APPENDIX A

NOTES ON A Rabindranath Bibliography
in the West

As far as is known to me, no complete and up-to-date bibliography of Rabindranath in the West has been compiled as yet. Most of the bibliographies available also suffer from a lack of proper classification. Here, the attempt has been made to group the various books on, or dealing with, Rabindranath under different headings; we have avoided both the chronological and the alphabetical order as neither of them is suitable for the purposes of a comprehensive bibliography. To classify the books according to the language in which they were written, does not seem very useful either. For what matters is not so much the number of writers using a particular language, but their approach to Rabindranath. We have, therefore, attempted the following subdivisions. 1. Bibliographical, 2. Biographical, 3. Literary, 4. Religious, Philosophical, etc. 5. Educational, 6. Political, 7. Personal meeting with Rabindranath, 8. Various essays on Rabindranath. It will be seen that we have also included books which do not deal exclusively with Rabindranath, but in which he is mentioned in some relevant and significant context.

It should also be noted that books written by Indian writers in European languages are not mentioned here, with the exception of one or two who had a definite influence on the reading public in the West.

Throughout every subdivision we have used a
chronological order according to the date of publication of the book. The comment on the book, whenever necessary, will be found in the footnotes.

I. Bibliographical

"American Bulletin of Bibliography," Nov., 1921; a bibliography of the writings of and about Rabindranath Tagore, compiled by Ethel M. Kitch, of Oberlin College. (The following divisions have been used: Works of Tagore, Works about Tagore, Some Literature leading to an Interpretation of Tagore. 1

II. Biographical

Paul Cremer: Rabindranath Tagore. 1914. (German) 2 Earnest Rhys: Rabindranath Tagore: a biographical study. 1915.

1 This is probably the only bibliographical article written on Rabindranath as yet. As it has been compiled in 1921, it cannot be of very great use now.—We also hear of a graduate of Gröningen University, Holland, who in 1938 was "making a study and gathering a bibliography on Rabindranath and his father Debendranath Tagore," in a letter from the Secretary of the "Federation Internationale de Documentation," The Hague, 23.7.38. Whether this book has been published is not known to me.

2 This book was reviewed as early as April 1914 (in Lodger Zeitung) and can, therefore, be considered to be the first biography of Rabindranath in any European language.

3 It is of considerable interest to find that the first book on Rabindranath in Swedish was a translation of a biography written by an Indian writer, and not a translation of the books of Cremer or Rhys.
Dr. Arthur Schurig: Tagore, seine Personlichkeit, seine Werke, seine Weltanschauung. Dresden, 1921.1 (German). (Tagore, his personality, works, and philosophy).
Roberto Assagioli: Rabindranath Tagore, Florence, 1921. (Italian).
Annie Russel Marble: The Nobel Prize Winners in Literature. 1925. (One chapter on Rabindranath.)
Hans Leoned ved Jens Marinus Jensen; Rabindranath Tagore. Kopenhagen, 1925. (Danish).
Dr. Egon Erhn. von Eickstedt: Der Stammbaum von Rabindranath Tagore. Munich, 1927. (German) (The family-tree of Rabindranath Tagore). (This

1 In this book we find a rather violent criticism of Rabindranath, his supposed “sensationalism,” and the suggestion that he was paid by “British Imperialism.”
2 This is a book of some 450 pages in which not a single reference is given; it is carelessly written, but full of enthusiasm and uncritical praise.
3 This is both a biography and political revaluation of Rabindranath; the author was at one time collaborator of the famous French daily Le Temps, Paris.
is a reprint from the "Archiv fuer. Rassen-und Gesellschaftskunde," Vol 20. No. 1.)
Karla Egles: Rabindranath Tagore, Riga 1934. (Latvian).1
Stephanie Chandler: Rabindranath Tagore. (Les Cahiers du Journal des poètes; Collection 1936, No. 17.) (French).
V. Lesny: Rabindranath Thakur; Osobnost A Dilo, 1937. (Czech).2
Baktay Ervin: Rabindranath Tagore as Ember a Muvesces a Bolcs. Vilagirodalom, pp. 272. n.d. (Hungarian).

III. Literary3

C. F. Andrews: Rabindranath Tagore. A Lecture. (Cape Town, 1914).4
"La poesia di Rabindranath Tagore," Roma, pp. 74, 1914. (Italian). (Author's name not given).

1 In the first volume of Rabindranath's collected works in Latvian; this volume consists of a life-sketch by Karla Egles, an article on Rabindranath's ideals by Richard Rudzisa, one on "Indian Music and Rabindranath," by Jana Zalisa, a bibliography and chronology.
2 This book appeared in English, under the title: Rabindranath Tagore, his personality and work. 1937.
3 In this section only those writers are mentioned whose approach was mainly literary; it goes without saying that much valuable literary material will also be found in the biographical section.
4 This seems to be one of the first public pronouncements made by C. F. Andrews on Rabindranath. It is divided into two parts, I. The Bengal Renaissance, II. The Poet's Personality. Its main interest is, however, literary.
Hans Fiedler: Die Welt in Drama Rabindranath Tagores, Berlin, 1921. (German) (“The world in Rabindranath Tagore’s Drama”).
M. Winternitz: Geschichte der Indischen Literature. (History of Indian Literature). (German). 1920. Vol. III.¹
Richard Rudzitis: Saules Kultura. Riga 1923. (Latvian) (Essay about Rabindranath’s poetry, ideals, etc.)
Manjulal J. Dave: La poésie de Rabindranath Tagore. Montpellier 1927 (Doctor-Thesis). (French.)²
Herbert H. Gowen: History of Indian Literature from Vedic times to the present day. 1932. (One chapter on Rabindranath).
T. Earle Welby: One Man’s India. 1933.³

IV. RELIGIOUS, PHILOSOPHICAL, ETC.

J. N. Farquhar: Modern Religious Movements in

¹ This 3rd volume of Winternitz’s ‘History’ is apparently not yet translated into English.
² This book has been included here, though it is written by an Indian, as it is the only comprehensive account in French of Rabindranath’s poetry.
³ Mr. Welby was a writer in an Indian daily paper. His book consists of 18 little essays published posthumously. Here is an extract from the review of this book as it appeared in The Times, London on September 22, 1933: “It is perhaps the distasteful memory of Indian politics that leads Mr. Welby to speak lightly of Indian literature, and undoubtedly to underrate the poetic merit of Rabindranath Tagore. Preoccupied with Tagore’s political utterances he may not have approached Tagore’s poetry with sufficient detachment.”
India, N. Y. 1918, (see Chapter on Religious Nationalism).\footnote{1}

Helmut v. Glasenapp: Der Hinduismus. Religion and Gesellschaft im heutigen Indien. 1922. (Hinduism; Religion and Society in contemporary India). (German) cf. p. 412: Rabindranath’s religious and political ideals.

Nathan Soderblom: Sunder Singhs Budsk. Stockholm 1922 (Swedish).\footnote{2}

Victor Bratford: Living Religions. A plea for the larger modernism. pp. 290, 1924.\footnote{3}

Nicol Macnicol: The Making of Modern India. Oxford Univ. Press. 1924.\footnote{4}

Vitcho Ivanov: The Wisdom of Rabindranath Tagore, 1926. Sofia. (Bulgarian).

“Les Appels de l’Orient”: Les Cahiers du Mois 9/10; Paris 1925. (French).\footnote{5}

Friedrich Heiler: Christlicher Glaube and Indisches

\footnote{In this book we also find one of the first critical appreciations of Gitanjali, written before 1914.}

\footnote{In this book by the Swedish Archbishop we find a full account of Rabindranath’s religious works with special reference to Christianity.}

\footnote{This is mainly a discussion, in very vague terms on the “interaction of occidental science and oriental religion,” in which we also hear a good deal about Rabindranath’s “synthetic university” at Santiniketan.}

\footnote{Written with a strong Christian bias, we find in it an elaborate comparison between Eastern and Western mysticism with reference to Kabir and Rabindranath, and one chapter on the Maharsi.}

\footnote{This is an extremely important publication. It consists of 1. A number of general articles on “East and West,” 2. A questionnaire, sent to writers and philosophers all over the world, 3. The replies sent to the questionnaire, 4. Extracts from relevant books dealing with the problem of “East and West”. The questions put to them mainly refer to Massis’s Defence of the West (see Index). Rabindranath is frequently mentioned both in the articles and in the replies.}
Geistesleben. (Rabindranath Tagore/Mahatma Gandhi/Brahmabandav Upadhyaya/Sadhu Sunder Singh); 1926. (Christian Beliefs and Indian spiritual life). (German).

W. Graefe: Die Weltanschauung Rabindranath Tagore’s. 1930. (German). (Rabindranath Tagore’s conception of the Universe).

R. Otto: Rabindranath Tagore’s Bekenntnis, 1931. (German.) (Rabindranath Tagore’s religious confession.)


Sybil Baumer: Tagore’s mysticism. pp. 41. n.d.

Chaise-Borel: Sur le mysticism oriental de Rabindranath Tagore. n.d.

V. Educational

W. W. Pearson: Santiniketan, the Bolpur School of

1 This is again a book with a strong Christian bias in which the Christian influence on contemporary Indian thought is discussed.

2 Here is an extract from a letter which Schweitzer wrote to Rabindranath when he sent him this book “I do not think that you agree with everything as regards my analysis; neither will you agree with everything I say about you. But I still believe that you will feel in this book my deep understanding of the greatness of Indian thought and the sympathy I have for it. Let me tell you on this occasion the great love I have for you and your thought. When I call you in this book the Goethe of India that is because, in my opinion, you are as important for India as Goethe was for Europe,” (Dated Gunsbach, près Munstet, Alsace, France, 15 August, 1936).
Rabindranath Tagore, 1918.¹
Noto Soeroto: Rabindranath Tagore’s opvoedingsidealen, Amsterdam 1921, pp. 84. (Dutch). (Rabindranath Tagore’s educational ideals).
Arthur Mayhew: The Education in India. 1926.³

VI. Political

Romain Rolland: Mahatma Gandhi, Madras, 1932. (1 chap. on Gandhi and Rabindranath).
Luciano Magrini: India. 1927 (Italian) (1 chap. Comparison between Santiniketan and Gandhi’s asram)⁴

¹ This book was translated into Spanish under the title “Morada de Paz (Shantiniketan)” Madrid, 1919.
² This book consists of extracts from Rabindranath’s writings on education and some chapters on his educational ideals. It has also been translated into German under the title “Tagore als Erzieher,” Zurich, n. d.
³ There are frequent references to Rabindranath and Santiniketan.
⁴ In an open letter to the press on April 13, 1931, Rabindranath writes as follows about this book: “Next comes a letter from Koenigsberg from the great Indologist Glasenapp, who asks my authority for contradicting the libellous remarks attributed to Mahatmaji and myself in a book called ‘India’ by the Italian author —Mr. Luciano Magrini. I am also made to express my approval of the author’s statement. I have never heard of the author of this book. I have been able to contract these lies, because they were brought before me by my friends.”
Henri Massis: La Defense de l'Occident (French) (The Defence of the West). 1928.¹
Basil Mathews: India Reveals Herself. 1937. (1 chap. on Rabindranath).

VII. Personal Meetings with Rabindranath

Paul Natorp: Stunden mit Rabindranath. (Hours with Rabindranath), (German), Jena, 1921.²
D. Sylvain-Levy: Dans L’Inde (De Ceylan au Nepal), Paris, 1925. (French.)³
Count Hermann Keyserling: The Travel Diary of a Philosopher. (Translated from the German),

¹ The Chicago Evening Post reviews the book as follows: “And M. Massis represents the innocent Rabindranath Tagore as a subtle propagandist for Asiatic supremacy, who hates the West so much that he can barely dissemble that hate when he is lecturing. Then in an appendix he quotes hostile criticisms of the school at Santiniketan—it seems that on two occasions teachers in that school suddenly disappeared.” (10.2.1928).

² This small book is the result of the meeting that took place between Rabindranath and this famous German philosopher at Darmstadt in June 1921. It is both a personal and a critical account of the impression Rabindranath made on him, and probably one of the very few detached accounts ever written in German on Rabindranath. Paul Natorp mentions Rabindranath in another small book of his “Beethoven and Wir,” 1921, in which he compares the symbolism and myth-creating power of Rabindranath with that of Beethoven and Aeschylus, with special reference to “The King of the Dark Chamber.”

³ This is a day-to-day account of Madame Sylvain-Levy’s stay at Santiniketan, together with her husband who had come out on the special invitation of Rabindranath to deliver lectures on Sanscrit literature. It is well and humorously written, though the writer can hardly ever detach herself from her own Western background and upbringing.
1925. Vol. I.1
J. A. Spender: The Changing East. 1926. (Chap. on Santiniketan and Rabindranath).
Fia Ohman: Sous le Ciel de l’Inde. (Under India’s Sky).
Translated from the Swedish; also a German translation available 1926.2
Count Hermann Keyserling: Creative Understanding.
Translated from the German. 1929.3
Muriel Lester: My Host the Hindu. 1931.
William Rothenstein: Men and Memories. 1932.4
Roger Datailler: A Pitman looks at Oxford. 1933.5
Rom Landau: God is my adventure. 1935.6
Gretchen Green: The Whole World and Company. 19367

1 On page 332 sqq. we find a description of the first meeting between Rabindranath and Keyserling at Calcutta in 1911.
2 The chapter dealing with Rabindranath and Santiniketan was first published in Stockholm in 1916 and, therefore, constitutes one of the first personal accounts of Santiniketan by a European.
3 There are several paragraphs on Rabindranath and his association with Keyserling’s School of Wisdom at Darmstadt, and the significance of his visit there in 1921, cf. p. 306 sqq.
4 Several chapters on Rabindranath in 1912 and his meeting with W. B. Yeats.
5 This is an account of a pitman’s experiences at Oxford as a scholarship-holder. It includes a description of Rabindranath at Oxford during his Hibbert Lectures.
6 “This book,” says the English Review of Oct. 1935, “deals with persons who have been the object of every kind of uncritical praise and abuse,” including Krishnamurti, Keyserling, Tagore and Rudolf Steiner. It also describes the meeting of Keyserling and Rabindranath at Darmstadt: “The hills and the fields, the poet (Tagore), the Grand Duke and the many royal and imperial princes, Keyserling and all the philosophers and philistines, were bathed in the glow of the evening sun. It was a very striking picture.”
7 Gretchen Green was Rabindranath’s personal secretary and a helper in the rural reconstruction work at Sriniketan for some time. The New York Post reviews the book as follows: “At Tagore’s Headquarters in Santiniketan she listened to the little Hindus singing ‘Hark, the Herald Angels sing’ and ‘Raggle, Taggle, Gypsy, Oh’
APPENDIX A


F. Yeats-Brown: Lancers at Large. 1937. (Chap. on Santiniketan).

Harriet Monroe: A Poet’s Life. Seventy years in a changing world. New York, 1938.¹

“The Living Torch.” Selections from the work of George Russell (AE), edited by Monk Gibbeon. 1938.²

Muriel Lester: It Occurred To Me. 1939.³

and when Tagore sent for her she rose at dawn, and tiptoed out to a hilltop with her Corona typewriter, there to take down poetry at Tagore’s dictation.” —When sending the book to Rabindranath she wrote: “I have made a book and I lay it at your feet. Who am I to write of you and of your country? It is because of you and of your country that I could write at all. All I could say and all that is in my heart because of my years with you I cannot say.” (From an unpublished letter, dated “The Seeing Eye,” Morristown, New Jersey, n.d., probably Jan. 1936).

¹ Harriet Monroe was the first to publish Rabindranath’s poems in English, in her Magazine “Poetry” from Chicago, in Dec. 1912. In this biography of hers “we find in the latter half of the book a detailed account of early responses to her circular letter to poets, of the lively championship of Ezra Pound, and of the exciting first years, when Yeats, Tagore, Lindsay, Sandburg, Frost, Eliot, and others were discovered,” (Boston Evening Transcript, 2.3.1938).

² This is a volume of essays, aphorisms, reviews, and editorials; there are also sections dealing with personalities such as Yeats, Rabindranath, Gandhi, B. Shaw, etc.

³ An account of Muriel Lester’s stay in the Gandhi ashram and at Santiniketan.
Ernest Rhys: Wales England Wed. 1940.¹

VIII. Various Essays

C. Lewis Hind: More Authors and I. 1922.²
Edward Shanks: First Essays in Criticism. 1923.³
Arthur J. Todd: Three Wise Men of the East. 1928.⁴
Hamlin Garland: My friendly contemporaries. 1932.⁵
E. M. Forster: Abinger Harvest. 1936. (1 Chapter on Rabindranath).

¹ In this autobiography of Earnest Rhys, Rabindranath’s first meeting with him is depicted.
² Fifty short summary appreciations and depreciations of famous writers in America and England. Here is an extract from a review: “He writes most entertainingly; he does not in the least mind saying that Ibanez and Rabindranath Tagore are not geniuses and in America it requires courage to say that.” (Cape Argus, Cape Town, 21.10.1922).
³ Criticism of contemporary writers, including Walter de la Mare, John Freeman, John Masefield, H. G. Wells, Hilaire Belloc, W. B. Yeats, Tagore.
⁴ Gandhi, Tagore, Sir J. C. Bose.
APPENDIX B

LIST OF TRANSLATIONS OF RABINDRANATH’S WORKS INTO EUROPEAN LANGUAGES, IN CHRONOLOGICAL ORDER

This list of translations does not aim at completeness. Some of the books which should have been included were not available or are out of print. Nor has it been possible here to say anything much on the merit of the various translations. From a general point of view, however, it appears that the French and Italian translations are most satisfying, perhaps, because of the great similarity of these languages with the original Bengali.

As regards the number of books translated, it might be noted that Rabindranath’s poetry had a much greater appeal in the West than his prose works, and that at the beginning, from 1913 to 1921, there were many more translations attempted than during the last 20 years. With regard to the collected works of Rabindranath we have a full edition in German, published in 1921, one in Spanish, published between 1919 and 1922, one in Italian published between 1919 and 1920 but incomplete, one in Hungarian, published in 1922, one in Czech published serially between 1914 and 1922 but incomplete, one in Danish, published serially between 1913 and 1922, one in Swedish published from 1913 to 1932 which is both complete and extensively annotated, and, lastly, one in Latvian published around 1930 (some volumes are not dated) and which is probably the most complete and best annotated of all.

It should also be noted that in some cases a large
number, if not all the books, were translated by the same translator; this applies especially to the Spanish and the Latvian edition; in the former, instead of an introduction to the books in question, we find in seven volumes, including Gitanjali, a poem by Juan Ramon Jimenez which served the purpose of "creating the right kind of atmosphere" and of enhancing the popularity of the local poet; in the latter the translator took the greatest pains to annotate all the books, and I believe, with a considerable degree of success. The French and Russian editions are probably the most varied of all, owing to the fact that many of the books got their own translators who, therefore, could choose the work which appealed to them most. That is, perhaps, why, Andre Gide's translation of Gitanjali is in some respects more satisfying than Rabindranath's own English version.

With regard to the Russian translations we have to distinguish three periods, or rather classes of translations, first those made between 1914 and 1917, secondly those published by the Soviet Government after 1917, and thirdly the translations made by refugees abroad after the revolution. It is also interesting to note that women provide a very large percentage of translators for Rabindranath's works, especially in Germany and in France. W. B. Yeats' preface to Gitanjali has been included in some of the translations as will be seen from the list. Unless otherwise stated the translations were made from the English version; in a few cases, however, the original Bengali was used and sometimes also the French version. This, perhaps, explains how it came about that a large number of Western readers were totally ignorant as to the language in which Rabindranath's works were originally written; some thought it was Sanscrit, some others called it "Indian," and one English writer goes so far as to assert that "one of the strange things about Rabindranath Tagore's literary career was that his books
had to be translated into his native language.\footnote{1}

We hope that this list—incomplete as it needs must be—will serve the purpose of encouraging further research on the translations of Rabindranath's poetry and prose into European languages; for they indeed are the raw material of literary appreciation and response without which no critical approach to Rabindranath's appeal in the West is possible.

\section*{Gitanjali (1913)}


\textbf{German:} (Sangesopfer) tr. Marie Louise Gottlein, excl. Yeats, publ. Kurt Wolff Verlag, Berlin, 1914.\footnote{3}

\textbf{id.} (Three poems from Gitanjali were translated from the original Bengali into German by Dr. H. v. Glasenapp, the Sanscrit scholar, and published in Unterhaltungsblatt, Berlin, 1.6.1921).

\textbf{French:} (Offrande Lyrique) tr. André Gide, long \footnote{1 John O'London's Weekly, 13.9.1924.}

\footnote{2 In future the following abbreviations will be used to indicate the publishing-houses: K. W.—Kurt Wolff, Berlin; P. A. N.—P. A. Norstedt and Soners, Stockholm; C. L.—G. Cancerra, Lancia, Abbruzzi; N. R. F.—Nouvelle Revue Francaise, Paris; Madrid-Edition, for the complete works of Rabindranath as translated by Zonobia Cambrubi de Jimenez into Spanish.}


**Dutch:** (Wij-Zangen) tr. Frederic van Eeden, excl. Yeats, publ. W. Verhuysen, Amsterdam, 1914.

**Italian:** (Offerta di Canti) tr. Arundel del Re, excl. Yeats, publ. G. Canberra, Lanciano, Abbruzzi, 1914.

**Russian:** 1. tr. U. Baltrashaitz, incl. Yeats, publ. Valentin Portugalov, Moscow, 1914. 2. tr. N. A. Pusheshnikov, together with Iv. A. Bunin, publ. 'Writers Publishers,' Moscow, 1914. (This translation seems to be the authorized one; it was re-published again in 1918 in Moscow, with a short introduction in which Yeats’ Preface is quoted). This is the only instance known to me where two different versions of one of Rabindranath’s books were published simultaneously in the same language.

**Czech:** tr. F. Balcj, introduction by translator, excl. Yeats, Kladne, 1914.

**Spanish:** (Ofrenda Lirica), tr. Zonobia Cambrubi de Jimenez, excl. Yeats, Madrid 1919.

**id.** A free translation “en verso castellano” was published in Mexico in 1918; the translation is by Pedro Requena Legarreta.

**Russian:** (Poems) This is a selection from the poems of Oscar Wilde and Rabindranath’s Gitanjali, The Gardener, The Crescent Moon and Fruitgathering by Alexey Smirnov, publ. A. Liskovitch, Cairo 1919.

**Jugoslav:** tr. David S. Piyade, Belgrad, 1926.

**Latvian:** tr. Karla Egles, publ. A. Gulbis, Riga, 1930.¹

¹ A complete edition of Rabindranath’s works in Latvian was published in Riga from 1927 to 1939. Translations and very extensive notes are by Karla Egles. The edition consists of 10 volu-
HEBREW: tr. David Frishman.\textsuperscript{2} \textit{n.d.}

\textbf{THE GARDENER (1913)}

DANISH: (Blomsternes Bevogter) tr. Louis v. Kohl, V. Pio’s, Kopenhagen, 1914.
GERMAN: (Der Gärtner) tr. Hans Effenberger, K. W. Berlin, 1914.
DUTCH: (De Hoovenier) tr. Frederic van Eeden, publ. W. Verhuys, Amsterdam 1914.
CZECH: (Zahardnik) tr. F. Balej, Kladne, 1917.
RUSSIAN: (Extracts from\textit{ Gardener}); tr. A. E. Grusinskaya, introduction by the translator, Moscow 1918.

\textit{id.} ("Flowers from my Garden;" extracts from\textit{ Gitanjali} and\textit{ Gardener}) tr. N. A. Pusheshnikov, Moscow, 1925.


(Extracts from\textit{ The Gardener} were already trans-

\textsuperscript{1} Rabindranath’s life and work including bibliography and chronology; \textsuperscript{2} The Wreck; \textsuperscript{3a} Gora, \textsuperscript{3b} Gora cont., \textsuperscript{4} Home and World; \textsuperscript{5} Dramas; \textsuperscript{6} Poems; \textsuperscript{7} (not available); \textsuperscript{8} Stories; \textsuperscript{9} Sadhana. All the volumes were published by A. Gulbis Riga; in future the following abbreviation will be used; A.G.—Riga.

\textsuperscript{2} Although Hebrew is, properly speaking, not a Western language, we have included the Hebrew translation of Rabindranath’s work here because this language is spoken to-day by many thousands of Western Jews who immigrated into Palestine during the last 50 years or so. It is interesting to know that Rabindranath’s poetry is in many ways akin to the ancient language of the Bible and that he is still to-day one of the most popular writers in the new villages and cities of Palestine.

**Spanish**: (El Jardinero d’Amor), tr. Antonio Figueirinhas, Porto, 1922.

**Portuguese**: (O Jardineiro) tr. Francisca de Basto Cordeiro, publ. Rio de Janeiro, Brasil, 1927.)

**Jugoslov**: tr. David S. Piyade, Belgrad, 1923.

**Greek**: (O Kepoiros) tr. Eyfes Lagopoilo Aposti-loi, publ. Alexandria, Egypt, 1926.


**Estonian**: (Aednik) tr. Hugo Masing, n.d.

**Hebrew**: (Ha’ganan) tr. David Frishman n.d.

**The Crescent Moon (1913)**

**Swedish**: (Nymanen) tr. from Bengali and English by Harald Heyman, P.A.N. Stockholm, 1914.


id. tr. B. Vassin, Moscow, 1925.

**German**: (Der Zunehmende Mond) tr. Hans Effenberger, K. W.—Berlin, 1915.

**Spanish**: (La Luna Nueva) tr. Z.C.A., Madrid 1915. (The Crescent Moon was published in the Collected Works, the Madrid Edition, in 1921).

**Danish**: (Halvmaanen) publ. V. Pio’s Boghandel, Kopenhagen, 1918.

**Czech**: (Pribyvajici Mesic), 1920. (Translator’s name not giv’n).

**Italian**: (La Luna Crescente) tr. Clary Zannoni-Chauvet, introduction by Luigi Luzzati, L.G., 1920.

**Hungarian**: (Novekvo Hold) tr. Zsoldas Beno, Pan-


HEBREW: (Ha’fareach ha’oleh) tr. David Frishman. n.d.

CHITRA (1913)

GERMAN: tr. Elisabeth Wolff-Merck (with short introduction by the translator), K.W.—Berlin 1914.


RUSSIAN: (King of the Dark Chamber, Chitra, Sannyasi, Sacrifice) tr. C.A. Adrianov, G. P. Fredotov, Leningrad, 1927.


HUNGARIAN: tr. Laky Dezso; publ. Sacellary Kidadsa, Budapest, n.d.

HEBREW: tr. David Frishman. n.d.

THE KING OF THE DARK CHAMBER (1914)


SPANISH: (El Rey del Salon Oscura), Madrid Edition 1919.

CZECH: (Kral temne Komnaty) tr. Dr. F. Balej and Dr. V. Lesny from English and Bengali, Kladne 1920.

RUSSIAN: SEE CHITRA, and (Songs and Poems from Sacrifice, King of the Dark Chamber, Sannyasi,


The Post Office (1914)


ITALIAN: (L'Ufficio Postale) tr. M. Sesti-Strampfer, C. L. 1917.


DUTCH: (De Brief van den Koning) tr. Henri Borel, publ. W. de Haan, Utrecht, n. d. (This is a de luxe edition).

Sadhana (1914)


RUSSIAN: tr. V. Pogoskasky, publ. Valentin Portugalov, Moscow, 1914.


One Hundred Poems of Kabir (1914)

Italian: (I cento canti di Kabir) tr. Clary Zannoni-Chauvet, C.L. 1923.
Spanish: (Cien poemas de Kabir) tr. “en castellano” with notes and a preface by Joaquin V. Gonzalez, publ. ‘La Facultad’, Buenos Aires, 1924.

Fruitgathering (1916)

Italian: (Ricolta Votiva) tr. E. Taglialatela, with Introduction by translator, C.L. 1917.
German: (Fruchtleser) tr. Annemarie v. Puttkammer, K. W. Berlin, 1918.
Danish: (Frugthösten) tr. Ingeborg Seedorff, Kopenhagen, 1923.
Czech: (Cesani ovoce) tr. L. Vojtig, Prague 1923.
Latvian: See Coll. Works, vol. VI.
Hebrew: (Aasfe-pri); tr. David Frishman.
Hungry Stones (1916)

Swedish: (De revlystna stenarna ochandra Berattelser) tr. Harald Heyman, P.A.N. Stockholm, 1918.


Id: (See also Coll. Works, vol. IV "Die Nacht der Erfüllung").


Broken Ties (1916)


Russian: (Four) tr. E. S. Khakhlova; foreword by Romain Rolland, Leningrad, 1925.

Bulgarian: (Caturanga) tr. from the French by K. Konstantinov, Sofia, 1926.

Balaka (1916—No English Translation)


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¹ An English translation of Muktadhara by Rabindranath himself appeared in the Modern Review, 1922; a second translation by Marjorie Sykes was published in the Visva-Babarti Quarterly, February 1941.

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