Definition: **Kipling, (Joseph) Rudyard** from *Philip’s Encyclopedia*

British writer, b. India. His *Barrack Room Ballads and Other Verses* (1892), which include "If" and "Gunga Din", is a classic of British colonial literature. His novels include *The Light That Failed* (1890) and *Kim* (1901). His children's stories include *The Jungle Book* (1894) and the *Just So Stories* (1902). Kipling was the first English writer to receive the Nobel Prize in literature (1907).

**Summary Article: Kipling, Rudyard**

From *The Columbia Encyclopedia*

1865–1936, English author, b. Bombay (now Mumbai), India. Educated in England, Kipling returned to India in 1882 and worked as an editor on a Lahore paper. His early poems were collected in *Departmental Ditties* (1886), *Barrack-Room Ballads* (1892), and other volumes. His first short stories of Anglo-Indian life appeared in *Plain Tales from the Hills* (1888) and *Soldiers Three* (1888). In 1889 he returned to London, where his novel *The Light That Failed* (1890) appeared. Kipling’s masterful stories and poems interpreted India in all its heat, strife, and ennui. His romantic imperialism and his characterization of the true Englishman as brave, conscientious, and self-reliant did much to enhance his popularity. These views are reflected in such well-known poems as “The White Man's Burden,” “Loot,” “Mandalay,” “Gunga Din,” and *Recessional* (1897).

In London in 1892, he married Caroline Balestier, an American, and lived in Vermont for four years. There he wrote children's stories, *The Jungle Book* (1894) and *Second Jungle Book* (1895), *Kim* (1901), *Just So Stories* (1902), and *Captains Courageous* (1897). Returning to England in 1900, he lived in Sussex, the setting of *Puck of Pook's Hill* (1906). Other works include *Stalky and Co.* (1899) and his famous poem "If" (1910). England’s first Nobel Prize winner in literature (1907), he is buried in Westminster Abbey.

See his *Something of Myself* (1937);

biographies by J. I. M. Stewart (1966), J. Harrison (1982), H. Ricketts (2000), and D. Gilmour (2002);


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