him.
As he was tired and miserable, he made his tour to Vernet-les-Bains in February 1911 and had his warm bath and good food for recovering his health. He returned from this holiday in better spirits and full of vigour. His ‘Amelia’ a car, was exchanged for a Rolls-Royce and he had a pleasant pipe - dream - an imaginary journey to the Philippines.

When this dream was over, he directed his censorious eye on Politics in 1912 on Coal Strike and on Kaiser’s activities. He took anything seriously, so he took it likewise. “Kipling was in politics by remote control, and his complete intellectual sincerity, coupled to the fact that he so seldom entered the cockpit himself, invested his pinion with a passionate conviction and made it impossible for him to take refuge in compromise as professional politicians must do, like actors who cannot physically allow the emotion of their role to consume them. Every departure from what he regarded as principles made him wince, and added to his mistrust of politicians in general and Liberals in particular.”

“Meanwhile Kipling was exploring with fascination a new world, the Royal Flying Coops. Here again his foresight was remarkable. ... It’s a bit disconcerting to see the air-generation coming along.”

Baden-Powell was the friend of Kipling and the latter was an admirer of the former and supported the Boy Scout movement, because he took deep interest into any cause likely to promote national Virility or military preparedness. He wrote ‘Patrol Song’ in 1909 for the Boy Scout Movement. He was a fanatical Supporter of National Service League.
He went to Egypt in February 1913 and kept, even from there and back, himself associated with the cause of Ulster and displayed the old rancid contempt for politicians.

Kipling's prediction regarding War had come true and he became optimistic that England would prepare herself for and fight it out. He prepared, with pride, to offer to the armies his only son John. Who was only seventeen when he went to Warley Camp of Lord Roberts on 15 August 1915. On 27 September 1915, Kipling was reported that John was missing. "This was the second major blow of Kipling's life, and it intensified his horror and hatred of the Germans." My Boy Jack (1916) gives some pictures of John's missing.

Kipling regretted that he was only able to play his passive part in the War. "He made recruiting Speeches and appealed for funds for the troops: visited wounded soldiers, providing Cigarettes and prizes for whist drives and autographing books - and declined an offer to visit GHQ in France to write a history of the Ypres battle from the Statements of various Generals." He stayed at Aitken's house in Christmas 1914 and abhorred the terrorism of the Germans and had retaliated with two Savage Stories - Swept and Garnished, written in October, and Mary Postage in March.

On 12 August 1915 he went to write an account of the War. He met Clemencean. He respected that old man, as their views on politics bore many resemblances. Both men were ardent patriots and hated
President Wilson. He also saw Briand after Clemenceau.

In 1917, he wrote the history of the Irish Guards. He visited the War front and the ships of the Dovar Patrol and Harwich Flotilla. Verses were inspired during these naval visits and these Verses are "his most vivid wartime achievement, particularly - 'Minesweepers' with its haunting refrain: Send up Unity, Claribel, Assyrian, Stormock and Golden Gain."74 The agony and grief felt by him is poignantly caught in one of his greatest and most Searing Poems, 'GethSemane'. In April, a collection of Stories entitled *A Diversity of Creatures* was published.

He also wrote on the subject of the Corpse-factory in which the Germans were supposed to process their war-dead for pig-food.

Kipling visited the Italian front in May 1917 and went to Rome. After Rome he came to Udine Where he met General Cadorna. They came next to St Michael, the Italian Ypres, and Hill 60.

In 1917 Kipling was furious at his appointment - a Companion of Honour. This was without his knowledge. He had no interest in Honours. Four years later he refused the Order of Merit, But there is one exception. Mrs Cazalet, his friend, refers to an episode of a French Soldier - Maurice Hammoneau - Who sent the French Version of *Kim* and a Croix to Kipling to accept them as a token of his eternal gratitude, as his life in battlefield was saved due to that book *Kim*. Kipling accepted them but returned them to the Soldier’s Son at the birth of the child, who was named Jack.
In 1917, Kipling was made one of Commissioners of the Imperial War Graves Commission and proved an immense Success on the Commission. He remained a member for fourteen years and was responsible for every inscription used by it. At the same time he was invited by Jameson to become one of the Rhodes Trustees responsible for the administration of the Rhodes Scholarship at Oxford for picked men from the Dominions, U.S.A. and Other countries.

R. Kipling and Theodore Roosevelt were friends. They had a remarkable correspondence between them regarding 1914-18 War. This reveals Kipling's attitude towards War. He was of the view that though it looked that the war ended, it was on and the future would see the next War again: He wrote in February 1919:

As You say, the fighting seems to be over, but the War is in full blast - between a rather wearied Humanity and a Devil whose only hope now is to persuade People he is not so black as he was painted...

Reading this, it is clear that Kipling was right.

Emerging from the War, Kipling had four preoccupations in mind - the continuance of his Work, Ireland, India and Germany. To Kipling's mind the problems of Ireland and India were perfectly simple, and exactly similar. Both Countries were subjects of England and they required firm government for the benefit of the governed, and Kipling
regarded any extension of self-government to either of them with horror.

"He seemed incapable of understanding that the two problems were in
fact somewhat different - on the one side a vast heterogeneous
sub-continent of Warring Creeds held together by British administration,
on the other, a small country with a dark record of tragic misunderstanding
with England, mature and passionately nationalistic, ready for
Self-Government, and led by resolute men who were prepared to die and
murder for their beliefs." 

In May 1922, Kipling with his wife went to France to attend the
King's Pilgrimage to the War Graves. Kipling wrote the King's Speech,
for which he was praised and he was satisfied with his Verses 'King's
Pilgrimage'.

In 1923, his important book History of the Irish Guards in the
Great War was published. He also delivered a Speech at the Royal
College of Surgeons, prepared the King's Speech on Italy, and finished
The Janeites, begun in 1922. He wrote The Prophet and the Country, A
Friend of The Family, London, Stone, and began that Strange and maca-
bre Story A Madonna of the Trenches, which he had had long in his
mind; At the beginning of 1924, he began work on a brilliant, even stranger,
fantasy, The Wish House, with its recurrent themes of Cancer, agony
and death. In October 1923, he was elected Lord Rector of St. Andrew's
University, and seized the opportunity of expounding his philosophy of
life to the students in the spirit of 'If', a message which was ill received
by the large section of the public which was now blind to his warnings.
and sick of his nagging."

On 23 May Elsie declared that She wished to marry Captain George Bambridge. Kiplings were neither inclined nor enthusiastic for this. Even then this happened and kept Kipling lonely, When the marriage took place on 22 October 1924. At the time of his death Lord Tennyson had suggested Kipling's name as his successor poet Laureate, at the time of his death.

1925 was a flat and uneventful year. The period from 1926-1930 was a period in which Kipling showed his interests in Politics - he had his sermons as well as listenings on the events that happened in the world, specially in Europe. His happiness was to be seen at the emergence of Mussolini, a great Fascist of Italy, but he was sore at the emergence of Fascist Germany. He disliked Socialist. Hence he never met Shaw who wished to see him. He was not so much displeased When Stanley Baldwin, a Socialist, became the Prime Minister, as he had lived in his house.

In 1927 he went to Brazil and Rio. In October 1927, he went to France again to attend a Ceremony - the War Memorial at Neure Chapelle to the Indian dead Soldiers. When in the same year the Kipling Society was founded, he did not show his zeal for this. He made his Prose Writings and Stories on his Continental motor tours. In Winter, with his wife he made his tour to Algiers and Egypt where his eyes and heart were satisfied and lulled by the the beauties of Nature and toned up his ill health.
Kipling continued to spend and pass his time with his small band of men friends. He made several academic lectures at different Universities. He accepted a number of University distinction, but "he unbent sufficiently in learned circles to accept an occasional tribute, one of the most notable being the Gold Medal of the Royal society of Literature, which had been awarded only three times before - to Walter Scott, George Meredith and Thomas Hardy."\textsuperscript{77}

The Collection of Short Stories - Debits and Credits and Limits and Renewals were published in 1926 and 1932. The Stories of these books contained sick themes - Cancer, disease, death, treachery, suicide. This was because, perhaps, Kiplings were now more weak in health and remained sick. Here in these Stories, the technique was not Straight as it was in the previous ones. Here he had changed it and gave a twist to them; and the stories were agonising, dark, involuted and obscure. These stories have been 'composed with layer upon layer of meaning, close packed like the skin of an onion'\textsuperscript{78} giving four or five interpretations.

When in February, 1930, Carry's health had become miserable like that of Kipling's they, after the advice of the doctor, Sailed for the West Indies at the invitation of the Governor of Jamaica. Carrie had an appendicitic trouble there and was hospitalized. Kipling was wanting her immediate recovery, which was not possible there and that required an operation. And, this was to be done either in America, Canada or in
England. He did not like to go to America, as he abhorred this land. And, hence, through Canada, they came to England.

In 1931, from England he made his tours to Egypt and Paris. His health throughout the year was poor. Caroline was also suffering from Gout and eye trouble. This was also giving him pain. As regards literary output, "Kipling did little work during the year - less than in any previous year. A few Verses, the Bermuda Parrot Story, a Skit, and the Preparation for his French Speech, appear to have made the total of his work, although he collected some old material for his book of humorous Stories, published in March."  

In 1931 and 1932, Kipling's mind was "becoming increasingly engrossed in Politics. His Political antagonism to his Cousin now appears complete." Besides Writings and lectures on Politics and education, his last collection of stories, "Limits and Renewals, was published on 8 April 1932. Birkenhead tells:

"It was a period of recurring Pain and disability ... There was a certain amount of work in 1932 - Proofs of Holy Writ, in which Ben Jonson and Shakespeare discuss the Authorized Version of the Bible; a Speech for the Prince of Wales; the Verses 'The Flag Ship' and 'A Fox Meditates'; an appreciation of Mary Kingsley, Meditations in Flight; and some French notes. He prepared for the American market a Selection of Verse and Prose with the title A Pageant of Kipling, and attended to the Production of the vast Sussex Edition to his work in thirty-five volumes."
Figures at the end of the year show a gross income of £32,831, from which normal income-tax of £7989 plus approximately £9000 super-tax were deducted. It was also a year which offered to the Imperialist the immense satisfaction of hearing the king use Kipling's own words in his address to the Empire on Christmas Day.\textsuperscript{81}

Birkenhead further tells: "As though realizing that his Creative life was now over, Kipling turned to the revision of old work. On 5 October 1933 he published his \textit{Collected Verse, 1885-1932}. His practical literary competence is shown by the fact that he undertook single-handed the forbidding task of correcting the proofs of this vast mass of print, classifying the Verses, indexing them, and arranging them in Chronological Order. In spite of the fact that this was a year of incessant pain, he did not flinch from his dreary and difficult task, refused to delegate it, and performed it with Outstanding Skill. His Spirits during the Soulless routine work were remarkably high.\textsuperscript{82}

'1933, the year of ill-omen, passed' \textsuperscript{83} and the pens were pouring forth other materials than literary. 1934 was the year with abuse of Professor Laski and with other angry political views. In the early half of the year 1935, Kipling had his fine lectures on several issues and during the Summer of 1935 he wrote a 'Just So Story', 'Ham and the Porcupine', for Princess Elizabeth's Gift Book, and a poem, 'The King and the Sea', which was widely circulated in the press. Caroline was ill during this time and for her treatment Kipling took her to Germany.
On 1 August, Kipling began writing on his autobiography, *Something of Myself*, at the suggestion of Sir Alfred Webb-Johnson, President of the Royal College of Surgeons. Webb-Johnson edited it. This autobiography was finished by the end of 1935 with his "reticence, and it is nowhere better exhibited than in this cautious, tantalizing Work. Vividly written, eminently readable, it yet masks every intimate detail of his Past." 81

On 9 January 1936, Kipling fell seriously ill in the night and was taken to hospital where he was operated on 12 January. On 18 January 1936, Kipling died at 12:10 a.m.; this was the wedding day of Kiplings. His body was cremated in secret at Golders Green Crematorium on the evening of Monday, 20 January. His ashes were kept in the marble Casket and carried on the bier from St. Faith’s Chapel to Westminster Abbey on the Shoulders of the bearers; and among the pall-bearers were the great ones including the Prime Minister of England. The marble casket containing the dead poet’s ashes was covered with the Union Jack. The great Congregation Singing Kipling’s ‘Recessional’ buried that Casket with poet’s ashes with all due honour in the grave beside those of Charles Dickens and Thomas Hardy in Westminster Abbey on Thursday, 23 January 1936 - the day when George V’s body was brought to London to lie in the Westminster Hall.

England honoured this great artist - The Nobel Prize Winner of 1907 for literature - of discipline, obedience, Work and responsibility, Law and order.

[90]
Kipling wrote fine short stories, novels, essays, Verses, etc. His writings and works are as follows -

A. **Fiction — Tales** —

(i) Plain Tales from the Hills, 1888;
(ii) Soldiers Three, 1888;
(iii) The story of the Gadsbys, 1888;
(iv) In Black and White, 1888;
(v) Under the Deodars, 1888;
(vi) The Phantom Rickshaw and Other Tales, 1888;
(vii) Wee Willie and Other Child Stories, 1888;
(viii) The Courting of Dinah Shad and Other Stories, 1890;
or, Mine Own People, 1891;
(ix) Life's Handicap: Being Stories of Mine Own People, 1891;
(x) The City of Dreadful Night and Other Places, 1891;
(xi) Many Inventions, 1893;
(xii) The Jungle Book, 1894;
(xiii) The Second Jungle Book, 1895;
(xiv) Soldier Tales, 1896;
(xv) The Days' Work, 1898;
(xvi) Stalky and Co., 1899;
(xvii) Just-so- Stories for Little Children, 1902;
(xviii) Traffics and Discoveries, 1904;
(xix) Puck of Pook's Hill, 1904;
(xx) Abaft the Funnel, 1909;
(xxi) Actions and Reactions, 1909;
(xxii) Rewards and Fairies, 1910;
(xxiii) A Diversity of Creatures, 1917;
(xxiv) Land and Sea Tales for Scout and Guides, 1923;
(xxv) Land and Sea Tales for Boys and Girls, 1923;
(xxvi) Debits and Credits, 1926;
(xxvii) Limits and Renewals, 1932;
(xxviii) The Irish Guards in the Great War, 2 vols. - 1929;
(xxix) Humorous Tales, 1931;
(xxx) Animal Stories, 1931;
(33xi) Quartette by four Indian Writers, 1885;
(33xii) Letters of Marque, 1891;
(33xiii) Out of India, 1895;
(33xiv) From Sea to Sea: Letters of Travel, 1899, 1900;

B. Fiction — Novels —

(i) The Light That Failed, 1890; (with an unhappy ending)
(ii) The Light That Failed (with a happy ending) 1891;
(iii) The Naulahka, (in collaboration with C. W. Balestier) 1892;
(iv) Captains Courageous, 1897;
(v) Kim, 1901
(vi) Why the Snow Falls at Vernet, 1911;
(vii) Thy Servant A Dog, 1930;
(xx) Abaft the Funnel, 1909;
(xxi) Actions and Reactions, 1909;
(xxii) Rewards and Fairies, 1910;
(xxiii) A Diversity of Creatures, 1917;
(xxiv) Land and Sea Tales for Scout and Guides, 1923;
(xxv) Land and Sea Tales for Boys and Girls, 1923;
(xxvi) Debits and Credits, 1926;
(xxvii) Limits and Renewals, 1932;
(xxviii) The Irish Guards in the Great War, 2 vols. - 1929;
(xxix) Humorous Tales, 1931;
(xxx) Animal Stories, 1931;
(xxxi) Quartette by four Indian-Writers, 1885;
(xxxii) Letters of Marque, 1891;
(xxxiii) Out of India, 1895;
(xxxiv) From Sea to Sea: Letters of Travel, 1899, 1900;

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(iii) The Naulahka, (in collaboration with C. W. Balestier) 1892;
(iv) Captains Courageous, 1897;
(v) Kim, 1901
(vi) Why the Snow Falls at Vernet, 1911;
(vii) Thy Servant A Dog, 1930;
C. **Theory —**

(i) The Art of Fiction, 1926;

D. **Verses —**

(i) School boy Lyrics, 1881;
(ii) Echoes by two writers, 1884;
(iii) Departmental Ditties and Other Verses, 1886;
(iv) Barrack-Room Ballads and other Verses, 1892;
(v) The Jungle Book (Fiction and Verse), 1894;
(vi) The Second Jungle Book (Fiction and Verse), 1895;
(vii) The Seven Seas, 1896;
(viii) Recessional and Other Poems, 1899;
(ix) With Number Three, Surgical And Medical, and New Poems, 1900;
(x) Just-So-Stories For Little Children (Fiction & Verse), 1902
(xi) The Five Nations, 1903;
(xii) Traffics And Discoveries (Fiction and Verse), 1904;
(xiii) Puck of Pook’s Hill (Fiction and Verse), 1904;
(xiv) Actions and Reactions (Fiction and Verse), 1909;
(xv) Rewards and Fairies (Fiction and Verse), 1910;
(xvi) Songs From Books, 1913;
(xvii) A Diversity of Creatures (Fiction and Verse), 1917;
(xviii) The Years Between, 1919;
(xix) Land and Sea Tales for Scouts and Guides (Fiction and Verse), 1923
(xx) Debits and Credits, 1926;
(xxi) Songs From The Sea, 1927;
(xxii) Limits and Renewals (Fiction and Verse), 1932;

E. **Essays, Speeches, Autobiography and others —**

(i) American Notes (Essays), 1891;
(ii) The Smith Administration (Essays), 1891;
(iii) Railway Reform In Great Britain (Essay), 1901;
(iv) The Sin of Witchcraft, 1901;
(v) The Science of Rebellion (Essay), 1902;
(vi) A Letter on A Possible Source of The Tempest, 1906;
(vii) Speech As Chairman at the Annual Dinner of the Artists General Benevolent Institution on 9 May, 1907 (Speech), 1907;
(viii) Doctors : An Address on 1 October 1908, (Speech), 1908;
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(xii) The Fringes of The Fleet, (Essays) 1915;
(xiii) France At War, (Essay), 1915;
(xiv) Tales of ‘The Trade’ (Essays), 1916;
(xv) Sea Warfare (Essays), 1916;
(xvi) The Eyes of Asia (Essays), 1918;
(xvii) Kipling's Message: An Address on 5 Feb, 1918;
(xviii) The Graves of The Fallen, (Essay), 1919;
(xix) Letters of Travel - 1892-1913, (Essays), 1920;
(xx) England And The English (Speech, 1920), 1921;
(xxi) The First Assault Upon The Sorbonne (Speech), 1922
(xxii) A Kipling Anthology. 2 Vols, 1922;
(xxiii) Independence (Speech, 10 Oct. 1923), 1924;
(xxiv) The Shipping Industry (Speech), 1925;
(xxv) The Art of Fiction (Speech), 1926;
(xxvi) A Book of Words (Speech), 1928;
(xxvii) Healing By The Stars, An Address, 1928;
(xxviii) Souvenirs of France (Essays), 1933;
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