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His father was professor of architectural sculpture at the Bombay School of Art. In Kipling was sent to England for his education. Young journalist In Kipling rejoined his parents in Lahore, India, where he became a copy editor one who edits newspaper articles for the Civil and Military Gazette. In he moved to the Allahabad Pioneer, a better paper, which gave him greater liberty in his writing. He published satiric sharply or bitterly witty verses, Departmental Ditties in , and over seventy short stories in in seven paperback volumes. In style, these stories showed the influence of the writers Edgar Allan Poe " , Bret Harte " , and Guy de Maupassant " He wrote about Anglo-Indian society, which he readily criticized with an acid pen, and the life of the common British soldier and the Indian native, which he portrayed accurately and sympathetically. When he reached London, he found that his stories had preceded him and established him as a brilliant new author. He was readily accepted into the circle of leading writers. While there he wrote a number of stories and some of his best-remembered poems: During this time he wrote some of his best work" Many Inventions , perhaps his best volume of short stories; The Jungle Book and The Second Jungle Book , two books of animal fables that attracted readers of all ages by illustrating the larger truths of life; The Seven Seas , a collection of poems in experimental rhythms; and Captains Courageous , a novel-length, sea story. His imperialism In the Kiplings settled in Rottingdean, a village on the British coast near Brighton. He began to publish a number of solemn poems in standard English in the London Times. Kipling referred to less highly developed peoples as "lesser breeds" and considered order, discipline, sacrifice, and humility to be the essential qualities of colonial rulers. These views have been denounced as racist believing that one race is better than others , elitist believing oneself to be a part of a superior group , and jingoistic pertaining to a patriot who speaks in favor of an aggressive and warlike foreign policy. But for Kipling, the term "white man" indicated citizens of the more highly developed nations. He felt it was their duty to spread law, literacy, and morality throughout the world. In Kipling published Kim, the last and most charming of his portrayals of Indian life. When Kipling published The Five Nations, a book of South African verse, in , he was attacked in parodies satirical imitations , caricatures exaggerations for comic effect , and serious protests as the opponent of a growing spirit of peace and democratic equality. Later works Kipling now turned from the wide empire as his subject to simply England itself. Like the Jungle Books they were intended for young readers but were suitable for adults as well. His most significant work at this time was a number of volumes of short stories written in a different style" "Traffics and Discoveries" , "Actions and Reactions" , "A Diversity of Creatures" , "Debits and Credits" , and "Limits and Renewals" Consequently, these stories have never been as popular as his earlier works. But modern critics, in reevaluating Kipling, have found a greater power and depth that make them among his best work. His autobiography, Something of Myself, was published in His support of English imperialism the policy of extending the rule of a nation over foreign countries at first contributed to this popularity but caused a reaction against him in the twentieth century. His Life and Work. The Imperial Life of Rudyard Kipling. Farrar, Straus, and Giroux, The Strange Ride of Rudyard Kipling: His Life and Works. I mean , what happened to her?

Chapter 2 : First World blog.quintoapp.com - Prose & Poetry - Rudyard Kipling

Indeed, the title page of Land and Sea Tales lists the author as "Rudyard Kipling, Commissioner, Boy Scouts." Certainly, it is at least without Kipling's disapproval that Baden Powell retells Kim in a five-page version near the beginning of the bible of his movement, Scouting for Boys.

History[edit] In September , it was clear that the crisis in South Africa was likely to turn into war. By 2 October, all military leave had been cancelled, and urgent preparations were under way to send a large expeditionary force to the Cape, with horses and supplies being requisitioned and mobilised. Of 65, liable men, around 25, were intended to be called up for service. White greets Major Hubert Gough on 28 February

Painting by John Henry Frederick Bacon " Many, if not all, of the men thus mobilised were ex-soldiers in permanent employment for whom returning to military duty meant a significant cut in their income. In addition, there was no contemporary legislation protecting the permanent employment of Reservists. Employers could " and often would " replace them with other workers, with no guarantee that if the soldier returned he would be able to take back his job. Many of these newspapers were also involved in the charitable fundraising efforts to benefit the Reservists and their dependents. This drew the attention of Rudyard Kipling , who produced "The Absent-Minded Beggar" on 16 October [6] and sent the verses to Harmsworth on 22 October with a note that "they are at your service. If any one wants to sing it take care that the proceeds go to our men. Maud Tree , the wife of actor-manager Herbert Beerbohm Tree , recited it at the Palace Theatre , every night before the show, for fourteen months, and other performers recited it at music halls and elsewhere, giving part of the profits to the fund. Sullivan had written some 20 operas, including fourteen comic operas with W. Gilbert , and a large volume of songs, orchestral pieces and other music. Although he was in the middle of composing his next opera, The Rose of Persia which was to be his last completed opera , Sullivan agreed. This illustration was included in "art editions" of the poem and song. I stood on the stage and conducted the encore " funny sight! Some of these items were very expensive. Among other activities of the Corps, it "met the soldiers on arrival in South Africa, welcomed them on their return to Britain and, more importantly, set up overseas centres to minister to the sick and wounded". Local "Absent Minded Beggar Relief Corps" branches were opened in Trinidad , Cape Town , Ireland, New Zealand, China, India and numerous places throughout the world; all of this contributed to the fund and to other war efforts, such as the building of hospitals. Mark Twain wrote that "The clarion-peal of its lines thrilled the world". Kipling was offered a knighthood within a few weeks of publication of the song but declined, as he declined all offers of State honours. Miller wrote in , "Kipling almost single-handedly restored the strong ties between civilians and soldiers and put Britain and its army back together again. It became a part of popular culture of the time, with its title becoming a popular phrase and cartoons, postcards and other humorous representations of the character of the absent-minded beggar becoming popular. The song is still heard on re-issues of early recordings and on post-Second World War recordings by Donald Adams and others. John Lee, [21] that included lectures and an exhibition of memorabilia and documents relating to the poem and song. Will you kindly drop a shilling in my little tambourine For a gentleman in khaki ordered South? But we and Paul must take him as we find him: He is out on active service wiping something off a slate: There are families by the thousands, far too proud to beg or speak: The spelling "Kharki" is given as a "vulgar" form in the Hobson-Jobson dictionary. Daily Mail, December The arrangement includes additional material not found in the song. Volunteers on the Veldt , p.

Chapter 3 : The Absent-Minded Beggar - Wikipedia

Kipling and the critics /Edited and with an introd. by Elliot L. Gilbert.

Family[edit] Perceval Landon was born in Hastings on 29 March Edward Henry Landon and his wife, Caroline. Arthur Philip Perceval , through whom he was collaterally related to Spencer Perceval. His own family of Landon was of French Huguenot descent, having migrated to London in the s at the time of the revocation of the Edict of Nantes. He was Secretary of the Oxford Union in At a meeting of the Royal Society of Arts in , Lord Curzon of Kedleston , former Viceroy of India , described Landon as "a writer of exceptional ability on Eastern and other questions" and "an authority second to none on the geography and politics of what was commonly called the Middle East. In this book, Landon was one of the first Europeans to describe the holy city of Lhasa in detail. The most successful and enduring of these stories was Thurnley Abbey; but also included were psychological suspense stories Railhead and The Gyroscope which is about a horrifying juggernaut running amok in a crowded auditorium. By this time, in , Landon was 57 and had travelled constantly since the age of He asked Beauchamp to "keep a kindly eye on him" while Kipling was sailing to South America and added, in a postscript, "If when he gets better, he has to go on a milk and egg diet, you could see that he gets good country stuff. Kipling was too upset to go to the funeral, but his poem A Song in the Desert "was a lament for a friend he had loved". It is reminiscent of the stories of M. James , who himself called it "almost too horrid". He reprinted it in his anthology Fine Frights: Tor Books, A man named Alastair Colvin is travelling on a boat with the narrator, and asks the narrator if he can sleep in his cabin, even though he has his own. Clarke, the old retainer who had lived at the Abbey for many years, is reputed to have put about that a ghost haunts the Abbey, and seemed to have delighted in the fear that this had caused. Locals believe it, and though the new owner makes light of it, he seems not to be entirely convinced that it is not true, and after arranging for Colvin to stay overnight, asks him to "talk to it" [22] if he sees a ghost. Colvin spends the night in the house and encounters the ghost " an experience which changes his life. Henceforth he is afraid to sleep alone. The story is now in the public domain and may be read here or, in pdf format, here, or listened to here. Medals[edit] In , a group of 7 medals awarded to Landon on various occasions was offered for sale by Dix Noonan Webb auctioneers of Bolton Street, Piccadilly, London , catalogued as: Oxford Men and their Colleges " Retrieved 27 February The Indian Biographical Dictionary. Journal of the Royal Society of Arts. A Book of Shadows". Retrieved 9 June The Letters of Rudyard Kipling, Volume 5 " University of Iowa Press. Retrieved 22 March

Chapter 4 : Dan Jacobson • Kipling in South Africa: Rudyard Kipling and Cecil Rhodes • LRB 7 June

Joseph Rudyard Kipling (/ ˈr ɛɪ d j ɛɪˈm r d / RUD-yÉ™rd; 30 December - 18 January) was an English journalist, short-story writer, poet, and novelist. He was born in India, which inspired much of his work.

Malabar Point , Bombay, They married and moved to India in They had been so moved by the beauty of the Rudyard Lake area that when their first child was born they named him after it. Kipling seems to have said as much to the Dean when he visited J J School in the s. Mother of Cities to me, For I was born in her gate, Between the palms and the sea, Where the world-end steamers wait. Complex issues of identity and national allegiance would become prominent in his fiction. 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 tortureâ€”religious as well as scientific. Yet it made me give attention to the lies I soon found it necessary to tell: They spent a month each Christmas with their maternal aunt Georgiana "Georgy" and her husband, Edward Burne-Jones, at their house, The Grange, in Fulham , London, which Kipling called "a paradise which I verily believe saved me. Kipling remembers, "Often and often afterwards, the beloved Aunt would ask me why I had never told any one how I was being treated. Children tell little more than animals, for what comes to them they accept as eternally established. Also, badly-treated children have a clear notion of what they are likely to get if they betray the secrets of a prison-house before they are clear of it". He sailed for India on 20 September , and arrived in Bombay on 18 October. He described this moment years later: Other Indian-born boys have told me how the same thing happened to them. After these, my English years fell away, nor ever, I think, came back in full strength". The Civil and Military Gazette in Lahore, the newspaper which Kipling was to call "mistress and most true love", [25] appeared six days a week throughout the year except for one-day breaks for Christmas and Easter. In , he published his first collection of verse, Departmental Ditties. That year also brought a change of editors at the newspaper; Kay Robinson , the new editor, allowed more creative freedom and Kipling was asked to contribute short stories to the newspaper. By then, it was established practice for the Viceroy of India and the government to move to Simla for six months, and the town became a "centre of power as well as pleasure". Rudyard Kipling returned to Simla for his annual leave each year from to , and the town featured prominently in many of the stories that he wrote for the Gazette. It began in heat and discomfort, by rail and road. Kipling included most of these stories in Plain Tales from the Hills , his first prose collection, which was published in Calcutta in January , a month after his 22nd birthday. In Allahabad, he worked as the Assistant editor of The Pioneer and lived in Belvedere house, Allahabad from to By this time, he had been increasingly thinking about the future. Kipling was favourably impressed by Japan, writing that the Japanese were "gracious folk and fair manners". Weeping softly for O-Toyo O-Toyo was a darling". He also found a place to live for the next two years at Villiers Street , near Charing Cross the building was subsequently named Kipling House: Meantime, I had found me quarters in Villiers Street , Strand , which forty-six years ago was primitive and passionate in its habits and population. The Charing Cross trains rumbled through my dreams on one side, the boom of the Strand on the other, while, before my windows, Father Thames under the Shot tower walked up and down with his traffic. On 18 January , Carrie Balestier aged 29 and Rudyard Kipling aged 26 were married in London, in the "thick of an influenza epidemic, when the undertakers had run out of black horses and the dead had to be content with brown ones. Henry James gave the bride away. Taking this loss in their stride, they returned to the US, back to Vermont â€” Carrie by this time was pregnant with their first child â€”and rented a small cottage on a farm near Brattleboro for ten dollars a month. We bought, second or third hand, a huge, hot-air stove which we installed in the cellar. We cut generous holes in our thin floors for its eight-inch [20 cm] tin pipes why we were not burned in our beds each week of the winter I never can understand and we were extraordinarily and self-centredly content. It was also in this cottage that the first dawns of the Jungle Books came to Kipling: It chanced that I had written a tale about Indian Forestry work which included a boy who had been brought up by wolves. After blocking out the main idea in my head, the pen took charge, and I watched it begin to write stories about Mowgli and animals, which later grew into the two Jungle Books ". Kipling named the house Naulakha , in honour of Wolcott and

of their collaboration, and this time the name was spelled correctly. The collection of Barrack-Room Ballads was issued in March, first published individually for the most part in , and containing his poems "Mandalay" and "Gunga Din". He especially enjoyed writing the Jungle Books – both masterpieces of imaginative writing – and enjoyed, too, corresponding with the many children who wrote to him about them. He described this moment in a letter: Next morning there was an answering signal from the swamp where the sumacs grow. Three days later, the hill-sides as far as the eye could range were afire, and the roads paved, with crimson and gold. Then a wet wind blew, and ruined all the uniforms of that gorgeous army; and the oaks, who had held themselves in reserve, buckled on their dull and bronzed cuirasses and stood it out stiffly to the last blown leaf, till nothing remained but pencil-shadings of bare boughs, and one could see into the most private heart of the woods. She died of pneumonia in aged 6. By this time, according to several biographers, their marital relationship was no longer light-hearted and spontaneous. By the early s, the United Kingdom and Venezuela were in a border dispute involving British Guiana. The US had made several offers to arbitrate, but in , the new American Secretary of State Richard Olney upped the ante by arguing for the American "right" to arbitrate on grounds of sovereignty on the continent see the Olney interpretation as an extension of the Monroe Doctrine. Although the crisis led to greater US-British co-operation, at the time Kipling was bewildered by what he felt was persistent anti-British sentiment in the US, especially in the press. A family dispute became the final straw. For some time, relations between Carrie and her brother Beatty Balestier had been strained, owing to his drinking and insolvency. In May, an inebriated Beatty encountered Kipling on the street and threatened him with physical harm. In July, a week before the hearing was to resume, the Kiplings packed their belongings, left the United States, and returned to England. Devon[edit] By September, the Kiplings were in Torquay, Devon, on the southwestern coast of England, in a hillside home overlooking the English Channel. Although Kipling did not much care for his new house, whose design, he claimed, left its occupants feeling dispirited and gloomy, he managed to remain productive and socially active. The Kiplings had welcomed their first son, John, in August. Regarded by some as anthems for enlightened and duty-bound empire-building that captured the mood of the Victorian age, the poems equally were regarded by others as propaganda for brazenfaced imperialism and its attendant racial attitudes; still others saw irony in the poems and warnings of the perils of empire. Lo, all our pomp of yesterday Is one with Nineveh and Tyre! Judge of the Nations, spare us yet. Lest we forget – lest we forget! In early, the Kiplings travelled to South Africa for their winter holiday, thus beginning an annual tradition which excepting the following year was to last until Kipling cultivated their friendship and came to admire the men and their politics. The period – was crucial in the history of South Africa and included the Second Boer War, the ensuing peace treaty, and the formation of the Union of South Africa. Back in England, Kipling wrote poetry in support of the British cause in the Boer War and on his next visit to South Africa in early, he became a correspondent for The Friend newspaper in Bloemfontein, which had been commandeered by Lord Roberts for British troops. Gwynne, and others. It had no bathroom, no running water upstairs, and no electricity, but Kipling loved it: It is a good and peaceable place. We have loved it ever since our first sight of it. On a visit to the United States in, Kipling and Josephine developed pneumonia, from which she eventually died. That work was published in, the year after Kim was first issued. Speculative fiction[edit] Kipling wrote a number of speculative fiction short stories, including "The Army of a Dream", in which he attempted to show a more efficient and responsible army than the hereditary bureaucracy of England at that time, and two science fiction stories, With the Night Mail and As Easy As A. This technique is one that Kipling picked up in India, and used to solve the problem of his English readers not understanding much about Indian society, when writing The Jungle Book. The Swedish Academy, in awarding the Nobel Prize in Literature this year to Rudyard Kipling, desires to pay a tribute of homage to the literature of England, so rich in manifold glories, and to the greatest genius in the realm of narrative that that country has produced in our times. The latter contained the poem "If". On 7 September, the Montreal Daily Star newspaper published a front-page appeal to all Canadians against the reciprocity agreement with the United States by Kipling who wrote: Once that soul is pawned for any consideration, Canada must inevitably conform to the commercial, legal, financial, social, and ethical standards which will be imposed on her by the sheer admitted weight of the United States. Kipling wrote in a

letter to a friend that Ireland was not a nation, and that before the English arrived in , the Irish were a gang of cattle thieves living in savagery and killing each other while "writing dreary poems" about it all. In his viewpoint, it was only British rule that allowed Ireland to advance. Kipling often referred to the Irish Unionists as "our party". Asquith that would plunge Ireland into the Dark Ages and allow the Irish Catholic majority to oppress the Protestant minority. Freemasonry[edit] According to the English magazine Masonic Illustrated, Kipling became a Freemason in about , before the usual minimum age of I was entered [as an Apprentice] by a member from Brahmo Somaj , a Hindu , passed [to the degree of Fellow Craft] by a Mohammedan , and raised [to the degree of Master Mason] by an Englishman. Our Tyler was an Indian Jew.

Chapter 5 : *Rudyard Kipling* by Mortimer Menpes, R. I.

Quoted in George Shepperson, "Kipling and the Boer War," in Rudyard Kipling: The Man, His Work and His World, ed. John Gross (London: Weidenfeld & Nicolson,), Wallace, whom Kipling met in February , went on to become a war correspondent and a novelist.

Chapter 6 : *No end of a lesson*TM: The Boer War, - National Portrait Gallery

Shepperson, George: Webb, George Kipling - The Durability of His Work Drummer Hodge - Poetry of the Boer War Clarendon Press Oxford.

Chapter 7 : Perceval Landon - Wikipedia

The age of Kipling.. [John Gross] -- Kipling is a writer who in many ways lends himself to over-simplification, and he is still no doubt most commonly thought of, not without reason, as a kind of cartoon figure, a handy textbook symbol.

Chapter 8 : The age of Kipling - ECU Libraries Catalog

The Fifth Pan-African Conference, and the All African Peoples Congress, George Shepperson University of Edinburgh The Boer War, the First World War, the.

Chapter 9 : Articles by Kelley S. Kent - Inquiries Journal

The Lesson, by Rudyard Kipling () The second Boer War () in South Africa marked a turning point in attitudes towards the British Empire and informed British military strategy in the lead up to the First World War.