

= Henryk Sienkiewicz =

Henryk Adam Aleksander Pius Sienkiewicz ( Polish : [ ˈxɛnrək ˈadam alɛksandɐ ˈpʊs ˈɛnɨkɐvʲitʲ ] ; also known by the pseudonym " Litwos " [ ˈlʲitʲfʲs ] ; 5 May 1846 ? 15 November 1916 ) was a Polish journalist , novelist and the Nobel Prize laureate . He is best remembered for his historical novels , especially for his internationally known best @-@ seller Quo Vadis ( 1896 ) .

Born into an impoverished Polish noble family in Russian @-@ ruled Congress Poland , in the late 1860s he began publishing journalistic and literary pieces . In the late 1870s he traveled to the United States , sending back travel essays that won him popularity with Polish readers . In the 1880s he began serializing novels that further increased his popularity . He soon became one of the most popular Polish writers of the turn of the 19th and 20th centuries , and numerous translations gained him international renown , culminating in his receipt of the 1905 Nobel Prize in Literature for his " outstanding merits as an epic writer . "

Many of his novels remain in print . In Poland he is best known for his " Trilogy " of historical novels ? With Fire and Sword , The Deluge , and Sir Michael ? set in the 17th @-@ century Polish @-@ Lithuanian Commonwealth ; internationally he is best known for Quo Vadis , set in Nero 's Rome . The Trilogy and Quo Vadis have been filmed , the latter several times , with Hollywood 's 1951 version receiving the most international recognition .

= = Life = =

= = = Early life = = =

Sienkiewicz was born on 5 May 1846 in Wola Okrzejska , now a village in the eastern Polish region of Podlasie , then part of the Russian Empire . His family were impoverished Polish nobles , on his father 's side deriving from Tatars who had settled in the Grand Duchy of Lithuania . His parents were Józef Sienkiewicz ( 1813 ? 96 ) and Stefania , née Cieciszowska ( 1820 ? 73 ) . He had five siblings : an older brother , Kazimierz ( died during January Uprising ) , and four sisters , Aniela , Helena , Zofia and Maria . His family were entitled to use the Polish Oszyk coat of arms . Wola Okrzejska belonged to the writer 's maternal grandmother , Felicjana Cieciszowska . His family moved several times , and young Henryk spent his childhood on family estates in Grabowce Górne , W??yczyn and Burzec . In September 1858 he began his education in Warsaw , where the family would finally settle in 1861 , having bought a tenement house ( kamienica ) in eastern Warsaw 's Praga district . He received relatively poor school grades except in the humanities , notably Polish language and history .

Due to the hard times , 19 @-@ year @-@ old Sienkiewicz took a job as tutor to the Weyher family in P??osk . It was probably in this period that he wrote his first novel , Ofiara ( Sacrifice ) ; he is thought to have destroyed the manuscript of the never @-@ published novel . He also worked on his first novel to be published , Na marne ( In Vain ) . He completed extramural secondary @-@ school classes , and in 1866 he received his secondary @-@ school diploma . He first tried to study medicine , then law , at the Imperial University of Warsaw , but he soon transferred to the university 's Institute of Philology and History , where he acquired a thorough knowledge of literature and Old Polish Language . Little is known about this period of his life , other than that he moved out of his parents ' home , tutored part @-@ time , and lived in poverty . His situation improved somewhat in 1868 when he became tutor to the princely Woroniecki family .

In 1867 he wrote a rhymed piece , " Sielanka M?odo?ci " ( " Idyl of Youth " ) , which was rejected by Tygodnik Ilustrowany ( The Illustrated Weekly ) . In 1869 he debuted as a journalist ; Przegl?d Tygodniowy ( 1866 @-@ 1904 ) ( The Weekly Review ) ran his review of a play on 18 April 1869 , and shortly afterward The Illustrated Weekly printed an essay of his about the late @-@ Renaissance Polish poet Miko?aj S?p Szarzy?ski . He completed his university studies in 1871 , though he failed to receive a diploma because he did not pass the examination in Greek language . Sienkiewicz also wrote for Gazeta Polska ( The Polish Gazette ) and Niwa ( magazine ) , under the

pen name " Litwos " . In 1873 he began writing a column , " Bez tytu?u " ( " Without a title " ) , in The Polish Gazette ; in 1874 a column , " Sprawy bie??ce " ( " Current matters " ) for Niwa ; and in 1875 the column , " Chwila obecna " ( " The present moment " ) . He also collaborated on a Polish translation , published in 1874 , of Victor Hugo 's last novel , Ninety @-@ Three . In June that year , he became co @-@ owner of Niwa ( in 1878 , he would sell his share in the magazine ) .

Meanwhile , in 1872 , he had debuted as a fiction writer with his short novel Na marne ( In Vain ) , published in the magazine Wieniec ( magazine ) ( Garland ) . This was followed by Humoreski z teki Woroszy??y ( Humorous Sketches from Woroszy??a 's Files , 1872 ) , Stary S?uga ( The Old Servant , 1875 ) , Hania ( Sienkiewicz ) ( 1876 ) and Selim Mirza ( 1877 ) . The last three are known as the " Little Trilogy " . These publications made him a prominent figure in Warsaw 's journalistic @-@ literary world , and a guest at popular dinner parties hosted by actress Helena Modrzejewska .

#### = = = Travels abroad = = =

In 1874 Sienkiewicz was briefly engaged to Maria Keller , and traveled abroad to Brussels and Paris . Soon after he returned , his fiancée 's parents cancelled the engagement . In 1876 Sienkiewicz went to the United States with Helena Modrzejewska ( soon to become famous in the U.S. as actress Helena Modjeska ) and her husband . He traveled via London to New York and then on to San Francisco , staying for some time in California . His travels were financed by Gazeta Polska ( The Polish Gazette ) in exchange for a series of travel essays : Sienkiewicz wrote Listy z podró?y ( Letters from a Journey ) and Listy Litwosa z Podró?y ( Litwos ' Letters from a Journey ) , which were published in The Polish Gazette in 1876 ? 78 and republished as a book in 1880 . Other articles by him also appeared in Przegl?d Tygodniowy ( The Weekly Review ) and Przewodnik Naukowy i Literacki ( The Learned and Literary Guide ) , discussing the situation of American Polonia . He briefly lived in the town of Anaheim , later in Anaheim Landing ( now Seal Beach , California ) . He hunted , visited Native American camps , traveled in the nearby mountains ( the Santa Ana , Sierra Madre , San Jacinto , and San Bernardino Mountains ) , and visited the Mojave Desert , Yosemite Valley , and the silver mines at Virginia City , Nevada . On 20 August 1877 he witnessed Modjeska 's U.S. theatrical debut at San Francisco 's California Theatre , which he reviewed for The Polish Gazette ; and on 8 September he published in the Daily Evening Post an article , translated into English for him by Modjeska , on " Poland and Russia " .

In America he also continued writing fiction , in 1877 publishing Szkice w?glem ( Charcoal Sketches ) in The Polish Gazette . He wrote a play , Na przebój , soon retitled Na jedn? kart? ( On a Single Card ) , later staged at Lviv ( 1879 ) and , to a better reception , at Warsaw ( 1881 ) . He also wrote a play for Modjeska , aimed at an American public , Z walki tutejszych partii ( Partisan Struggles ) , but it was never performed or published , and the manuscript appears to be lost .

On 24 March 1878 Sienkiewicz left the U.S. for Europe . He first stayed in London , then for a year in Paris , delaying his return to Poland due to rumors of possible conscription into the Imperial Russian Army on the eve of a predicted new war with Turkey .

#### = = = Return to Poland = = =

In April 1879 Sienkiewicz returned to Polish soil . In Lviv ( Lwów ) he gave a lecture that was not well attended : " Z Nowego Jorku do Kalifornii " ( " From New York to California " ) . Subsequent lectures in Szczawnica and Krynica in July ? August that year , and in Warsaw and Pozna? the following year , were much more successful . In late summer 1879 he went to Venice and Rome , which he toured for the next few weeks , on 7 November 1879 returning to Warsaw . There he met Maria Szetkiewicz , whom he married on 18 August 1881 . The marriage was reportedly a happy one . The couple had two children , Henryk Józef ( 1882 ? 1959 ) and Jadwiga Maria ( 1883 ? 1969 ) . It was a short @-@ lived marriage , however , because on 18 August 1885 Maria died of tuberculosis .

In 1879 the first collected edition of Sienkiewicz 's works was published , in four volumes ; the

series would continue to 1917 , ending with a total of 17 volumes . He also continued writing journalistic pieces , mainly in The Polish Gazette and Niwa . In 1881 he published a favorable review of the first collected edition of works by Bolesław Prus .

In 1880 Sienkiewicz wrote a historical novella , *Niewola tatarska* ( Tartar Captivity ) . In late 1881 he became editor and chief of a new Warsaw newspaper , *Słowo* ( The Word ) . This substantially improved his finances . The year 1882 saw him heavily engaged in the running of the newspaper , in which he published a number of columns and short stories . Soon , however , he lost interest in the journalistic aspect and decided to focus more on his literary work . He paid less and less attention to his post of editor and chief , resigning it in 1887 but remaining editor of the paper 's literary section until 1892 .

From 1883 he increasingly shifted his focus from short pieces to historical novels . He began work on the historical novel , *Ogniem i Mieczem* ( With Fire and Sword ) . Initially titled *Wilcze gniazdo* ( The Wolf 's Lair ) , it appeared in serial installments in The Word from May 1883 to March 1884 . It also ran concurrently in the Kraków newspaper , *Czas* ( Time ) .

Sienkiewicz soon began writing the second volume of his Trilogy , *Potop* ( The Deluge ) . It ran in The Word from December 1884 to September 1886 . Beginning in 1884 , Sienkiewicz accompanied his wife Maria to foreign sanatoriums . After her death , he kept on traveling Europe , leaving his children with his late wife 's parents , though he often returned to Poland , particularly staying for long periods in Warsaw and Kraków beginning in the 1890s . After his return to Warsaw in 1887 , the third volume of his Trilogy appeared ? *Pan Wołodyjowski* ( Sir Michael ) ? running in The Word from May 1887 to May 1888 . The Trilogy established Sienkiewicz as the most popular contemporary Polish writer .

Sienkiewicz received 15 000 rubles , in recognition of his achievements , from an unknown admirer who signed himself " Michał Wołodyjowski " after the Trilogy character . Sienkiewicz used the money to set up a fund , named for his wife and supervised by the Academy of Learning , to aid artists endangered by tuberculosis .

In 1886 he visited Istanbul ; in 1888 , Spain . At the end of 1890 he went to Africa , resulting in *Listy z Afryki* ( Letters from Africa , published in The Word in 1891 ? 92 , then collected as a book in 1893 ) . The turn of the 1880s and 1890s was associated with intensive work on several novels . In 1891 his novel *Without dogma* ( *Bez Dogmatu* ) , previously serialized in 1889 ? 90 in The Word , was published in book form . In 1892 Sienkiewicz signed an agreement for another novel , *Rodzina Połanieckich* ( Children of the Soil ) , which was serialized in The Polish Gazette from 1893 and came out in book form in 1894 .

= = = Later years = = =

Sienkiewicz would have several romances , and in 1892 Maria Romanowska and Wołodyjowski , stepdaughter of a wealthy Odessan , entered his life . He and Romanowska became engaged there in 1893 and married in Kraków on 11 November . Just two weeks later , however , his bride left him ; Sienkiewicz blamed " in-law intrigues " . On 13 December 1895 he obtained papal consent to dissolution of the marriage . In 1904 he married his niece , Maria Babska .

Sienkiewicz used his growing international fame to influence world opinion in favor of the Polish cause ( throughout his life and since the late 18th century , Poland remained partitioned by her neighbors , Russia , Austria and Prussia , later Germany ) . He often criticized German policies of Germanization of the Polish minority in Germany ; in 1901 he expressed support of Września schoolchildren who were protesting the banning of the Polish language . More cautiously , he called on Russia 's government to introduce reforms in Russian-controlled Congress Poland . During the Revolution in the Kingdom of Poland , he advocated broader Polish autonomy within the Russian Empire .

Sienkiewicz maintained some ties with Polish right-wing National Democracy politicians and was critical of the socialists , but he was generally a moderate and declined to become a politician and a deputy to the Russian Duma . In the cultural sphere , he was involved in the creation of the Kraków and Warsaw monuments to Adam Mickiewicz . He supported educational endeavors and co

@-@ founded the Polska Macierz Szkolna organization . " Reasonably wealthy " by 1908 thanks to sales of his books , he often used his new wealth to support struggling writers . He helped gather funds for social @-@ welfare projects such as starvation relief , and for construction of a tuberculosis sanatorium at Zakopane . He was as prominent in philanthropy as in literature .

In February 1895 he wrote the first chapters of Quo Vadis . The novel was serialized , beginning in March 1895 , in Warsaw 's Polish Gazette , Kraków 's Czas ( Time ) , and Poznań 's Dziennik Poznański ( Poznań Daily ) . The novel was finished by March 1896 . The book edition appeared later the same year , and soon gained international renown . In February 1897 he began serializing a new novel , Krzyżacy ( The Teutonic Knights , or The Knights of the Cross ) ; serialization finished in 1900 , and the book edition appeared that year .

In 1900 , with a three @-@ year delay due to the approaching centenary of Mickiewicz 's birth , Sienkiewicz celebrated his own quarter @-@ century , begun in 1872 , as a writer . Special events were held in a number of Polish cities , including Kraków , Lwów and Poznań . A jubilee committee presented him with a gift from the Polish people : an estate at Oblęgorek , near Kielce , where he later opened a school for children .

In 1905 he won a Nobel Prize for his lifetime achievements as an epic writer . In his acceptance speech , he said this honor was of particular value to a son of Poland : " She was pronounced dead ? yet here is proof that she lives on .... She was pronounced defeated ? and here is proof that she is victorious . "

His social and political activities resulted in a diminished literary output . He wrote a new historical novel , Na polu chwały ( On the Field of Glory ) , that was meant as the beginning of a new trilogy ; it was , however , criticized as being a lesser version of his original Trilogy , and was never continued . Similarly , his contemporary novel Wiry Whirlpool ( novel ) , 1910 , which sought to criticize some of Sienkiewicz 's political opponents , received a mostly polemical and politicized response . His 1910 novel for young people , W pustyni i w puszczy ( In Desert and Wilderness ) , serialized in Kurier Warszawski ( The Warsaw Courier ) , finishing in 1911 , was much better received and became widely popular among children and young adults .

After the outbreak of World War I , Sienkiewicz was visited at Oblęgorek by a Polish Legions cavalry unit under Bolesław Wieniawa @-@ Dągoszowski . Soon after , he left for Switzerland . Together with Ignacy Paderewski and Erazm Piltz , he established an organization for Polish war relief . He also supported the work of the Red Cross . Otherwise , he eschewed politics , through shortly before his death he endorsed the Act of 5th November 1916 , a declaration by Emperors Wilhelm II of Germany and Franz Joseph of Austria , pledging the creation of a Kingdom of Poland envisioned as a puppet state allied with , and controlled by , the Central Powers .

= = = Death = = =

Sienkiewicz died on 15 November 1916 , at the Grand Hotel du Lac in Vevey , Switzerland , where he was buried on 22 November . The cause of death was ischemic heart disease . His funeral was attended by representatives of both the Central Powers and the Entente , and an address by Pope Benedict XV was read .

In 1924 , after Poland had regained her independence , Sienkiewicz 's remains were repatriated to Warsaw , Poland , and placed in the crypt of St. John 's Cathedral . During the coffin 's transit , solemn memorial ceremonies were held in a number of cities . Thousands accompanied the coffin to its Warsaw resting place , and Poland 's President Stanisław Wojciechowski delivered a eulogy .

= = Works = =

Sienkiewicz 's early works ( e.g. , the 1872 Humoreski z teki Woroszyły ) show him a strong supporter of Polish Positivism , endorsing constructive , practical characters such as an engineer . Polish " Positivism " advocated economic and social modernization and deprecated armed irredentist struggle . Unlike most other Polish Positivist writers , Sienkiewicz was a conservative . His Little Trilogy ( Stary Sługa , 1875 ; Hania , 1876 ; Selim Mirza , 1877 ) shows his interest in Polish

history and his literary maturity , including fine mastery of humor and drama . His early works focused on three themes : the oppression and poverty of the peasants ( " Charcoal Sketches " , 1877 ) ; criticism of the partitioning powers ( " Z pami?tnika korepetytora " , " Janko Muzykant " [ " Janko the Musician " ] , 1879 ) ; and his voyage to the United States ( " Za chelebem " , " For Bread " , 1880 ) . His most common motif was the plight of the powerless : impoverished peasants , schoolchildren , emigrants .

His " Latarnik " ( " The Lighthouse Keeper " , 1881 ) has been described as one of the best Polish short stories . His 1882 stories " Bartek Zwyci?zca " ( " Bart the Conqueror " ) and " Sachem " draw parallels between the tragic fates of their heroes and that of the occupied Polish nation .

His novel With Fire and Sword ( 1883 ? 84 ) was enthusiastically received by readers ( as were the next two volumes of The Trilogy ) , becoming an " instant classic " , though critical reception was lukewarm . The Trilogy is set in 17th @-@ century Poland . While critics generally praised its style , they noted that some historic facts are misrepresented or distorted . The Trilogy merged elements of the epic and the historical novel , infused with special features of Sienkiewicz 's style . The Trilogy 's patriotism worried the censors ; Warsaw 's Russian censor I. Jankul warned Sienkiewicz that he would not allow publication of any further works of his dealing with Polish history .

Sienkiewicz 's Without dogma ( Bez dogmatu , 1889 ? 90 ) was a notable artistic experiment , a self @-@ analytical novel written as a fictitious diary . His works of the period are critical of decadent and naturalistic philosophies . He had expressed his opinions on naturalism and writing , generally , early on in " O naturali?mie w powie?ci " ( " Naturalism in the Novel " , 1881 ) . A dozen years later , in 1893 , he wrote that novels should strengthen and ennoble life , rather than undermining and debasing it . Later , in the early 1900s , he fell into mutual hostility with the Young Poland movement in Polish literature .

These views informed his novel Quo Vadis ( 1896 ) . This story of early Christianity in Rome , with protagonists struggling against the Emperor Nero 's regime , draws parallels between repressed early Christians and contemporary Poles ; and , due to its focus on Christianity , it became widely popular in the Christian West . The triumph of spiritual Christianity over materialist Rome was a critique of materialism and decadence , and also an allegory for the strength of the Polish spirit .

His Teutonic Knights returned to Poland 's history . Describing the Battle of Grunwald ( 1410 ) , a Polish @-@ Lithuanian victory over the Germans in the Polish @-@ Lithuanian @-@ Teutonic War , the book had a substantial contemporary political context in the ongoing Germanization efforts ( Kulturkampf ) in German Poland . The book quickly became another Sienkiewicz bestseller in Poland , and was received by critics better than his Trilogy had been ; it was also applauded by the Polish right @-@ wing , anti @-@ German National Democracy political movement , and became part of the Polish school curriculum after Poland regained independence in 1918 .

It is often incorrectly asserted that Sienkiewicz received his Nobel Prize for Quo Vadis . While Quo Vadis is the novel that brought him international fame , the Nobel Prize does not name any particular novel , instead citing " his outstanding merits as an epic writer " .

Sienkiewicz often carried out substantial historic research for his novels , but he was selective in the findings that made it into the novels . Thus , for example , he prioritized Polish military victories over defeats .

Sienkiewicz kept a diary , but it has been lost .

= = Recognition = =

About the turn of the 20th century , Sienkiewicz was the most popular writer in Poland , and one of the most popular in Germany , France , Russia , and the English @-@ speaking world . The Trilogy went through many translations ; With Fire and Sword saw at least 26 in his lifetime . Quo Vadis became extremely popular , in at least 40 different language translations , including English @-@ language editions totaling a million copies . The American translator Jeremiah Curtin has been credited with helping popularize his works abroad . However , as Russia ( of which Sienkiewicz was a citizen ) was not a signatory to the Berne Convention , he rarely received any royalties from the translations .

Already in his lifetime his works were adapted for theatrical , operatic and musical presentations and for the emerging film industry . Writers and poets devoted works to him , or used him or his works as inspiration . Painters created works inspired by Sienkiewicz 's novels , and their works were gathered in Sienkiewicz @-@ themed albums and exhibitions . The names of his characters were given to a variety of products . The popularity of Quo Vadis in France , where it was the best @-@ selling book of 1900 , is shown by the fact that horses competing in a Grand Prix de Paris event were named for characters in the book . In the United States , Quo Vadis sold 800 @,@ 000 copies in eighteen months . To avoid intrusive journalists and fans , Sienkiewicz sometimes traveled incognito .

He was inducted into many international organizations and societies , including the Polish Academy of Learning , the Russian Academy of Sciences , the Serbian Academy of Sciences and Arts , the Royal Czech Society of Sciences , and the Italian Academy of Arcadia . He received the French Légion d'honneur ( 1904 ) ; honorary doctorates from the Jagiellonian University ( 1900 ) and Lwów University ( 1911 ) , and honorary citizenship of Lwów ( 1902 ) . In 1905 he received the most prestigious award in the world of literature , the Nobel Prize , after having been nominated in that year by Hans Hildebrand , member of the Swedish Academy .

Named for Sienkiewicz , in Poland , are numerous streets and squares ( the first street to bear his name was in Lwów , in 1907 ) . Named for him is Bia?ystok 's Osiedle Sienkiewicza ; city parks in Wroc?aw and ?ód? ; and over 70 schools in Poland . He has statues in a number of Polish cities , including Warsaw 's ?azienki Park ( the first statue was erected at Zbara? , now in Ukraine ) , and in Rome A Sienkiewicz Mound stands at Okrzeja , near his birthplace , Wola Okrzejska . He has been featured on a number of postage stamps .

There are three museums dedicated to him in Poland . The first , the Henryk Sienkiewicz Museum in Obl?gorek ( his residence ) , opened in 1958 . The second , founded in 1966 , is in his birthplace : the Henryk Sienkiewicz Museum in Wola Okrzejska . The third opened in 1978 at Pozna? .

In Rome ( Italy ) , in the small church of " Domine Quo Vadis " , there is a bronze bust of Henryk Sienkiewicz . It is said that Sienkiewicz was inspired to write his novel Quo Vadis while sitting in this church .

Outside Poland , Sienkiewicz 's popularity declined beginning in the interbellum , except for Quo Vadis , which retained relative fame thanks to several film adaptations , including a notable American one in 1951 . In Poland his works are still widely read ; he is seen as a classic author , and his works are often required reading in schools . They have also been adapted for Polish films and television series .

The first critical analyses of his works were published in his lifetime . He has been the subject of a number of biographies . His works have received criticism , in his lifetime and since , as being oversimplistic : a view expressed notably by the 20th @-@ century Polish novelist and dramatist Witold Gombrowicz , who described Sienkiewicz as a " first @-@ rate second @-@ rate writer " . Nonetheless , the Polish historian of literature Henryk Markiewicz , writing the Polski s?ownik biograficzny ( Polish Biographical Dictionary ) entry on Sienkiewicz ( 1997 ) , describes him as a master of Polish prose , as the foremost Polish writer of historical fiction , and as Poland 's internationally best @-@ known writer .

= = Selected works = =

= = = Novels = = =

The Trilogy ( Trylogia ) :

With Fire and Sword ( Ogniem i mieczem , 1884 ) depicts the 17th @-@ century Khmelnytsky Uprising of Ukraine 's Cossacks against Poland ; the novel has been made into a feature film of the same title and inspired the video game Mount & Blade : With Fire & Sword .

The Deluge ( Potop , 1886 ) depicts the 17th @-@ century Swedish invasion of Poland , the " Deluge " ; the novel has been made into a feature film of the same title ;

Sir Michael ( Pan Wo?odyjowski , 1888 ) depicts Poland 's struggle against the Ottoman Empire , invading Poland in 1668 ? 72 ; the novel has been made into a feature film , Colonel Wo?odyjowski .

Without dogma ( Bez dogmatu , 1891 ) .

The Polaniecki Family , a.k.a. Children of the Soil ( Rodzina Po?anieckich , 1894 ) .

Quo Vadis ( 1895 ) : a story of St. Peter in Rome in the reign of Emperor Nero .

The Teutonic Knights ( a.k.a. The Knights of the Cross : Krzy?acy , 1900 ) relates to the Battle of Grunwald ; the novel was made into a 1960 feature film of the same title , by Aleksander Ford .

On the Field of Glory ( Na polu chwa?y , 1906 ) : a story of King John III Sobieski and the Battle of Vienna .

Whirlpool ( novel ) ( Wiry , 1910 ) .

In Desert and Wilderness ( W pustyni i w puszczy , 1912 ) : the adventures of a Polish boy , Sta? , and a younger English girl , Nell , in Africa during the Mahdist War of 1881 ? 99 .

= = = Other = = =

Yanko the Musician and other stories ( 1893 )

Lillian Morris and other stories ( 1894 )

Hania and other stories ( 1897 )

Let Us Follow Him and other stories ( 1897 , unauthorized )

Sielanka , a forest picture , and other stories ( 1898 )

On the Bright Shore ( 1898 )

In Vain ( 1899 )

Life and Death and other legends and stories ( 1904 )

So Runs the World ( criticism , a story , and two short dramas , " Whose Fault ? " and " Win or Lose " )